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RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DURING THE FIRST PART OF ITS FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

From 19 September to 29 December 1989

For information media – not an official record

INTRODUCTION

This press release contains the text of the 240 resolutions and 80 decisions adopted at the first part of the forty-fourth regular session of the General Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 19 September through 29 December 1989.

Most of the texts included in this release are taken from the documents before the General Assembly at the time of adoption and incorporate all changes made by the Assembly. In the case of several resolutions, the text is given as it appears in the A/RES/- series of edited texts of resolutions issued after their adoption. The official texts of all resolutions and decisions adopted by the Assembly will appear as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/44/49).

Following the number and title of each resolution and decision, information is given on the date of adoption, the plenary meeting at which it was adopted, the vote (numbers indicate votes in favour, against and abstaining, in that order), and the document number of the draft resolution, Committee report or any written amendment adopted.

For all recorded votes on resolutions as a whole, a breakdown is given showing how each Member State voted. Listed as "absent" are States participating in the session for which no vote was recorded. States which announced that they were not participating in a vote are so indicated. Any corrections and changes indicated in the provisional verbatim records of Assembly meetings are shown in foot-notes.

Resolutions are grouped in separate parts of this release according to whether they were initially considered in plenary or Main Committee meetings. Within these groups, resolutions are presented in the order of their adoption by the Assembly. Part IX contains the Assembly's decisions on elections and appointments to various bodies and high Secretariat posts, as well as other decisions not taken in the form of resolutions.

The agenda of the session follows the table of contents. A subject index appears as part X of this release.

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VICE-PRESIDENTS

Chairmen of the delegations of Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, China, the Congo, Costa Rica, France, the Gambia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Morocco, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, the Sudan, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Zimbabwe.

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Vice-Chairmen: Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt)
Hassaan Mashahdi-Ghahvehchi (Iran)
Rapporteur: Dimitrios Platis (Greece)

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Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)
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Vice-Chairmen: Ernesto S. Martinez Gondra (Argentina)
Vacla Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)
Rapporteur: Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)

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2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly:

   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;

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4. Election of the President of the General Assembly.

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees.

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly.

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee.

9. General debate.

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.

11. Report of the Security Council.

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.

13. Report of the International Court of Justice.

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:

    (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council;

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16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:

    (a) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

(b) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council;

(c) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

(d) Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions;

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors;

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee;

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal;

(f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission;

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences;

(h) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit;

(i) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme;

(j) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.

20. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin.

21. Achievements of the International Year of Peace.

22. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

23. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States.

24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System.

25. Short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh.

26. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance.

27. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

28. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa.

29. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte.

30. Law of the sea.

31. The situation in Kampuchea.

32. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.

33. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic.

34. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives.

35. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

36. Question of Namibia.

37. The situation in the Middle East.

38. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations.

39. Question of Palestine.

40. Current financial crisis of the United Nations.

41. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia.

42. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986.

43. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations.

44. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development.

45. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council.

46. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security.

47. Question of Cyprus.

48. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq.

49. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/62 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco).

50. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions.

51. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water.

52. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty: report of the Conference on Disarmament.

53. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East.

54. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia.

55. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.

56. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

57. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

58. Prevention of an arms race in outer space.

59. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa.

60. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament.

61. Reduction of military budgets.

62. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.

63. General and complete disarmament:

    (a) Notification of nuclear tests;

    (b) Relationship between disarmament and development;

    (c) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons;

    (d) Conventional disarmament;

    (e) Nuclear disarmament;

    (f) Objective information on military matters;

    (g) Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

    (h) International arms transfers;

    (i) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

    (j) Naval armaments and disarmament;

    (k) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes for hostile purposes;

    (l) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission;

    (m) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale;

    (n) Dumping of radioactive wastes.

64. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

    (a) Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General;

    (b) Disarmament and international security;

    (c) Nuclear-arms freeze;

(d) World Disarmament Campaign;

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa;

(f) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons;

(g) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme: report of the Secretary-General;

(h) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia;

(i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

65. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security.

66. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission;

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament;

(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements;

(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters;

(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research;

(f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade;

(g) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war;

(h) Climatic effects of nuclear war, including nuclear winter;

(i) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament;

(j) Prevention of nuclear war;

(k) Disarmament Week;

(l) Comprehensive programme of disarmament;

(m) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade.

67. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

68. Israeli nuclear armament.

69. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements.

70. Question of Antarctica.

71. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region.

72. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security.

73. Comprehensive approach to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

74. Effects of atomic radiation.

75. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

76. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

77. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.

78. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects.

79. Questions relating to information.

80. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India.

81. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations.

82. Development and international economic co-operation:

    (a) Preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000);

    (b) Trade and development;

    (c) Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States;

    (d) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development;

    (e) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;

    (f) Environment;

    (g) Desertification and drought;

    (h) Human settlements;

    (i) Science and technology for development;

    (j) Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations.

83. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly in 1990.

84. External debt crisis and development.

85. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind.

86. Operational activities for development:

    (a) Comprehensive policy review of operational activities of the United Nations system;

    (b) United Nations Development Programme;

    (c) United Nations Capital Development Fund;

(d) United Nations technical co-operation activities;

(e) United Nations Volunteers programme.

87. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

88. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:

(a) Special programmes of economic assistance;

(b) International strategy for the fight against the locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa.

89. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

90. World social situation:

(a) World social situation;

(b) Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights.

91. Twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development.

92. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress.

93. Policies and programmes involving youth.

94. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

95. Preparation and organization of International Literacy Year.

96. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms:

(a) National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights;

(b) Right to development;

(c) Development of public information activities in the field of human rights.

97. Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes.

98. International Covenants on Human Rights.

99. Question of aging.

100. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

101. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons.

102. Crime prevention and criminal justice.

103. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.

104. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000:

    (a) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

    (b) United Nations Development Fund for Women;

    (c) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;

    (d) Implementation of the Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace and Co-operation;

    (e) National experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas.

105. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights.

106. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance.

107. Human rights and scientific and technological developments.

108. Adoption of a convention on the rights of the child.

109. Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights.

110. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

    (a) International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa;

    (b) International Conference on Central American Refugees;

    (c) International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees.

111. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking:

    (a) Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

    (b) International campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

112. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

113. Families in the development process.

114. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections.

115. Preparation of an instrument on human rights based on solidarity.

116. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations.

117. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

118. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

119. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

120. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

121. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

    (a) United Nations Development Programme;

    (b) United Nations Children's Fund;

    (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

    (d) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

    (e) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

    (f) United Nations Population Fund.

122. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989.

123. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

124. Programme planning.

125. Financial emergency of the United Nations.

126. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency:

    (a) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

    (b) Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations.

127. Joint Inspection Unit.

128. Pattern of conferences.

129. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations.

130. Personnel questions:

    (a) Composition of the Secretariat;

    (b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

    (c) Other personnel questions.

131. United Nations common system.

132. United Nations pension system.

133. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:

    (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force;

    (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;

    (c) Review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States.

134. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group.

135. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission.

136. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.

137. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations.

138. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.

139. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes:

    (a) Report of the Secretary-General;

    (b) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

140. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order.

141. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States.

142. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind.

143. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session.

144. Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries.

145. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session.

146. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization.

147. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country.

148. Observer status for the Council of Europe in the General Assembly.

149. United Nations decade of international law.

150. Protection and security of small States.

151. Education and information for disarmament.

152. International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes.

153. Emergency assistance to the Sudan.

154. Operation Lifeline Sudan.

155. African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation.

156. Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

157. Special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation.

158. Enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

159. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America.

160. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola.

161. Emergency humanitarian assistance to Romania.

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RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO A MAIN COMMITTEE

44/1. Death sentence passed on a South African patriot

Date: 28 September 1989
Vote: 149-0-2 (recorded)

Meeting: 11
Draft: A/44/L.1 and Add.1

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the death sentence passed in October 1988 at Grahamstown, South Africa, on Mangena Jeffrey Boesman, a member of the African National Congress of South Africa,

Gravely concerned about the decision of the South African authorities on 22 September 1989 to refuse executive clemency in respect of the appeal against the death sentence,

Conscious that the carrying out of this death sentence would aggravate the situation in South Africa and thereby deal a severe blow to the prospects for negotiations to end *apartheid*,

1. *Calls upon* the South African authorities as a matter of urgency to commute the death sentence imposed on Mangena Jeffrey Boesman;

2. *Urges* all States and organizations to use their influence and to take urgent measures, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments to save the life of Mangena Jeffrey Boesman;

3. *Also calls upon* the South African authorities to commute the death sentences passed on all political prisoners as a means of creating an environment conducive to the peaceful resolution of the situation in South Africa.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/1:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Chad, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana*, Grenada*, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Swaziland*.

44/2. *The uprising (intifadah) of the Palestinian people*

Date: 6 October 1989 Meeting: 23
Vote: 140-2-6 (recorded) Draft: A/44/L.2/Rev.1

The General Assembly,

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies and practices against the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, [1] is applicable to the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and to the other occupied Arab territories,

Expressing its profound shock at the continued measures by Israel, the occupying Power, including the killing and wounding of Palestinian civilians and the recent action of ransacking the houses of defenceless civilians in the Palestinian town of Beit Sahour,

Stressing the need to promote international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recognizing the need for increased support to, aid for and solidarity with the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation,

Having considered the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, [2]

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[2] S/19443.

Recalling its relevant resolutions as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions,

1. Condemns those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and, in particular, such acts as the opening of fire by the Israeli army and settlers that result in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians, the beating and breaking of bones, the deportation of Palestinian civilians, the imposition of restrictive economic measures, the demolition of houses, the ransacking of real or personal property belonging individually or collectively to private persons, collective punishment and detentions, and so forth;

2. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 3/ and desist immediately from those policies and practices which are in violation of the provisions of the Convention;

3. Calls upon all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

4. Strongly deplores the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council;

5. Reaffirms that the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian territory since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other Arab territories, in no way changes the legal status of those territories;

6. Requests the Security Council to examine with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection to the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

7. Invites Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and the mass communications media to continue and enhance their support for the Palestinian people;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/2:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, El Salvador, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uruguay, Zaire*.

Absent: Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Malawi, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia*, Solomon Islands.

44/3. Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis

Date: 12 October 1989
Adopted without a vote
Meeting: 31
Draft: A/44/L.3 and Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/202 of 20 December 1988 on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and its resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Deeply distressed by the large number of afflicted persons and the destruction wrought by hurricane Hugo, which, on 16 September 1989, devastated Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis,

Conscious of the efforts of the Governments and peoples of Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis to save lives and alleviate the sufferings of the victims of hurricane Hugo,

Noting the enormous effort that will be required to alleviate the grave situation caused by this natural disaster,

Conscious also of the prompt response being made by Governments, the bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, international and regional agencies, non-governmental organizations and private individuals to provide relief,

Recognizing that the magnitude of the disaster and its medium-term and long-term effects will require, as a complement to the efforts being made by the peoples and Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis, a demonstration of international solidarity and humanitarian concern to ensure broad multilateral co-operation in order to meet the immediate emergency situation in the affected areas and to initiate the process of reconstruction,

1. Expresses its solidarity and support to the Governments and peoples of Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis;

2. Expresses its appreciation to all States of the international community, international agencies and non-governmental organizations that are providing emergency relief to the affected countries;

3. Urges all States of the international community, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in the affected countries;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the international financial institutions and the bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, to assist the Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis in identifying the medium-term and long-term needs and in mobilizing resources, as well as to help with the task of reconstruction of the affected countries undertaken by their respective Governments.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

44/4. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

Date: 17 October 1989 Meeting: 32
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.8

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/5 of 17 October 1988 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, 4/

Taking into account decision 289 of 1 August 1989 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, adopted at the fifteenth regular session of the Latin American Council,

Considering that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has developed close ties of co-operation with the Latin American Economic System and that efforts have been successfully made to co-ordinate their activities,

Bearing in mind that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System has carried out various programmes with the support of the United Nations Development Programme in areas that are considered of priority for the economic development of the region,

Considering also that the Latin American Economic System is developing joint activities with the specialized agencies and other bodies and programmes of the United Nations system, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the International Telecommunication Union,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; 5/

2. Expresses satisfaction with decision 289 of the Latin American Council of the Latin American Economic System;

3. Urges the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to broaden and deepen its co-ordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System;

4. Urges the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen and broaden its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System is carrying out;

5. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for and co-operation with the activities of the Latin American Economic System;

6. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote, in close collaboration with the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System, the holding of a meeting in 1990 between their respective secretariats, with the aim of identifying those areas in which it will be possible to broaden co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System;

7. Requests both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin America Economic System to initiate consultations for the purpose of drafting an agreement of co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

4/ A/44/550.

5/ Ibid.

44/5. Credentials of representatives to the forty-fourth session and to the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly

Resolution	Date	Vote	Meeting	Report
A	17 October 1989	Adopted without a vote	32	A/44/639
B	11 December 1989	Adopted without a vote	79	A/44/639/Add.1

A

The General Assembly

Approves the first report of the Credentials Committee.[6]

B

The General Assembly

Approves the second report of the Credentials Committee.[7]

44/6. Observer status for the Council of Europe in the General Assembly

Date: 17 October 1989 Meeting: 33
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.4

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote co-operation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe,

Requests the Secretary-General to invite the Council of Europe to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer.

44/7. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

Date: 17 October 1989 Meeting: 33
Vote: 143-2-0 (recorded) Report: A/44/L.7/Rev.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, in particular resolution 43/3 of 17 October 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,[8]

Recalling also the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional arrangements for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to co-operate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to Lebanon and to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

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[6] A/44/639.

[7] A/44/639/Add.1.

[8] A/44/478.

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Realizing that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, *inter alia*, to disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Taking note with satisfaction of the progress so far achieved with regard to the recommendations adopted at the second joint meeting of the representatives of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the representatives of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Geneva from 29 June to 1 July 1988, 9/

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the work of the United Nations system and to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for Joint Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman from 25 to 27 November 1980, 10/

Noting with satisfaction the signing on 6 October 1989 of the Agreement of Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, as called for in paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 43/3,

Also noting with satisfaction the progress so far achieved between the Arab Interior Ministers Council and the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator with regard to the holding in 1990, with the participation of the League of Arab States, of the joint seminar on disaster preparedness and prevention in the Arab countries,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States of 17 October 1989 on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, 11/ and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, social and cultural fields adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at Tunis from 28 June to 1 July 1983 12/ and at Geneva from 29 June to 1 July 1988, 13/ as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General; 14/

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him to implement the proposals adopted at the meetings between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations held at Tunis and Geneva and the sectoral meeting on social development in the Arab region, held at Amman from 19 to 21 August 1985; 15/

3. *Commends* the League of Arab States for its efforts and endeavours and those of its Tripartite High Committee in resolving the crisis in Lebanon;

9/ A/43/509/Add.1.

10/ See A/35/719-S/14289, annex.

11/ See A/44/PV.33.

12/ A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

13/ A/43/509/Add.1.

14/ A/44/478.

15/ See A/40/481/Add.1.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to Lebanon and to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

5. Requests the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, further to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, 16/ and to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985, 17/ and at the Geneva meeting in 1988, 18/ including the following measures:

(a) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned;

(b) Setting-up of joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

8. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(a) To continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the programmes, organizations and agencies concerned within the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding co-operation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(b) To maintain and increase contacts and consultations with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects of a bilateral nature, in order to facilitate their implementation;

(c) To associate whenever possible with organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States in the execution and implementation of development projects in the Arab region;

(d) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1990, of the progress of their co-operation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the Tunis, Amman and Geneva meetings;

9. Decides that, in order to intensify co-operation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every three years and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States, the time and place to be determined by consultations between the United Nations and the League of Arab States;

10. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to ensure the continuation of the consultations between the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the League of Arab States with a view to considering the possibility of holding a seminar on disarmament matters in the Arab region in 1990 or 1991;

16/ A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

17/ See A/35/719-S/14289, annex.

18/ A/43/509/Add.1.

11. Recommends that the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system should utilize Arab expertise to the extent possible in projects undertaken in the Arab region;

12. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to hold periodic consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures;

13. Also requests the Secretary-General to arrange for a joint meeting to be held in 1990 between representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system and of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the multilateral proposals, especially those adopted at the Geneva meeting, and to develop a two-year programme of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States;

14. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/7:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: None.

Absent: Antigua and Barbuda, Cape Verde, Comoros*, Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Honduras, Mongolia*, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia*, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Swaziland*, Thailand*.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

44/8. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

Date: 18 October 1989 Meeting: 34
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.5

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, [19]

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to co-operate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional co-operation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Geneva from 13 to 15 September 1989, as called for in General Assembly resolution 43/2 of 17 October 1988, [20]

Noting also the encouraging progress made in the seven priority areas of co-operation as well as in the identification of other areas of co-operation,

Convinced that the strengthening of co-operation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of both organizations to strengthen further the existing co-operation by developing specific proposals in the designated priority areas of co-operation,

Recognizing the need for closer co-operation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in the implementation of the proposals adopted at the co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the two organizations,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985, 41/3 of 16 October 1986, 42/4 of 15 October 1987 and 43/2 of 17 October 1988,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; [21]

2. Approves the conclusions and recommendations of the co-ordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; [22]

3. Notes with satisfaction the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

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[19] A/44/424 and Add.1.

[20] A/44/424/Add.1.

[21] A/44/424 and Add.1.

[22] A/44/424/Add.1, paras. 9-56.

4. Requests the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

5. Encourages the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating co-operation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of focal points for co-operation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

6. Recommends that a meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions should be organized in 1990 to review the progress in the implementation of the plan of action adopted at the co-ordination meeting held between the two organizations in 1989, 23/ and that that meeting should be followed by a general meeting in 1991 between representatives of the secretariats of the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

7. Urges the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance co-operation;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

9. Requests the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to arrange for the holding of consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the implementation of projects and follow-up action;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to encourage the convening of sectoral meetings between the two organizations on the priority areas of co-operation;

11. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of co-operation between the two organizations;

12. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

44/9. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

Date:	18 October 1989	Meeting: 34
Vote:	128-1-24 (recorded)	Draft: A/44/L.10

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

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23/ A/44/424/Add.1.

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 40/62 of 9 December 1985, 41/30 of 3 November 1986, 42/17 of 11 November 1987 and 43/14 of 26 October 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385 (XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced also that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, [24]

Bearing in mind also the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. *Reaffirms* the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. *Invites* the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. *Calls* for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. *Urges* the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

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[24] A/44/633.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/9:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Belize, Lebanon, Rwanda*, Samoa, Seychelles.

44/10. *The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives*

Date: 23 October 1989	Meeting: 35
Adopted without a vote	Draft: A/44/L.14/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983, 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985 and 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989 and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984, 41/37 of 18 November 1986, 42/1 of 7 October 1987 and 43/24 of 15 November 1988, as well as the initiative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States of 18 November 1986,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/24, 25/

Convinced that the peoples of Central America wish to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Aware that the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, 26/ is the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

25/ A/44/344-S/20699 and Add.1, A/44/642 and Corr.1.

26/ A/42/521-S/19085, annex.

Aware also of the political will which inspires them to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, establishing commitments to be fulfilled in good faith, through the verifiable performance of actions aimed at achieving peace, democracy, security, co-operation and respect for human rights,

Welcoming the joint declarations signed by the Central American Presidents at Alajuela, Costa Rica, on 16 January 1988, and at Costa del Sol, El Salvador, on 14 February 1989, [27]

Taking note with special satisfaction of the agreements reached by the Central American Presidents at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989, [28] comprising the Tela Declaration, the Joint Plan for the demobilization, repatriation or voluntary relocation in Nicaragua or third countries of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families, as well as assistance for the demobilization of all those involved in armed actions in the countries of the region, when such persons voluntarily request it, [29] and the agreement signed by Honduras and Nicaragua [30] with the moral support of the leaders of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala,

Taking note of the action taken by the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States in support of the agreements of the Central American Presidents, in particular those relating to the establishment and functioning of the International Verification and Follow-up Commission entrusted with the implementation of the Joint Plan for the demobilization, repatriation or voluntary relocation of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families and of other irregular forces when they request it,

Recognizing the importance of the action taken by the Secretary-General for the establishment of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America at the request of the Governments of the region, with a view to the adoption of the necessary measures for setting in motion the on-site verification machinery in fulfilment of the security commitments emanating from the Esquipulas II agreement and subsequent declarations,

Taking note of the importance attached by the Central American Presidents to the function of international verification of the electoral processes in the region, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, and the Costa del Sol Declaration,

Welcoming the invitation extended through a sovereign decision by the Government of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish, within the context of the Central American peace process, a group of observers to verify each and every stage of the electoral process in Nicaragua, a process that is to culminate in national elections scheduled for 25 February 1990, as well as the positive response of the Secretary-General, [31]

Welcoming with interest the agreement signed on 15 September 1989 at Mexico City by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to continue the process of dialogue in an effort to reach an understanding through political agreements that would put an end to the armed conflict by political means in the shortest possible time, as well as to encourage the democratization of the country and to reunify Salvadorian society, and the decision of the Secretary-General to accept the invitation extended to him by the above-mentioned parties for the United Nations to participate as a witness in the meeting held at San José from 16 to 18 October 1989,

Recognizing the unfailing determination and the decisive contribution of the Contadora Group and its Support Group in favour of peace in Central America,

Bearing in mind the particular importance which the implementation of its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988 concerning the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America [32] and other relevant resolutions has for the improvement of the living standards of the Central American people,

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[27] A/44/140-S/20491.

[28] A/44/451-S/20778.

[29] *Ibid*., annex I.

[30] *Ibid*., annex II.

[31] See A/44/210.

[32] A/42/949, annex.

1. Commends the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" 33/ and in issuing their subsequent declarations and agreements;

2. Expresses its strongest support for these agreements;

3. Exhorts the Governments to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and expresses its fervent hopes for the effective implementation of the agreements signed at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989; 34/

4. Appeals to the countries which are outside the region but which have links with it and interests in it to facilitate the implementation of the agreements concluded by the Central American Presidents and to abstain from any action which may impede such implementation;

5. Fully supports the Secretary-General in the performance of the functions which the Central American Presidents, at the Tela summit meeting, entrusted to him as a member of the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, together with the Secretary General of the Organization of American States;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the development and effective functioning of the verification machinery in respect of security, through the United Nations Observer Group in Central America;

7. Supports the agreement of the Secretary-General with the Government of Nicaragua concerning the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua, contained in the letter dated 6 July 1989 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly; 35/

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to it periodically during the present session on the progress of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua, which he established as an extraordinary measure related to the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as on the electoral process in Nicaragua, and to submit a final report to it on the results thereof;

9. Urges the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America, as stipulated in General Assembly resolution 42/231, and as a way of assisting the efforts being made by the countries of the region to achieve peace and development;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report to the General Assembly during the first two weeks of December 1989 on progress made in implementing this resolution 36/ and to submit a report on the resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives".

33/ A/42/521-S/19085, annex.

34/ A/44/451-S/20778.

35/ A/44/375.

36/ See A/44/834.

44/11. Achievements of the International Year of Peace

Date: 24 October 1989 Meeting: 37
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.15 and Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/3 of 24 October 1985, in which it solemnly proclaimed 1986 to be the International Year of Peace, [37]

Recalling also its resolution 40/10 of 11 November 1985, in which it took note of the programme of the International Year of Peace, [38]

Recalling further its resolution 42/13 of 28 October 1987, in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the achievements of the International Year of Peace to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Noting that the numerous efforts and activities undertaken by the States Members of the United Nations and by non-governmental organizations have inspired a concrete and substantive dialogue among nations, peoples and persons in pursuit of the goal of true peace,

Recognizing that the objectives of the Year helped to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of peace, stimulating action for the promotion of international peace and security, co-operation and the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Welcoming the positive change in the international political climate from confrontation to co-operation, understanding among States and the pursuit of dialogue,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report on the achievements of the International Year of Peace submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 42/13; [39]

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the activities which have taken place since the proclamation of the International Year of Peace, as documented in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. *Recognizes* the important contribution of the International Year of Peace and supports the efforts made by the international community in carrying out activities designed to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of peace and to focus attention on the basic elements of peace, such as social and economic development, disarmament, human rights and fundamental freedoms, preparation for life in peace, the ecological balance, protection of the environment and improvement of the quality of life;

4. *Commends* the initiative taken by the Secretary-General to place greater and greater emphasis each year on the observance, on the third Tuesday of September, of the International Day of Peace, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/67 of 30 November 1981, as a reminder that the Assembly meets every year at that time to work for peace;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of education for peace, especially at the primary and secondary levels, and expresses satisfaction at its inclusion in many education and teacher-training programmes that have been launched and have received favourable evaluations;

6. *Urges* all those interested in the promotion and attainment of the goals of the International Year of Peace to support the programmes of the Peace Study Unit of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, by making voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the promotion of peace;

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[37] Resolution 40/3, annex.

[38] A/40/669 and Add.1, annex.

[39] A/44/615.

7. *Urges* Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the world community to persevere in these efforts, developing initiatives conducive to the objectives of the Year, and to join the United Nations in its noble purpose of ensuring that humanity reaches the threshold of the twenty-first century in the full enjoyment of a stable and lasting peace;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations to inform the Secretariat of their activities and initiatives in pursuit of those ends, and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the development of programmes and activities to promote peace in the world, under an item entitled "Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world".

44/12. Operation Lifeline Sudan

Date: 24 October 1989 Meeting: 37
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.11/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/8 of 18 October 1988 and 43/52 of 6 December 1988 on assistance to the Sudan, in which it called upon the international community to contribute generously and respond urgently and effectively to the country's emergency, rehabilitation and reconstruction needs, in particular the urgent requirements of displaced persons and other affected Sudanese nationals,

Recalling the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, 40/ in particular the section concerning emergency relief and rehabilitation assistance for least developed countries,

Noting with deep concern that the Sudan has continued to suffer from the cumulative and negative impact of persistent natural disasters and civil strife, which have resulted in the widespread destruction of its socio-economic infrastructure and large numbers of displaced persons,

Noting also that large areas of the Sudan have been struck again by drought, with resulting crop failures and consequent food shortages,

Recognizing that the Sudan continues to face a complex emergency and humanitarian situation and that the magnitude of the disaster and its long-term effect will require, as a complement to the efforts being made by the Government and people of the Sudan, a continuation of international solidarity and humanitarian concern, in order to meet the urgent requirements for relief rehabilitation and reconstruction,

Noting with appreciation that the Khartoum Plan of Action on Operation Lifeline Sudan 41/ endorsed by the high-level meeting, organized jointly by the Government of the Sudan and the United Nations, which was held at Khartoum on 8 and 9 March 1989, has been successfully and fully implemented,

Taking note of the consultations currently under way at Khartoum between the representatives of the Government, the donor community and the United Nations system for the preparation of a plan to cover the second phase of Operation Lifeline Sudan in order to meet the relief and rehabilitation requirements of the displaced population in the Sudan,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on Operation Lifeline Sudan, 42/

1. *Expresses its solidarity* with the Government and the people of the Sudan in facing a complex humanitarian situation;

40/ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

41/ See A/44/571, sect. III.

42/ See A/44/571, sect. IV.

2. *Expresses its deep gratitude and appreciation* to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that rendered support and assistance to the Government of the Sudan in its relief and rehabilitation efforts;

3. *Expresses its particular appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his outstanding leadership role and vigorous efforts in the effective mobilization and successful co-ordination of Operation Lifeline Sudan, thereby guaranteeing its remarkable success in averting a critical disaster situation;

4. *Reaffirms* the need for the international community to continue to respond fully and effectively to requests for relief rehabilitation and reconstruction requirements during the forthcoming phase of Operation Lifeline Sudan to enable displaced persons to become self-reliant;

5. *Calls upon* all States to continue to contribute generously to the relief and rehabilitation requirements of displaced persons;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize support and co-ordinate the efforts of the international community, to intensify rehabilitation activities and to monitor and keep those activities under constant review;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

44/13. *Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency*

Date: 25 October 1989 Meeting: 40
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.18

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1988, [43]

Taking note of the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 25 October 1989, [44] which provides additional information on the main developments in the Agency's activities during 1989,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency to promote further the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, as envisaged in its statute,

Also recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance by the Agency in order to benefit effectively from the application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons [45] and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Further recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear power, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in planning for the introduction of nuclear power in accordance with their needs,

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[43] International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1988* (Austria, July 1989), (GC(XXXIII)/873); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/44/450).

[44] See A/44/PV.39.

[45] Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

Again stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear plants so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Agency on its programme activities with a view to achieving the objectives of sustainable and environmentally sound development, 46/

Noting that the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-third regular session approved the reappointment by the Board of Governors of the Agency of Mr. Hans Blix as Director General of the Agency for a further term of four years, commencing on 1 December 1989,

Bearing in mind resolutions GC(XXXIII)/RES/506 on Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, GC(XXXIII)/RES/508 on measures to strengthen international co-operation in matters relating to nuclear safety and radiological protection, GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on dumping of nuclear wastes, GC(XXXIII)/RES/510 on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, GC(XXXIII)/RES/511 on the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, GC(XXXIII)/RES/515 on the plan for the production of low-cost potable water and GC(XXXIII)/RES/524 on South Africa's nuclear capabilities, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the Agency at its thirty-third regular session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency; 47/

2. *Affirms* its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to the Agency's activities.

44/14. Implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development

Date: 26 October 1989
Meeting: 42
Report: A/44/37

Votes: A - Adopted without a vote
B - Adopted without a vote
C - Adopted without a vote
D - Adopted without a vote
E - Adopted without a vote

A

End-of-decade review of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and its revitalization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/218 of 19 December 1979, in which it endorsed the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, 48/

46/ A/44/339/Add.11-E/1989/119/Add.11.

47/ International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1988* (Austria, July 1989), (GC(XXXIII)/873); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/44/450).

48/ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. VII.

Stressing the increasing importance of science and technology for development in the context of the rapidly changing international economic environment,

Noting with great concern that the effect of increasing disparities in scientific and technological capabilities between the industrialized countries and the developing countries as a whole have contributed to a widening of the economic gap between them,

Stressing the central role that science and technology play as vital instruments for the improvement of the quality of life and the eradication of poverty in the context of the promotion of economic growth and sustained development in developing countries,

Expressing concern that the absence of a favourable external economic environment has adversely affected the capacity of developing countries to foster and finance their activities concerning science and technology for development,

Emphasizing the need to enhance human resources development in order to promote the endogenous capacity in science and technology of developing countries, in particular to face the challenges of development and accelerated technological change posed by the present scientific and technological revolution,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the end-of-decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action, 49/

1. *Reaffirms* the validity of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development 50/ and its basic goals, and expresses concern regarding its implementation;

2. *Considers* that science and technology should be one of the major components in the deliberations of the special session of the General Assembly on international economic co-operation, in particular the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

B

Endogenous capacity-building in science and technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant parts of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,

Stressing that the endogenous capacity of developing countries in science and technology lies, *inter alia*, in their capacity to choose, acquire, adapt, utilize and innovate technologies, including new ones, through institutional mechanisms for technology assessment in the areas of priority action,

Emphasizing that the building by developing countries of endogenous capacity for science and technology is of major concern to the United Nations system,

Recalling also resolutions 4 (VIII) of 6 June 1986 51/ and 1 (IX) of 7 August 1987 52/ of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, in which the Committee recommended that the Centre for Science and Technology for Development of the United Nations Secretariat should carry out studies on helping interested Member States to identify priority activities in science and technology for development, in accordance with national development plans and objectives, so as to lead to the strengthening of their endogenous capacities,

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49/ A/CN.11/89.

50/ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. VII.

51/ *Ibid*.

52/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/41/37), sect. II.A.

Taking note with appreciation of the work of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development in initiating pilot studies on endogenous capacity-building in some selected countries and welcoming the close co-operation between the Centre for Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development in undertaking the studies and in planning additional studies in the future,

Recalling further the sections of resolution 1 (IX) of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development on the problems and requirements of the least developed countries in the field of science and technology, and emphasizing in that regard the need to enhance the level of commitment and support for the special needs of the least developed countries in that area,

Stressing the importance of the continued integration of women in the development process, particularly in developing countries, and, in that context, recalling resolution 2, adopted on 31 August 1979 by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, 53/ and the relevant parts of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 54/ in the field of science and technology,

1. _Calls upon_ the organizations of the United Nations system to devote increased attention to national capacity-building in science and technology, in accordance with the development objectives, priorities and plans of developing countries, and to enable them to take effective measures to build better and more sustainable institutions, strengthen human resource capacities, and develop and adapt technology;

2. _Stresses_ that international co-operation to foster the endogenous capacity-building of developing countries, in accordance with their autonomous decision-making in science and technology, must also be oriented to the demand-driven priorities in order to support the efforts of developing countries in economic growth and development;

3. _Emphasizes_ that international co-operation to foster endogenous capacity-building should give particular attention to management of technology in order to cope with technological change and promote technological innovation;

4. _Calls upon_ the United Nations system to provide sustained support to the process of building the endogenous capacities of developing countries in science and technology, including their capacity for assessment of technology;

5. _Urges_ the Centre for Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, in co-operation with other bodies of the United Nations system, to continue to implement further pilot studies;

6. _Also urges_ the United Nations Development Programme and other interested bodies of the United Nations system, as well as major donor countries, to support the implementation of those studies;

7. _Invites_ the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development to provide expert advice and support for that endeavour;

8. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to submit an interim progress report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Intergovernmental Committee at its eleventh session.

53/ _Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 37_ (A/42/37), sect. II.A.

54/ _Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979_ (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. VI, sect. A.

C

Co-ordination and harmonization of activities in the field of science and technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant parts of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development 55/ relating to co-ordinated implementation of the Programme by the United Nations system and the formulation of policy guidelines for the harmonization of policies of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in regard to activities in the field of science and technology,

Also recalling resolution 4 (IX) of 7 August 1987 of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, 56/ which provided the framework for the formulation of policy guidelines for the harmonization of activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in science and technology for development,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, 57/ which, *inter alia*, analysed and provided information on harmonization of science and technology activities within the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the leadership role assigned to resident co-ordinators of the United Nations system to harmonize the efforts of the different organizations of the system, in accordance with the priorities of each Government,

Taking note of the guidelines suggested in paragraph 66 of the report of the Secretary-General, 58/

1. *Calls upon* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, to enhance co-ordination and harmonization at the country level, including the inter-agency missions, at the request of interested developing countries, through the office of the resident co-ordinator, in order to increase coherence and efficiency in responding adequately to the priorities in science and technology established by each developing country;

2. *Requests* the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to ensure close monitoring and follow-up of the mandated programmes and activities of the United Nations system in the areas of science and technology for development for the successful implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development 59/ and to report thereon regularly to the Intergovernmental Committee.

D

Financing of science and technology for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant parts of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, 60/

55/ *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10 and corrigendum), chap. I, sect. A.

56/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/42/37), sect. II.A.

57/ A/CN.11/88.

58/ *Ibid*.

59/ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. VII.

60/ *Ibid*.

Concerned at the continued inadequacy of resources devoted to fostering science and technology for development,

Recalling its resolution 41/183 of 8 December 1986 on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development,

Recalling also resolution 5 (IX) of 7 August 1987 of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, 61/

Recalling further decision 89/52 of 30 June 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, 62/

1. Reaffirms the need for adequate resources on a continuous and assured basis to foster science and technology for development in accordance with the priorities of developing countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of organizing a more effective coalition of resources within the United Nations development system, multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks and bilateral funding agencies to strengthen the endogenous capacity-building of developing countries in science and technology;

3. Stresses the importance of the work of the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development as an identifiable entity with the present size of staff and mode of operation;

4. Requests the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development to continue to provide policy guidance and set priorities for activities of the Fund within the framework of the Vienna Programme of Action;

5. Calls upon the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to continue to ensure close and interactive co-operation between the Fund and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development on a programmatic and substantive basis, particularly in implementing decisions emanating from the end-of-the-decade review of the Vienna Programme of Action; 63/

6. Recommends that the Fund, at the request of the interested developing countries, accord priority in support of:

(a) Pilot projects on the endogenous capacity-building of developing countries;

(b) Activities directly related to the follow-up of substantive themes such as new and emerging areas of science and technology considered by the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

(c) Projects and programmes aimed at fostering co-operation among developing countries;

7. Emphasizes the important function played by the Fund as the focal point within the United Nations Development Programme for endogenous capacity-building in developing countries and networking with the international science and technology community;

8. Takes note of the decision of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development to include an item entitled "Financing science and technology for development" in the agenda of its eleventh session and to request the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to it on the question. 64/

61/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/42/37), sect. II.A.

62/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 13 (E/1989/32), annex I.

63/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. VII.

64/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/44/37), sect. II.B, decision 2 (X).

E

Assessment of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling decision 7 (V) of 20 June 1983 65/ and resolution 4 (VIII) of 6 June 1986 66/ of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, in which the Committee established the Advance Technology Alert System and called for a review of the project,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary General on the evaluation by the international group of experts of the Advance Technology Alert System, 67/

Recognizing that, because of the complexity and the global implications of new and emerging areas of science and technology, careful assessment of technology is required to take full advantage of such emerging technologies and to avoid negative repercussions thereof for developing countries,

1. Resolves that, in pursuance of the substantive theme approach, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development shall choose subjects of particular significance with major science and technology dimensions with a view to providing an assessment of technology and related policy analysis in order to facilitate the debate of the question in the General Assembly;

2. Decides:

(a) To continue and to improve further the Advance Technology Alert System as an important and effective means of applying technology assessment to endogenous capacity-building in developing countries;

(b) To continue also to publish the ATAS Bulletin within existing resources, focusing on the risks and benefits of new and emerging technology to development, especially in developing countries, and on diverse practices of technological assessment being used by Member States and international organizations;

(c) To entrust the Centre for Science and Technology for Development, through the Advance Technology Alert System and in co-operation with other United Nations bodies, to serve as the focal point for technological assessment within the United Nations system and, where possible, for relations with Governments and non-governmental organizations concerning technological assessment activities in Member States;

3. Takes note of the decision of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development to choose as the substantive theme for its eleventh session, "Ways and means of ensuring the participation of developing countries in international co-operation for research on and development of environmentally sound technologies, and the rapid and effective transfer of such technologies to those countries"; 68/

4. Requests the Centre for Science and Technology for Development to study ways and means of assisting developing countries in enhancing their capacity to assess new technologies, and recommends that a study be undertaken regarding new materials and the processing of raw materials, making use of the results of the Centre's ongoing programme on materials technology, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Intergovernmental Committee at its eleventh session.

65/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/38/37), annex, sect. B.

66/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/41/37), sect. II.A.

67/ A/CN.11/90.

68/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/44/37), sect. V.E.

44/15. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Date: 1 November 1989 Meeting: 43
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.17

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security",

Recalling its resolution 43/20 of 3 November 1988,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of any State,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right of all peoples to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever,

Gravely concerned at the situation in Afghanistan, which resulted from the violation of principles of the Charter and of the recognized norms of inter-State conduct,

Noting the conclusion at Geneva, on 14 April 1988, of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan 69/ and the completion of the withdrawal of foreign troops in accordance with those Agreements,

Aware of the continuing concern of the international community at the sufferings of the Afghan people and the magnitude of the social and economic problems posed to Pakistan and Iran by the presence on their soil of millions of Afghan refugees,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need for a comprehensive political solution of the situation in respect of Afghanistan,

Conscious that a successful final political settlement of the Afghanistan problem would have a favourable impact on the international situation and provide an impetus for the resolution of other acute regional conflicts,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to bring about peace and security,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 70/ and the status of the process of political settlement,

1. Emphasizes the importance of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, hereinafter referred to as the "Geneva Agreements", 71/ concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988 under United Nations auspices, which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

2. Welcomes the completion on 15 February 1989 of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in accordance with the Geneva Agreements;

3. Expresses its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his constant efforts to achieve a political solution of the Afghanistan problem;

4. Calls for the scrupulous respect for and faithful implementation of the Geneva Agreements by all parties concerned, who should fully abide by their letter and spirit;

69/ S/19835, annex I.

70/ A/44/661-S/20911.

71/ S/19835, annex I.

5. _Reiterates_ that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned and Islamic character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem;

6. _Reaffirms_ the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever;

7. _Calls upon_ all parties concerned to work urgently for the achievement of a comprehensive political solution, the cessation of hostilities and the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour;

8. _Emphasizes_ the need for an early start of the intra-Afghan dialogue for the establishment of a broad-based government to ensure the broadest support and immediate participation of all segments of the Afghan people;

9. _Calls upon_ all parties concerned to exert every effort to promote a political settlement acceptable to the Afghan people in order to bring to an end the protracted conflict that has prevailed in Afghanistan for the past several years;

10. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to encourage and facilitate the early realization of a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements and of the present resolution;

11. _Expresses its appreciation_ for the work of the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan in the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and emphasizes that it should continue to discharge its functions in strict compliance with the Agreements, and requests Afghanistan and Pakistan to provide full assistance to it;

12. _Renews its appeal_ to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

13. _Calls upon_ all States to provide adequate financial and material resources to the Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan for the purposes of achieving the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of the Afghan refugees, as well as for the economic and social reconstruction of the country;

14. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council informed of progress towards the implementation of the present resolution and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the situation in Afghanistan and on progress achieved in the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and the political settlement relating to Afghanistan;

15. _Decides_ to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

44/16. **Special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation**

Date: 1 November 1989 Meeting: 43
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.12 and Add.1

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the serious problem of the illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and about the devastating effect of drug abuse on individuals and society, Bearing in mind statements delivered before the Assembly in plenary meeting during its forty-fourth session, including the address given by the President of the Republic of Colombia on 29 September 1989 72/ and, in particular, his call for a special session of the General Assembly,

1. Decides to hold a special session, at a high political level, to consider as a matter of urgency the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary administrative arrangements for the convening of the special session.

44/17. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

Date: 1 November 1989 Meeting: 44
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.6/Rev.1

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, 73/

Recalling its previous resolutions on the enhancement of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and the practical measures taken for their implementation,

Recalling also its resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, 43/12 of 25 October 1988 and 43/27 of 18 November 1988 on the mid-term review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989, 74/ and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-fifth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 24 to 26 July 1989, 75/

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 29 September 1989, 76/

Mindful of the need for continued and closer co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity,

Concerned at the situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination and oppression of the people of South Africa by the minority racist régime and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the people of South Africa and to their national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle to eradicate the policies of apartheid,

Reiterating that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 must be implemented in its original and definitive form to ensure those conditions in Namibia which will allow the Namibian people to participate freely and without intimidation and harassment in the electoral process under the supervision and control of the United Nations, leading to the early independence of the Territory,

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72/ See A/44/PV.13.

73/ A/44/425.

74/ A/44/603, annex I.

75/ Ibid., annexes II and III.

76/ See A/44/PV.12.

Deeply concerned that the critical economic situation persists in Africa despite the policies of reform being implemented by African countries,

Also concerned that some constraints continue to pose critical obstacles to African economic recovery and development, including those in the external arena, resulting in weak export earnings, severe debt-servicing burdens and limited availability of finance,

Mindful of the efforts under way by the Organization of African Unity and its member States in the area of economic integration and, in particular, towards the establishment of an African economic community,

Conscious of its responsibilities to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa to help them cope with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Deeply concerned also at the gravity of the situation of the refugees and displaced persons in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help African countries of asylum,

Recognizing the important role that the United Nations information system could play in disseminating information to bring about a greater awareness of the grave situation prevailing in southern Africa as well as the social and economic problems and the needs of African States and their regional and subregional institutions,

Expressing its gratitude for the continued financial and other support extended to Africa by the international community and especially by certain countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity [77] and of his efforts to strengthen co-operation;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing and continued participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. *Notes* those efforts of the Secretary-General which are under way in order to implement General Assembly resolution 43/12 of 1 November 1988, particularly with regard to the establishment of a group of experts to undertake an in-depth assessment of the question of commodities of interest to Africa and the scope for export diversification;

4. *Commends* the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community;

5. *Reaffirms* that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 is the responsibility of the international community as a whole and commends the efforts undertaken by African countries in spite of the effects of the adverse international economic environment;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the implementation and monitoring of the Programme of Action;

7. *Also calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, notwithstanding the competence of the multilateral financial institutions, to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to contribute to the implementation of measures aimed at a lasting solution to Africa's debt and debt-servicing burden, taking into account Africa's common position on its external debt, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its third extraordinary session, held at Addis Ababa on 30 November and 1 December 1987; [78]

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[77] A/44/425.

[78] A/42/874, annex II.

8. Urges all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to continue to extend maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990; 79/

9. Requests all Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and all other relevant organs of the United Nations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to activate and increase their programme of assistance to African subregional organizations for drought and desertification control such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development;

10. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for those African States facing grave economic difficulties, the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the apartheid régime of South Africa;

11. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to extend their support and co-operation to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the efforts to establish an African economic community, in accordance with resolutions AHG/Res.161 (XXIII) 80/ and AHG/Res.179 (XXV) 81/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in July 1987 and July 1989, respectively;

12. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of the response of the international community to the special programmes of economic assistance and to continue to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by that organization;

13. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Food Programme, the World Food Council, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the assistance so far rendered to the African States in dealing with the emergency situation as well as with the critical economic problems that exist on the African continent;

14. Endorses the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity for the convening of a meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held at the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity from 2 to 5 April 1990 in order to discuss ways and means of expanding and strengthening areas of co-operation in the social and economic sectors;

15. Requests the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to continue to hold regular consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. Reiterates the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa;

17. Urges the international community to extend full support to the Secretary-General in his effort to ensure that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) is implemented in its original and definitive form;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa;

79/ A/40/666, annex I, declaration AHG/Decl.1 (XXI), annex.

80/ See A/42/699, annex II.

81/ See A/44/603, annex III.

19. Also urges the international community to contribute generously to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid, established by the Organization of African Unity, and to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund, established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries; 82/

20. Calls upon the competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to continue to ensure the just and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations;

21. Urges all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations to provide material and economic assistance to African countries of asylum to enable them to withstand the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructure by the presence in their countries of large numbers of refugees;

22. Calls upon the United Nations organs - in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid - to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unity with all their activities concerning Africa;

23. Expresses appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity for reactivating the machinery for co-operation of the two organizations and encourages them to further strengthen the said machinery;

24. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to participate in the meetings of the United Nations Steering Committee and its Inter-Agency Task Force and working groups on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990; 83/

25. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available to facilitate continued liaison and consultations on matters of common interest as well as the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, as required;

26. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system.

44/18. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

Date: 6 November 1989 Meeting: 45
Vote: 139-0-16 (recorded) Draft: A/44/L.22 and Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3026 A (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3148 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3187 (XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975, 31/40 of 30 November 1976, 32/18 of 11 November 1977, 33/50 of 14 December 1978, 34/64 of 29 November 1979, 35/127 and 35/128 of 11 December 1980, 36/64 of 27 November 1981, 38/34 of 25 November 1983, 40/19 of 21 November 1985 and 42/7 of 22 October 1987,

Recalling also the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property 84/ adopted on 14 November 1970 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

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82/ A/42/422, annex III.

83/ See A/42/560, paras. 121 and 122, and A/43/664 and Corr.1, para. 42.

84/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session, vol. 1, Resolutions, p. 135.

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 85/

Noting with satisfaction that, following its appeal, other Member States have become parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,

Aware of the importance attached by the countries of origin to the return of cultural property which is of fundamental spiritual and cultural value to them, so that they may constitute collections representative of their cultural heritage,

Reaffirming the importance of inventories as an essential tool for the understanding and protection of cultural property and for the identification of dispersed heritage and as a contribution to the advancement of scientific and artistic knowledge and intercultural communication,

Deeply concerned at the clandestine excavations and the illicit traffic in cultural property that continue to impoverish the cultural heritage of all peoples,

Again supporting the solemn appeal made on 7 June 1978 by the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the return of irreplaceable cultural heritage to those who created it,

1. *Commends* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they have accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public;

2. *Reaffirms* that the restitution to a country of its *objets d'art*, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international co-operation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful co-operation between developed and developing countries;

3. *Recommends* that Member States adopt or strengthen the necessary protective legislation with regard to their own heritage and that of other peoples;

4. *Requests* Member States to study the possibility of including in permits for excavations a clause requiring archaeologists and palaeontologists to provide the national authorities with photographic documentation of each object brought to light during the excavations immediately after its discovery;

5. *Invites* Member States to continue drawing up, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, systematic inventories of cultural property existing in their territory and of their cultural property abroad;

6. *Also recommends* that Member States should ensure that inventories of museum collections include not only the items on display but also those in storage, and that they comprise all necessary documentation, particularly photographs of each item;

7. *Also invites* Member States engaged in seeking the recovery of cultural and artistic treasures from the sea-bed, in accordance with international law, to facilitate by mutually acceptable conditions the participation of States having a historical and cultural link with those treasures;

8. *Appeals* to Member States to co-operate closely with the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation and to conclude bilateral agreements for this purpose;

85/ A/44/485.

9. Also appeals to Member States to encourage the mass information media and educational and cultural institutions to strive to arouse a greater and more general awareness with regard to the return or restitution of cultural property to its country of origin;

10. Requests States parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property 86/ to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization fully informed of the measures taken to ensure implementation of the Convention at the national level;

11. Welcomes the steady increase in the number of States parties to the Convention;

12. Invites once again those Member States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention;

13. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/18:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Guinea*, Haiti*, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

86/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session, vol. 1, Resolutions, p. 135.

44/19. Twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Date: 14 November 1989 Meeting: 54
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.39

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964 by which the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established,

Recalling also its resolution 43/183 of 20 December 1988,

Noting that 1989 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Noting with appreciation the valuable contribution that the Conference as a whole has made to the promotion of international economic co-operation and development,

Recognizing that important policy advances and agreements have been achieved through intergovernmental negotiation and deliberation, conceptual innovation and implementation, and recognizing also the influence of its work on the thinking and decisions of Governments and of other international forums,

1. *Congratulates* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the twenty-fifth anniversary of its establishment;

2. *Reaffirms* the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as set out in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Conference and in the Final Act of the seventh session of the Conference; [87]

3. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue its efforts to bring fresh thinking to bear on long-standing problems and new areas of concern, with a view to promoting effective and innovative policy measures;

4. *Invites* the member States of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to enhance their political support for that organization and to make it a more effective and responsive instrument of international co-operation for trade, growth and development, particularly of developing countries;

5. *Endorses* the Declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development adopted by the Trade and Development Board at the first part of its thirty-sixth session. [88]

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[87] See TD/350.

[88] See A/44/15 (vol. II), sect. II A, resolution 376 (XXXVI). (The text of resolution 376 (XXXVI) appears in the annex below.)

ANNEX

Declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. Positive conditions exist for strengthening international economic co-operation, including co-operation for development. The international political climate is propitious. Steady growth in global output and trade offers opportunities for progress in developing countries. None the less, substantial obstacles remain. Participation in the benefits of economic expansion and technological advance is unequal. Extreme inequalities of income distribution persist, poverty is widespread, vast human potential is wasted and ecological systems are threatened. Economic stagnation and retrogression prevail in a large number of developing countries. The problems of the least developed countries and those of African developing countries are particularly acute.

2. There is therefore no cause for complacency, but a basis and an urgent need exist for concerted national and multilateral action to attack the obstacles to a healthy, secure and equitable world economy. These obstacles will not be overcome by spontaneous economic forces alone. At both the national and international levels, access to opportunities for the generation of wealth and income should be broadened, within a framework of rules and co-operative arrangements, based on consensus. All countries are responsible for contributing to the required action in accordance with their capacities and economic weights. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development can play a prominent role in this effort through analysis, new ideas, initiatives, dialogue, negotiation, decisions and technical co-operation.

3. From its roots in the mandate established by the General Assembly in its resolution 1995 (XIX), the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has evolved under the guidance of successive sessions of the Conference. The consensus embodied in the Final Act of the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development continues to provide a valid framework for formulating specific policy measures. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has responded to changing conditions, needs and orientations, while maintaining its universal character and its development mission. Important policy advances and agreements have been achieved through intergovernmental negotiation in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and by the influence of its work on the thinking and decisions of Governments and other international forums. There is a need to strengthen further the impact of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's work on national and international policy-making. To this end, member States should further encourage institutional linkages and bring specific national perspectives and interests more directly to bear in debates and negotiations, in order to forge durable multilateral solutions.

4. The main substantive challenge facing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is to bring fresh thinking to bear on long-standing problems and new areas of concern, with a view to promoting innovative policy measures. It should do so taking full account of the interdependence of economies and of policy areas, of long-term structural changes in the world economy, as well as of the need for a more supportive and predictable international economic environment for trade and development, particularly of developing countries. It should also explore the policy implications of the diversity of the growth and development experiences of different countries, as well as of integration processes having a major impact on the world economy. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should continue to pay special attention to economic problems faced in common by developing countries, notably in expanding and diversifying their production base and their trade in goods and services including their mutual trade, reducing commodity dependence, building financial, technological and transport capacities, coping with the debt burden and its consequences, adverse trends in resource flows, and undertaking adjustment programmes oriented to growth and development.

5. The future of the world economy and of international economic co-operation will be increasingly shaped by the exploration of different ways of integrating the pursuit of economic efficiency with broader national and international development objectives. While there is no universal criterion for determining the proper mix of economic management tools for stimulating economic growth and development, and a range of approaches and measures appropriate to particular situations are being applied, it is noted that more countries in all parts of the world are making use of market signals and competitiveness in promoting entrepreneurial initiative and in optimizing the contributions of the public and private sectors. A related factor will be the promotion of approaches to growth that would encourage sustainable development, responding to the needs of present and future generations of humanity. The eradication of poverty should have a central place in these endeavours. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should make substantive contributions to multilateral co-operation in these areas, within its mandate. Moreover, the economic impact and opportunities of disarmament should command increasing international attention.

6. Committed to the objectives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, member States pledge themselves individually and collectively, to rise to these challenges, to enhance their political support for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to make it a more effective and responsive instrument of international co-operation for trade, growth and development, particularly of developing countries.

44/20. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic

Date: 14 November 1989	Meeting: 55
Vote: 146-1-2 (recorded)	Draft: A/44/L.24

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its resolution 42/16 of 10 November 1987, in which it urged States of the region to continue their actions aiming at fulfilling the goals of the declaration, especially through the adoption and implementation of specific programmes for this purpose, and its resolution 43/23 of 14 November 1988, in which it commended initiatives by States of the zone to promote peace and regional co-operation in the South Atlantic,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that co-operation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential to promote the objectives of the zone of peace and co-operation in the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the South Atlantic attach to the preservation of the region's environment and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of States of the zone towards fulfilling the goals of the declaration,

1. *Takes note* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 43/23; [89]

2. *Calls upon* all States to co-operate in the promotion of the objectives of peace and co-operation established in the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives, particularly actions which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

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[89] A/44/536.

3. *Welcomes* the beginning in April 1989 of the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia 90/ and looks forward to receiving Namibia very soon as a member of the community of South Atlantic States;

4. *Emphasizes* the imperative need to preserve the environment of the region and urges all States to take the necessary measures in order to ensure its protection from environmental damage;

5. *Urges* all States to abstain from transferring and disposing hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes into the region;

6. *Welcomes* the assistance that the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme are extending towards the convening by the States of the South Atlantic of two seminars, to be held in the Congo in 1990 and in Uruguay in 1991, devoted to the review of the developments and implementation of the legal régime established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; 91/

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/20:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Canada, Japan.

Absent: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Papua New Guinea*, Paraguay*, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Vanuatu*, Zimbabwe.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

90/ Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

91/ *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

44/21. Enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

Date: 15 November 1989 Meeting: 56
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.38 and Add.1

The General Assembly,

Desiring to strengthen further the role and effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security for all States on the basis of full and universal respect for its Charter and through better international co-operation in resolving international problems of a political economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,

Mindful of the potential of the United Nations to be even more effective in achieving international co-operation,

1. Calls upon all States to intensify their practical efforts towards ensuring international peace and security in all its aspects through co-operative means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms its support for the validity and relevance of the Charter and urges all States to abide by it and, in particular, to respect the principles of sovereign equality, political independence and territorial integrity of States and non-intervention in internal affairs, refrain from the threat or use of force inconsistent with the Charter, settle disputes peacefully, adhere to the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, co-operation among States, and comply in good faith with their obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter;

3. Encourages Member States to consult and co-operate within the framework of the United Nations, the Security Council, the General Assembly and their appropriate subsidiary bodies in order to find multifaceted approaches to implement and strengthen the principles and the system of peace, security and international co-operation laid down in the Charter.

44/22. The situation in Kampuchea

Date: 16 November 1989 Meeting: 58
Vote: 124-17-12 (recorded) Draft: A/44/L.23 and Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/22 of 14 November 1979, 35/6 of 22 October 1980, 36/5 of 21 October 1981, 37/6 of 28 October 1982, 38/3 of 27 October 1983, 39/5 of 30 October 1984, 40/7 of 5 November 1985, 41/6 of 21 October 1986, 42/3 of 14 October 1987 and 43/19 of 3 November 1988,

Recalling also the Declaration on Kampuchea 92/ and resolution 1 (I) 93/ adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/19, 94/

Deploring foreign armed intervention and occupation in Kampuchea, the cause of continuing hostilities in that country, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Noting the continued and effective struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to achieve the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea,

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92/ Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex I.

93/ Ibid., annex II.

94/ A/44/670.

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/156 of 24 May 1989 on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation,

Greatly disturbed that the continued fighting and instability in Kampuchea have forced an additional large number of Kampucheans to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border in search of food and safety,

Recognizing that the assistance extended by the international community has continued to reduce the food shortages and health problems of the Kampuchean people,

Emphasizing that it is the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people who have sought refuge in neighbouring countries to return safely to their homeland,

Emphasizing also that no effective solution to the humanitarian problems can be achieved without a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict,

Seriously concerned about reported demographic changes imposed in Kampuchea as a result of foreign occupation,

Convinced that, to bring about lasting peace in South-East Asia and reduce the threat to international peace and security, there is an urgent need for the international community to find a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, with effective guarantees, that must include the total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under supervision and control of the United Nations and will provide for the creation of an interim administering authority, the promotion of national reconciliation among all Kampucheans under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past and ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference,

Recognizing that the Jakarta Informal Meetings held in Indonesia from 25 to 28 July 1988 [95] and from 19 to 21 February 1989 [96] have made a significant contribution towards achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem,

Recognizing also that the Paris Conference on Cambodia, which met from 30 July to 30 August 1989, achieved progress in elaborating a wide variety of elements necessary for reaching a comprehensive settlement, although it was not yet possible to achieve a comprehensive political settlement, and that the Conference should be reconvened in due time after consultations by the Co-Presidents with the participants,

Noting the announced withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, but emphasizing that it has not been verified under supervision and control of the United Nations and is not within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement,

Reiterating its conviction that, after the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question through peaceful means, the countries of the South-East Asian region can pursue efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia so as to lessen international tensions and to achieve lasting peace in the region,

Reaffirming the need for all States to adhere strictly to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which call for respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-recourse to the threat or use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,

1. *Recalls* its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5, 40/7, 41/6, 42/3 and 43/19 and calls for their full implementation;

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[95] See A/43/493-S/20071.

[96] See A/44/138-S/20477 and Corr.1.

2. *Reiterates its conviction* that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under supervision and control of the United Nations, the creation of an interim administering authority, the promotion of national reconciliation among all Kampucheans under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past, the restoration and preservation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, the reaffirmation of the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, with effective guarantees, are the principal components of any just, lasting and comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem;

3. *Emphasizes* that the Kampuchean people should be allowed to exercise its inalienable right to self-determination through internationally supervised free, fair and democratic elections;

4. *Affirms* that any withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea without United Nations supervision, control and verification is not within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement;

5. *Calls upon* all parties concerned to intensify urgently all efforts towards ensuring that the Kampuchean problem be resolved through a comprehensive political settlement in order to prevent further hostilities, subsequent loss of life and the continued suffering of the Kampuchean people, and to ensure the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea and the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea on its activities during 1988-1989 97/ and requests that the Committee continue its work;

7. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to convene when necessary and to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in its mandate;

8. *Reaffirms* its commitment to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I), 98/ and its readiness to support any other conference of an international nature under the auspices of the Secretary-General;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to consult with and assist the Conference and the *Ad Hoc* Committee and to provide them on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions;

10. *Expresses its appreciation once again* to the Secretary-General for taking appropriate steps in following the situation closely and requests him to continue to do so and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement;

11. *Invites* the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia to intensify their consultations with a view to reconvening the Conference and its committees at an appropriate time;

12. *Expresses its deep appreciation once again* to donor countries, the United Nations and its agencies and other humanitarian organizations, national and international, that have rendered relief assistance to the Kampuchean people, and appeals to them to continue to provide emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who are still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the various encampments in Thailand;

13. *Reiterates its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution, and requests him to intensify such efforts as necessary;

97/ A/CONF.109/15.

98/ *Report of the International Conference on Kampuchea, New York, 13-17 July 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.I.20), annex II.

14. *Urges* the States of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political settlement to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia;

15. *Reiterates the hope* that, following a comprehensive political settlement, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/22:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Poland, Syria, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam.

Abstaining: Algeria, Congo, Finland, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sweden, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen.

Absent: Angola, Hungary, Iran, Romania, Seychelles.

44/23. United Nations Decade of International Law

Date: 17 November 1989 Meeting: 60
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.41 and Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and to that end to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations [99] and the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, [100]

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[99] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[100] Resolution 37/10, annex.

Recognizing the role of the United Nations in promoting greater acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law and in encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Convinced of the need to strengthen the rule of law in international relations,

Stressing the need to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law,

Noting that, in the remaining decade of the twentieth century, important anniversaries will be celebrated that are related to the adoption of international legal documents, such as the centenary of the first International Peace Conference, held at The Hague in 1899, which adopted the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes [101] and created the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the United Nations and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Declares* the period 1990-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law;

2. *Considers* that the main purposes of the Decade should be, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law;

(*b*) To promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice;

(*c*) To encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(*d*) To encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and appropriate international bodies, as well as of non-governmental organizations working in the field, on the programme for the Decade and on appropriate action to be taken during the Decade, including the possibility of holding a third international peace conference or other suitable international conference at the end of the Decade, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session in a working group of the Sixth Committee with a view to preparing generally acceptable recommendations for the Decade;

5. *Also decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law".

44/24. African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation

Date: 17 November 1989 Meeting: 60
Vote: 137-1-0 (recorded) Draft: A/44/L.20/Rev.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development of Africa 1986-1990,

Recalling also its resolution 43/27 of 18 November 1988 and, in particular, paragraph 55 (*c*) of the annex to that resolution, in which African countries were urged to increase their efforts in the search for a viable conceptual and practical framework for economic structural adjustment programmes in keeping with the long-term development objectives and strategies at the national, subregional and regional levels,

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[101] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

Taking note of the resolution on the critical economic situation in Africa adopted at the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 102/ as well as paragraph 12 of section II of the Caracas Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77, 103/ adopted at the special ministerial meeting of the Group, held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989,

Recalling resolution 1222 (L) 104/ adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/116 of 28 July 1989,

1. *Takes note with interest* of the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation; 105/

2. *Invites* the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to consider the Framework as a basis for constructive dialogue and fruitful consultation.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/24:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: None.

Absent: Argentina, Belize, Costa Rica, Democratic Kampuchea, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Iceland, Indonesia, Kuwait*, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Nigeria, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa*, Sri Lanka, Vanuatu.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

102/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

103/ A/44/361, annex.

104/ See A/44/603, annex I.

105/ A/44/315, annex.

44/26. Law of the sea

Date: 20 November 1989 Meeting: 62
Vote: 138-2-6 (recorded) Draft: A/44/L.42 and Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/66 of 3 December 1982, 38/59 A of 14 December 1983, 39/73 of 13 December 1984, 40/63 of 10 December 1985, 41/34 of 5 November 1986, 42/20 of 18 November 1987 and 43/18 of 1 November 1988, regarding the law of the sea,

Recognizing that, as stated in the third preambular paragraph of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 106/ the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole,

Convinced that it is important to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose,

Emphasizing the need for States to ensure consistent application of the Convention, as well as the need for harmonization of national legislation with the provisions of the Convention,

Considering that, in its resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, it proclaimed that the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as "the Area"), as well as the resources of the Area, are the common heritage of mankind,

Recalling that the Convention provides the régime to be applied to the Area and its resources,

Welcoming the expressions of willingness to explore all possibilities of addressing issues, as referred to in the statements made at the end of the meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea held in the summer of 1989, in order to secure universal participation in the Convention,

Recognizing the need for co-operation in the early and effective implementation by the Preparatory Commission of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, 107/

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the Preparatory Commission since its inception, including the registration in 1987 as pioneer investors of Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (IFREMER), the Government of India, Deep Ocean Resources Development Co., Ltd. (DORD) and Yuzhmorgeologiya, whose applications were submitted by the Governments of France, India, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics respectively, bearing in mind that such registration entails both rights and obligations,

Noting also with satisfaction the designation by the Preparatory Commission of reserved areas for the Authority from the application areas submitted by the pioneer investors pursuant to resolution II,

Noting also that the Preparatory Commission has decided to hold its eighth regular session at Kingston from 5 to 30 March 1990 and to hold a summer meeting in 1990, 108/

Noting further the increasing needs of countries, especially of developing countries, for information, advice and assistance in the implementation of the Convention and in their developmental process for the full realization of the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention,

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106/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

107/ Ibid., document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

108/ A/44/650, para. 118.

Concerned that the developing countries are as yet unable to take effective measures for the full realization of these benefits owing to the lack of resources and of the necessary scientific and technological capabilities,

Recognizing the need to enhance and supplement the efforts of States and competent international organizations to enable developing countries to acquire such capabilities,

Recognizing also that the Convention encompasses all uses and resources of the sea and that all related activities within the United Nations system need to be implemented in a manner consistent with it,

Noting with appreciation the important initiative of the Secretary-General in convening inter-agency consultations on international and regional developments in ocean affairs and the law of the sea, [109]

Deeply concerned at the current state of the marine environment,

Mindful of the importance of the Convention for the protection of the marine environment,

Noting with concern the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of the living resources of the marine environment,

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General on the protection and preservation of the marine environment prepared in pursuance of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 43/18, [110]

Conscious of the urgent need to increase the scientific knowledge of the marine environment,

Taking note of activities carried out in 1989 under the major programme on marine affairs, set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General, [111] as approved in General Assembly resolution 38/59 A, and the report of the Secretary-General, [112]

Recalling its approval of the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking special note of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 43/18, [113]

1. *Recalls* the historic significance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea [114] as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention, as evidenced, *inter alia*, by the one hundred and fifty-nine signatures and forty-two of the sixty ratifications or accessions required for entry into force of the Convention;

3. *Invites* all States to make renewed efforts to facilitate universal participation in the Convention;

4. *Calls upon* all States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal régime for the uses of the sea and its resources;

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[109] A/44/650, para. 206.

[110] A/44/461 and Corr.1.

[111] A/38/570 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

[112] A/44/650.

[113] *Ibid.*

[114] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

5. Also calls upon all States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose;

6. Also calls upon States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation;

7. Notes the progress being made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in all areas of its work;

8. Reiterates its conviction that the early, satisfactory and successful conclusion of the current consultations in the Preparatory Commission on the implementation of the obligations of the registered pioneer investors and the certifying States would constitute an important contribution to the overall progress in the work of the Commission;

9. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of the major programme on marine affairs set forth in chapter 25 of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and requests him to take into account the prospective entry into force of the Convention and the increased needs of States for assistance in the implementation of the Convention in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

10. Also expresses its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 43/18 115/ and requests him to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal régime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission, including the implementation of resolution II of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea; 116/

11. Calls upon the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invites the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours;

12. Requests the competent international organizations, in accordance with their respective policies, to intensify financial, technological, organizational and managerial assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to realize the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention and to examine means of strengthening co-operation among themselves and with donor States in the provision of such assistance;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions a report identifying the needs of States in regard to the development and management of ocean resources and the measures currently taken by States and by the competent international organizations in responding to those needs, and to suggest methods and mechanisms for maximizing opportunities for the early realization for all States during the decade 1990 to 2000 of the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention;

14. Approves the decision of the Preparatory Commission to hold its eighth regular session at Kingston from 5 to 30 March 1990 and to hold a summer meeting in 1990; 117/

15. Recognizes that the protection of the marine environment will be significantly enhanced by the implementation of applicable provisions of the Convention;

16. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on the protection and preservation of the marine environment 118/ and requests him to make the report available to the intergovernmental meetings to be held in preparation of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

115/ A/44/650.

116/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

117/ A/44/650, para. 118.

118/ A/44/461 and Corr.1.

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare an updated and expanded report on the protection and preservation of the marine environment as a contribution to the 1992 Conference, taking into account, *inter alia*, the comments thereon;

18. *Calls upon* States and other members of the international community to strengthen their co-operation in the conservation of marine living resources, including the prevention of the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a study on marine scientific research in the light of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the present resolution;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Law of the sea".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/26:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Turkey, United States.

Abstaining: Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Peru, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

Absent: Afghanistan, Albania, Dominica, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Lebanon, Mozambique*, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Syria, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

44/27. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

Resolution	Date	Vote	Meeting	Draft
A	22 November 1989	129-4-21 (recorded)	63	A/44/L.26 and Add.1
B	22 November 1989	Adopted without a vote	63	A/44/L.27 and Add.1
C	22 November 1989	118-11-22 (recorded)	63	A/44/L.28 and Add.1
D	22 November 1989	135-3-15 (recorded)	63	A/44/L.29 and Add.1
E	22 November 1989	140-4-11 (recorded)	63	A/44/L.30 and Add.1
F	22 November 1989	114-22-18 (recorded)	63	A/44/L.31 and Corr.1 and Add.1
G	22 November 1989	145-0-10 (recorded)	63	A/44/L.32 and Add.1
H	22 November 1989	139-2-14 (recorded)	63	A/44/L.33 and Add.1
I	22 November 1989	106-17-26 (recorded)	63	A/44/L.34/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1
J	22 November 1989	Adopted without a vote	63	A/44/L.35 and Add.1
K	22 November 1989	151-2-3 (recorded)	63	A/44/L.36 and Add.1
L	22 November 1989	127-1-23 (recorded)	63	A/44/L.40 and Add.1

A

International solidarity with the liberation struggle in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, 119/

Gravely concerned at the continuing repression of the majority population in South Africa and the continuation of the state of emergency,

Expressing particular concern at the continuing practice of arbitrary detentions and trials, including those of women and children, executions of political prisoners, the ongoing use of vigilante groups and the stifling of the press,

Noting with serious concern the régime's acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent African States,

1. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the total eradication of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic society in which all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy the same fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Reaffirms also* its full support to the national liberation movements, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, which pursue their noble objective to eliminate *apartheid* through political, armed and other forms of struggle and have reiterated their preference for reaching their legitimate objectives through peaceful means;

3. *Condemns* the régime's continuing practice of sentencing to death and executing its opponents and demands that it annul the capital punishment imposed on opponents of *apartheid*, including the "Upington Fourteen", and confer prisoner-of-war status on captured freedom fighters in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 120/ and Additional Protocol I of 1977 thereto; 121/

4. *Demands* that all political prisoners and detainees, particularly children, be released unconditionally and without subsequent restrictions and that the abhorrent practice of applying repressive measures to children and minors cease immediately;

5. *Calls upon* Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals to extend all possible assistance to the struggling people of South Africa, their national liberation movements and South African refugees, particularly women and children;

119/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/44/22 and Corr.1-2).

120/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

121/ *Ibid*., vol. 1125, No. 17512.

6. *Also calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to step up material, financial and other forms of support to the front-line and other neighbouring independent States that are subject to acts of destabilization by South Africa;

7. *Appeals* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and *Apartheid* Fund set up by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986; 122/

8. *Decides* to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity - namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania - to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and other appropriate bodies.

B

International support for the eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa through genuine negotiations

The General Assembly,

Condemning once again the policy and practice of *apartheid*,

Convinced that the continuation of the policy and practice of *apartheid* will lead to further violence and is detrimental to the vital interests of all the people of South Africa,

Convinced that the system of *apartheid* cannot be reformed but must be eliminated,

Taking note of the Declaration of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Organization of African Unity on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa, adopted at Harare on 21 August 1989, 123/

1. *Reaffirms* its support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic society in which all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy the same fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Fully supports* the efforts of the South African people to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the conflict in their country through genuine negotiations;

3. *Strongly demands*:

(*a*) The lifting of the state of emergency;

(*b*) The immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees;

(*c*) The lifting of the ban on all individuals and political organizations opposing *apartheid* and the repeal of restrictions on the press;

(*d*) The withdrawal of the troops from black townships;

(*e*) The cessation of all political trials and political executions;

4. *Considers* that the implementation of the above demands would help create the necessary climate for genuine negotiations and calls upon all parties to take full advantage of opportunities arising therefrom, and further considers that this could also promote an agreement to end *apartheid*, and bring about the cessation of violence;

122/ See A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

123/ A/44/697, annex.

5. *Calls upon* all Member States to use concerted and effective measures to ensure the prompt implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts leading to the eradication of *apartheid* through genuine negotiations.

C

Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions and those of the Security Council calling for concerted international action to force the racist régime of South Africa to eradicate *apartheid*,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, *124*/ in particular paragraphs 255 to 275, and the report of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports, *125*/

Gravely concerned that, in spite of recent developments in South Africa, the system of *apartheid* remains intact and the régime maintains its repressive domestic practices, its policies of destabilization against neighbouring independent States and its intransigence towards the will of the international community for the prompt elimination of *apartheid*,

Noting with grave concern that sanctions and other measures recommended by the General Assembly, as well as measures introduced unilaterally by a number of States, lack comprehensiveness, co-ordination and adequate monitoring mechanisms,

Gravely concerned that some Member States and transnational corporations have continued economic relations with South Africa, while others continue to exploit opportunities created by sanctions imposed by other States, thus substantially increasing their trade with that country, as indicated in paragraphs 109, 110, 112 and 265 of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, *126*/

Convinced that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations remains the most appropriate and effective means to bring about a peaceful end to *apartheid*,

1. *Reaffirms* that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security, and that it is a primary responsibility of the United Nations to assist in efforts to eliminate *apartheid* peacefully without further delay;

2. *Calls upon* those States which have increased their trade with South Africa and, particularly, the Federal Republic of Germany, which recently emerged as the leading trading partner of South Africa, to sever trade relations with South Africa;

3. *Calls upon* those Governments which are still opposed to the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions to reassess their policies and cease their opposition to the application of such sanctions by the Security Council;

4. *Urges* the Security Council to consider immediate action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa as long as it continues to disregard the demands of the majority of the people of South Africa and of the international community to eradicate *apartheid*.

124/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/44/22 and Corr.1-2), part one.

125/ *Ibid*., *Supplement No. 47* (A/44/47).

126/ *Ibid*., *Supplement No. 22* (A/44/22 and Corr.1-2), part one.

D

Imposition, co-ordination and strict monitoring of measures against racist South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on sanctions against South Africa, in particular resolution 43/50 D of 5 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* 127/ and of the report of the Secretary-General on restrictive measures affecting externally dependent areas of the South African economy, 128/

Taking note with appreciation of the recommendations made in the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons that held public hearings, at Geneva from 4 to 6 September 1989, on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia, 129/

Convinced that sanctions and other restrictive measures have had a significant impact on recent developments in South Africa and remain a most effective and necessary instrument of pressure in contributing to a political solution to the crisis in that country,

Considering that measures taken by States individually or collectively, while commendable, vary in coverage and degree of enforcement and monitoring and are not always addressed to those areas of the South African economy which are vulnerable to international pressure,

Concerned at the increasing number of States that exploit the trade gaps created by the uneven and unco-ordinated imposition of restrictive measures,

Noting with concern that a number of transnational corporations, including banks, continue to provide support to the *apartheid* economy by maintaining financial and technological and other ties with South Africa,

Commending those States which have already adopted strict measures against the *apartheid* régime in accordance with United Nations resolutions, as well as non-governmental organizations and individuals, for their contribution to the isolation of the *apartheid* régime,

1. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, to adopt legislative and/or comparable measures to impose effective sanctions against South Africa and, in particular:

(*a*) To impose embargoes on the supply of all products, in particular computer and communications equipment, technologies, skills and services, including military intelligence, that can be used for the military and nuclear industry of South Africa;

(*b*) To impose embargoes on the supply of oil and petroleum products and oil technology;

(*c*) To prohibit the import of coal, gold, other minerals and agricultural products from South Africa;

(*d*) To induce transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions to withdraw effectively from South Africa by ceasing equity investment and cutting off non-equity links, particularly those involving transfer of high technology and know-how;

(*e*) To induce banks to cease the provision of new credits and loans;

(*f*) To consider ending promptly double taxation agreements with South Africa and any form of tax relief in respect of income from investments in that country;

127/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/44/22 and Corr.1-2).

128/ A/44/555 and Corr.1.

129/ A/44/576-S/20867, annex, sect. V.

(*g*) To restrict landing and port rights to South African air and sea carriers and to sever direct air, sea and other transport links with South Africa;

(*h*) To ensure, through appropriate measures, that their citizens refrain from serving in South Africa's armed forces and other sensitive sectors;

(*i*) To take appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of the sports and cultural boycott of *apartheid* South Africa;

2. *Also urges* all States to monitor strictly the implementation of the above measures and adopt, when necessary, legislation providing for penalties on individuals and enterprises violating those measures;

3. *Calls upon* Governments, intergovernmental organizations, the specialized agencies of the United Nations, non-governmental organizations and the public at large to take full account of the recommendations of the Panel of Eminent Persons that held public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia; 130/

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on measures to monitor sanctions undertaken by the United Nations system, Governments and non-governmental agencies, taking fully into account reports of existing intergovernmental monitoring mechanisms.

E

International financial pressure on the *apartheid* economy of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Noting that the maintenance of the *apartheid* economy and the expansion of military and police expenditures substantially depend on the supply of further credits and loans by the international financial community,

Deeply regretting that the participating banks in the Third Interim Agreement with the *apartheid* régime, in spite of demands by the international community, have recently announced the rescheduling of South Africa's external debt, which was due for repayment in 1990,

Considering that the rescheduling of South Africa's external debt at this particular time represents an attempt to undermine the efforts of the international community to promote a peaceful resolution of the conflict in that country,

Taking note of the Kuala Lumpur Statement on Southern Africa adopted by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting on 21 October 1989, 131/

1. *Deplores* the Third Interim Agreement, particularly its terms and timing, which, by providing for the rescheduling over a period of three and a half years of a significant part of South Africa's debt, lessens the financial pressure on the *apartheid* régime;

2. *Strongly urges* Governments and private financial institutions to deny new bank loans to South Africa, whether to the public or private sectors;

3. *Calls upon* those States which continue to maintain trade and financial links with South Africa to restrict the provision of trade credits and cease loan insurance, in particular:

(*a*) By calling upon all the relevant banks and financial institutions to impose stricter conditions on day-to-day trade financing, specifically through reducing the maximum credit terms to 90 days;

130/ A/44/576-S/20867, annex, sect. V.

131/ A/44/672-S/20914, annex.

(*b*) By taking South Africa "off cover" with official government agencies for official trade credit and insurance purposes, thus making its acquisition of trade credits more difficult;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to use all appropriate means to induce banks and other financial institutions to give effect to the measures outlined above;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

F

Relations between South Africa and Israel

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the relations between South Africa and Israel and, in particular, its resolution 43/50 E of 5 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel, 132/

Noting with concern that the military relations between South Africa and Israel, especially in the area of military technology and, in particular, the collaboration in the recent production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

Taking note of the relevant provision of the declaration adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 133/

1. *Condemns* the collaboration of Israel with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields;

2. *Reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

G

Programme of work of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, 134/

1. *Commends* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for its work in the discharge of its responsibilities in promoting international action against *apartheid*;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee and endorses the recommendations contained in paragraph 275 of the report relating to its programme of work;

132/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/44/22 and Corr.1-2), part two.

133/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

134/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/44/22 and Corr.1-2).

3. Authorizes the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate and acting as a focal point for the international campaign against apartheid and with the support services of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat, to continue:

(a) To monitor closely the situation in South Africa and the actions of the international community regarding the imposition and implementation of sanctions and other restrictive measures and their impact on apartheid South Africa;

(b) To mobilize international action against apartheid, inter alia, through collection, analysis and dissemination of information, through liaison with non-governmental organizations and relevant individuals and groups able to influence public opinion and decision-making, and through hearings, conferences, consultations, missions, publicity and other relevant activities;

4. Appeals to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to increase their co-operation with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate;

5. Requests all United Nations bodies, organs and agencies to co-operate with the Special Committee and the Centre against Apartheid in their activities in order to ensure consistency and improve co-ordination and the greatest use of available resources in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

6. Requests Governments and organizations to provide financial and other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee and to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid;

7. Appeals to all Governments, intergovernmental organizations, information media, non-governmental organizations and individuals to co-operate with the Centre against Apartheid and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in their activities relating to apartheid and, in particular, in disseminating information on the situation in South Africa in order to mitigate the effects of the restraints on the press in South Africa and to counteract South African propaganda effectively;

8. Decides to make a special allocation of 430,000 dollars to the Special Committee for 1990 from the regular budget of the United Nations to cover the cost of special projects to be decided upon by the Committee.

H

Oil embargo against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, 135/

Recalling its resolutions on an oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 43/50 J of 5 December 1988,

Noting that, while oil-exporting States have committed themselves to an oil embargo against South Africa, very few major shipping States have done so,

Concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has been able to circumvent the oil embargoes and comparable measures adopted by States,

Commending action taken by labour unions, student groups and anti-apartheid organizations against companies involved in the violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, and for the enforcement of the embargo,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would complement the arms embargo against the apartheid régime, and serve to curtail both its acts of aggression against the front-line States and its repression of the people of South Africa,

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135/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 44 (A/44/44).

1. _Takes note_ of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa; 136/

2. _Notes_ the intention of the Intergovernmental Group to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, in keeping with paragraph 44 of the Group's report;

3. _Takes note also_ of the report of the Panel on the Hearings on the Oil Embargo against South Africa held in New York on 12 and 13 April 1989; 137/

4. _Urges_ the Security Council to take action without further delay to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa as well as on the supply of equipment and technology to, financing of and investment in its oil industry and coal liquefaction projects;

5. _Requests_ all States concerned, pending a decision by the Security Council, to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo in order to ensure the complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:

(_a_) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(_b_) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly;

(_c_) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibility for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(_d_) To prevent access by South Africa to other sources of energy, including the supply of raw materials, technical know-how, financial assistance and transport;

(_e_) To prohibit all assistance to _apartheid_ South Africa, including the provision of finance, technology, equipment or personnel for the prospecting, development or production of hydrocarbon resources, the construction or operation of oil-from-coal or oil-from-gas plants or the development and operation of plants producing fuel substitutes and additives such as ethanol and methanol;

(_f_) To prevent South African corporations from maintaining or expanding their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(_g_) To terminate the transport of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(_h_) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered or owned by their nationals, that have unloaded oil or petroleum products in South Africa in contravention of embargoes imposed, and to discourage such ships from calling at South African ports;

(_i_) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo, and to publicize cases of successful prosecutions in conformity with their national laws;

(_j_) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo, including ways and means to prevent such violations, and to take concerted measures against violators;

6. _Authorizes_ the Intergovernmental Group to take action to promote public awareness of the oil embargo against South Africa, including, when necessary, sending missions and participating in relevant conferences and meetings;

136/ _Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 44_ (A/44/44).

137/ A/44/279-S/20634, annex.

7. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including proposals for strengthening the mechanism to monitor the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

8. *Requests* all States to extend their co-operation to the Intergovernmental Group in the implementation of the present resolution, including submission of proposals for strengthening the mechanism to monitor the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

I

Military collaboration with South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council on the arms embargo, as well as other resolutions on collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, [138]

Reiterating that the full implementation of an arms embargo against South Africa is an essential element of international action against *apartheid*,

Taking note of the statement adopted on 18 December 1987 by the Security Council Committee established by Council resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa, which "noted with alarm and great concern that large quantities of arms and military equipment, including highly sophisticated *matériel*, were still reaching South Africa directly or via clandestine routes", [139]

Expressing serious concern at the increasing number of violations of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa,

Regretting that some countries surreptitiously continue to deal in arms with South Africa and allow South Africa to participate in international arms exhibitions,

1. *Strongly deplores* the actions of those States and organizations which directly or indirectly continue to violate the arms embargo and collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, intelligence and technology fields and, in particular, Israel, for providing nuclear technology and two corporations based in the Federal Republic of Germany, for supplying blueprints for the manufacture of submarines and other related military *matériel*; and calls upon Israel to terminate forthwith such hostile acts and upon the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to honour its obligations under Security Council resolution 421 (1977) by prosecuting the said corporations;

2. *Deplores* the actions of Chile, which has become an important outlet for the sale of South Africa's military hardware and strongly urges it to refrain forthwith from such acts;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and its effective monitoring;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to keep the matter under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

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[138] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/44/22 and Corr.1-2).

[139] See S/19396, annex.

J

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 43/50 I of 5 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, 140/ to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Gravely concerned at the continued nation-wide state of emergency and security regulations which criminalize political dissent and protest,

Alarmed by the continued detentions without trials, forced removals, bannings, restriction orders, political trials, death sentences imposed on opponents of apartheid and harassment of trade unions, church and other organizations and individuals involved in peaceful protest and dissent,

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian and legal assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa is more than ever necessary to alleviate their plight and sustain their efforts,

Strongly convinced that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the extensive needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa; 141/

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination;

3. Appeals for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. Also appeals for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa;

5. Commends the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa.

K

Concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the critical situation in South Africa caused by the policy of apartheid and, in particular, by the extension of the nation-wide state of emergency,

Convinced that the root-cause of the crisis in southern Africa is the policy of apartheid,

Noting with grave concern that in order to perpetuate apartheid in South Africa the authorities there have committed acts of aggression and breaches of the peace,

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140/ A/44/556.

141/ Ibid.

Recognizing that the policy of bantustanization deprives the majority of the people of their citizenship and makes them foreigners in their own country,

Noting that the so-called reforms in South Africa have had the effect of further entrenching the apartheid system and further dividing the people of South Africa,

Convinced that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of the free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution in South Africa,

Also convinced that broad-based negotiations involving the genuine representatives of South Africa's majority population should be initiated immediately by the South African authorities with a view to establishing a free, democratic, united and non-racial South Africa,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary action for the eradication of apartheid, and, in particular, the need for effective pressure on the South African authorities as a peaceful means of achieving the abolition of apartheid,

Encouraged, in this context, by the growing international consensus, as demonstrated by the adoption of Security Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985, and the increase in and expansion of national, regional and intergovernmental measures to this end,

Considering sanctions to be the most effective peaceful means available to the international community to increase pressure on the South African authorities,

Convinced of the vital importance of the strict observance of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council instituted a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 concerning the import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa, and of the need to make these embargoes fully effective in conformity with Council resolution 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986,

Commending the national policies not to sell and export oil to South Africa,

Considering that measures to ensure effective and scrupulous implementation of such embargoes through international co-operation are essential and urgent,

Noting, in this respect, the efforts undertaken by the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,

Noting with deep concern that, through a combination of military and economic pressures, in violation of international law, the authorities of South Africa have resorted to economic reprisals and aggression against and destabilization of neighbouring States,

Alarmed by the deteriorating situation of millions of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa caused by these policies and actions,

Considering that contacts between apartheid South Africa and the front-line and other neighbouring States, necessitated by geography, colonial legacy and other reasons, should not be used by other States as a pretext for legitimizing the apartheid system or justifying attempts to break the international isolation of that system,

Convinced that the existence of apartheid will continue to lead to ever-increasing resistance by the oppressed people, by all possible means, and increased tension and conflict that will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

Also convinced that policies of collaboration with the apartheid régime, instead of respect for the legitimate aspirations of the genuine representatives of the great majority of the people, will encourage its repression and aggression against neighbouring States and its defiance of the United Nations,

Expressing its full support for the legitimate aspiration of African States and peoples and of the Organization of African Unity for the total liberation of the continent of Africa from colonialism and racism,

1. *Strongly condemns* the policy of *apartheid* that deprives the majority of the South African population of their dignity, fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. *Also strongly condemns* the South African authorities for the killings, arbitrary mass arrests and the detention of members of mass organizations as well as other individuals who are opposing the *apartheid* system and the state of emergency, and for the detention of and even the use of violence against children;

3. *Condemns* the overt and the covert aggressive actions, which South Africa has carried out for the destabilization of neighbouring States, as well as those aimed against refugees from South Africa;

4. *Demands* that the authorities of South Africa:

(*a*) Release immediately, unconditionally and effectively Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

(*b*) Immediately lift the state of emergency;

(*c*) Abrogate discriminatory laws and lift bans on all organizations and individuals, as well as end restrictions on and censorship of news media;

(*d*) Cease all political trials and political executions;

(*e*) Grant freedom of association and full trade union rights to all workers of South Africa;

(*f*) Initiate a political dialogue with genuine leaders of the majority population with a view to eradicating *apartheid* without delay and establishing a representative government;

(*g*) Eradicate the bantustan structures;

(*h*) Immediately end the destabilization of front-line and neighbouring States;

5. *Urges* the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

6. *Also urges* the Security Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo instituted by it in resolution 418 (1977) and of the arms embargo requested in its resolution 558 (1984) and, within the context of the relevant resolutions, to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from South Africa;

7. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures to exert pressure on the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, such as:

(*a*) Cessation of further investment in and financial loans to South Africa;

(*b*) An end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa;

(*c*) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa;

(*d*) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the authorities of South Africa, in particular the sale of computer equipment;

(*e*) An end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

(*f*) Cessation of export and sale of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

(*g*) Other measures within the economic and commercial fields;

8. *Recognizes* the pressing need, existing and potential, of South Africa's neighbouring States for economic assistance, as a complement and not as an alternative to sanctions against South Africa, and appeals to all States, organizations and institutions:

(*a*) To increase assistance to the front-line States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa;

(*b*) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance and support to the victims of *apartheid*, to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to all those struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

9. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations that would support the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on *apartheid*;

10. *Commends* the States that have already adopted voluntary measures against the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/50 K of 5 December 1988 and invites those which have not yet done so to follow their example;

11. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the total eradication of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society in which all the people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy fundamental freedoms and human rights;

12. *Pays tribute to and expresses solidarity with* organizations and individuals struggling against *apartheid* and for a non-racial, democratic society in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; 142/

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

L

Support for the work of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the boycott of *apartheid* in sports and, in particular, resolution 32/105 M of 14 December 1977 by which it adopted the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports and resolution 40/64 G of 10 December 1985, the annex to which contains the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports,

Having considered the report of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports 143/ and the relevant sections of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, 144/

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports; 145/

2. *Calls upon* those States which have signed the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports to ratify it and also calls upon other States to accede to it as soon as possible;

3. *Commends* those Governments, organizations and individual sportsmen and sportswomen which have taken action in accordance with the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa with a view to achieving a total isolation of *apartheid* in sports;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue issuing the Register of Sports Contacts with South Africa;

142/ Resolution 217 A (III).

143/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 47* (A/44/47).

144/ *Ibid*., *Supplement No. 22* (A/44/22 and Corr.1-2).

145/ *Ibid*., *Supplement No. 47* (A/44/47).

5. *Calls upon* those international sports organizations and federations which have not yet expelled South Africa or suspended its membership to do so without further delay;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports with all needed assistance.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/27 A:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

Absent: Bangladesh*, Chile, El Salvador, Paraguay.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/27 C:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belize, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Lesotho, Malawi, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea*, Saint Lucia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden.

Absent: Bangladesh*, Chile, El Salvador, Gabon, Honduras, Niger, Paraguay.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/27 D:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Botswana, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Spain.

Absent: Bangladesh*, Chile, El Salvador, Mauritius, Paraguay.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/27 E:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Botswana, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Portugal, Swaziland.

Absent: Bangladesh*, El Salvador, Paraguay.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/27 F:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Grenada, Japan, Malawi, Malta, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Uruguay.

Absent: Bangladesh*, El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/27 G:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Bangladesh*, El Salvador, Paraguay.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/27 H:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Botswana, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Israel, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Portugal, Swaziland.

Absent: Bangladesh*, El Salvador, Paraguay.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/27 I:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Chile, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Belize, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Grenada, Iceland, Kenya, Malawi, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea*, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sweden, Togo.

Absent: Bahamas, Bangladesh*, Benin, Gabon, Hungary, Madagascar, Mauritius, Niger, Paraguay.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/27 K:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Federal Republic of Germany, Lesotho, Portugal.

Absent: Bangladesh*, Paraguay.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/27 L:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Absent: Bangladesh*, Cote d'Ivoire, Hungary, Mauritania*, Mauritius, Paraguay, Samoa.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

44/40. *The situation in the Middle East*

Resolution	Date	Vote	Meeting	Draft
A	4 December 1989	109-18-31 (recorded)	73	A/44/L.47 and Add.1
B	4 December 1989	84-22-49 (recorded)	73	A/44/L.48 and Add.1
C	4 December 1989	147-2-8 (recorded)	73	A/44/L.49 and Add.1

A

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 F of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 38/180 A to D of 19 December 1983, 39/146 A to C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 A to C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 A to C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 A to D of 11 December 1987 and 43/54 A to C of 6 December 1988,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 511 (1982) of 18 June 1982, 512 (1982) of 19 June 1982, 513 (1982) of 4 July 1982, 515 (1982) of 29 July 1982, 516 (1982) of 1 August 1982, 517 (1982) of 4 August 1982, 518 (1982) of 12 August 1982, 519 (1982) of 17 August 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982 and 555 (1984) of 12 October 1984 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General of 27 October, [146] 16 November [147] and 22 November 1989, [148]

Reaffirming the need for continued collective support for the decisions adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982, [149] which were confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989, reiterating its previous resolutions on the question of Palestine and its support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and considering that the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/58 C and other relevant resolutions related to the question of Palestine, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region,

Welcoming all efforts contributing towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with the United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East,

Welcoming the world-wide support extended to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression and occupation in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, as affirmed by previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Palestine and on the situation in the Middle East,

Gravely concerned that the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories still remain under Israeli occupation, that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations have not been implemented and that the Palestinian people is still denied the restoration of its land and the exercise of its inalienable national rights in conformity with international law, as reaffirmed by resolutions of the United Nations,

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[146] A/44/690 and Add.1.

[147] A/44/731-S/20968.

[148] A/44/737-S/20971.

[149] See A/37/696-S/15510, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15510, annex.

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 150/ to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Reaffirming also all relevant United Nations resolutions which stipulate that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and that Israel must withdraw unconditionally from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Reaffirming further the imperative necessity of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, based on full respect for the Charter and the principles of international law,

Gravely concerned also at the continuing Israeli policies involving the escalation and expansion of the conflict in the region, which further violate the principles of international law and endanger international peace and security,

Stressing once again the great importance of the time factor in the endeavours to achieve an early comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that the question of Palestine is the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region will be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

2. Reaffirms further that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people;

3. Declares once more that peace in the Middle East is indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensures the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and which enables the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular General Assembly resolutions ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 36/120 A to F of 10 December 1981, 37/86 A to D of 10 December 1982, 37/86 E of 20 December 1982, 38/58 A to E of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A to D of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A to D of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A to D of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A to D of 2 December 1987, 43/175 A to C of 6 December 1988, and 43/176 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988;

4. Considers the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, on 25 November 1981 and from 6 to 9 September 1982, 151/ which was confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference, held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989, as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez plan, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

5. Condemns Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demands the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967;

150/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

151/ See A/37/696-S/15510, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982, document S/15510, annex.

6. Rejects all agreements and arrangements which violate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradict the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area;

7. Deplores Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) of 30 June 1980 and 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980 and General Assembly resolutions 35/207 of 16 December 1980 and 36/226 A and B of 17 December 1981; determines that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter its physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status are null and void and demands that they be rescinded immediately; and calls upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the present resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions;

8. Condemns Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside this territory including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which are in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions;

9. Strongly condemns the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declares that all these measures are null and void and constitute a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; 152/

10. Considers that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel, signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and matériel to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, have encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and have had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and pose a threat to the security of the region;

11. Calls once more upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people;

12. Strongly condemns the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constitutes a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enables Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail;

13. Reaffirms its call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, and that the Conference should be effective with full authority, in order to achieve a comprehensive and just solution based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with United Nations resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East;

14. Endorses the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects.

152/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

B

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November 1989, 153/

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/123 A of 16 December 1982, 38/180 A of 19 December 1983, 39/146 B of 14 December 1984, 40/168 B of 16 December 1985, 41/162 B of 4 December 1986, 42/209 C of 11 December 1987 and 43/54 B of 6 December 1988,

Recalling its resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, in which it defined an act of aggression, inter alia, as "the invasion or attack by the armed forces of a State of the territory of another State, or any military occupation, however temporary, resulting from such invasion or attack, or any annexation by the use of force of the territory of another State or part thereof" and provided that "no consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression",

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 154/ to the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories,

Noting that Israel's record, policies and actions establish conclusively that it is not a peace-loving Member State and that it has not carried out its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting also that Israel has refused, in violation of Article 25 of the Charter, to accept and carry out the numerous relevant decisions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 497 (1981), thus failing to carry out its obligations under the Charter,

1. Strongly condemns Israel for its failure to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and General Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B, 40/168 B, 41/162 B, 42/209 C and 43/54 B;

2. Declares once more that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan constitute an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX);

3. Declares once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

4. Declares all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other occupied Arab territories, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. Determines once more that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan are illegal and invalid and shall not be recognized;

153/ A/44/737-S/20971.

154/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

6. Reaffirms its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, 155/ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 156/ continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances;

7. Determines once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since 1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constitute a continuing threat to international peace and security;

8. Strongly deplores the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council;

9. Further deplores any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encourages it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories;

10. Firmly emphasizes once more its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

11. Reaffirms once more the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, which is an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East;

12. Determines once more that Israel's record, policies and actions confirm that it is not a peace-loving Member State, that it has persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it has carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under General Assembly resolution 273 (III) of 11 May 1949;

13. Calls once more upon all Member States to apply the following measures:

(a) To refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel receives from them;

(b) To refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel;

(c) To suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel;

(d) To sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel;

14. Reiterates its call to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields;

15. Urges non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

16. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the present resolution;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

155/ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907 (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

156/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 D of 11 December 1987 and 43/54 C of 6 December 1988, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, inter alia, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 22 November 1989, 157/

1. Determines that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. Deplores the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. Calls once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/40 A:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentine, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominica, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Malta, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

Absent: None.

157/ A/44/737-S/20971.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/40 B:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominica, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Jamaica, Liberia, Malawi, Malta, Myanmar, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

Absent: Chile, Mozambique, Romania.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/40 C:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Costa Rica, Israel.

Abstaining: Belize, Dominica, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Honduras, Kenya, Malawi, United States.

Absent: Liberia*.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

44/41. Question of Palestine

Resolution	Date	Vote	Meeting	Draft
A	6 December 1989	133-3-21 (recorded)	76	A/44/L.43 and Add.1
B	6 December 1989	133-3-20 (recorded)	76	A/44/L.44 and Add.1
C	6 December 1989	136-3-17 (recorded)	76	A/44/L.45 and Add.1

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 of 2 December 1977, 33/28 of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A and B of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C and D of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 of 15 December 1980, 36/120 of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/86 A of 10 December 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A of 2 December 1987 and 43/175 A of 15 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, 158/

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Committee contained in paragraphs 110 to 118 of its report 159/ and draws the attention of the Security Council to the fact that action on the Committee's recommendations, as repeatedly endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and subsequently, is still awaited;

3. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine as well as the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights 160/ and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

4. *Authorizes* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations, including representation at conferences and meetings and the sending of delegations, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of seminars and symposia and meetings for non-governmental organizations as it may consider necessary, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session and thereafter;

5. *Requests* the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the Committee's recommendations, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III), as well as other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine, to continue to co-operate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

158/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 35* (A/44/35).

159/ *Ibid*.

160/ *Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sect. B.

7. Decides to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate, in accordance with the Committee's programme of implementation;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, 161/

Taking note, in particular, of the relevant information contained in paragraphs 64 to 93 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, 40/96 B of 12 December 1985, 41/43 B of 2 December 1986, 42/66 B of 2 December 1987 and 43/175 B of 15 December 1988,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with General Assembly resolution 43/175 B;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 32/40 B, paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 34/65 D, paragraph 3 of resolution 36/120 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 38/58 B, paragraph 3 of resolution 40/96 B and paragraph 2 of resolution 42/66 B, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure the continued co-operation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division for Palestinian Rights to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

4. Invites all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks;

5. Takes note with appreciation of the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, 162/

Taking note, in particular, of the information contained in paragraphs 94 to 109 of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 43/175 C, 43/176 and 43/177 of 15 December 1988,

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161/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 35 (A/44/35).

162/ Ibid.

Convinced that the world-wide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 43/175 C;

2. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1990-1991, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America and, in particular:

(*a*) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine, including reports of the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organs;

(*b*) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine, including Israeli violations of the human rights of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories as reported by the relevant United Nations organs;

(*c*) To expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of special series of radio programmes and television broadcasts;

(*d*) To organize fact-finding news missions to the area for journalists;

(*e*) To organize regional and national encounters for journalists.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/41 A:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Dominica, Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Absent: Dominican Republic, Honduras.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/41 B:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Dominica, Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Absent: Dominican Republic, Honduras.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/41 C:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Dominica, Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom.

Absent: Dominican Republic, Honduras.

44/42. Question of Palestine

Date: 6 December 1989 Meeting: 76
Vote: 151-3-1 (recorded) Draft: A/44/L.51/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 November 1989, [163]

Having heard the statement made on 29 November 1989 by the head of the observer delegation of Palestine, [164]

Stressing that achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine, will constitute a significant contribution to international peace and security,

Aware of the overwhelming support for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East,

Noting with appreciation the endeavours of the Secretary-General to achieve the convening of the Conference,

Preoccupied by the increasingly serious situation in the occupied Palestinian territory as a result of persistent policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, and by the continuing lack of progress in achieving peace in the Middle East,

Aware of the ongoing uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987, aimed at ending Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory occupied since 1967,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine;

2. *Calls once again* for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination;

3. *Reaffirms* the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace:

(*a*) The withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories;

(*b*) Guaranteeing arrangements for security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries;

(*c*) Resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions;

(*d*) Dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967;

(*e*) Guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites;

4. *Notes* the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period, as part of the peace process;

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[163] A/44/731-S/20968.

[164] See A/44/PV.67.

5. Once again invites the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a preparatory committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all States in the region;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, to facilitate the convening of the Conference, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/42:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Dominica, Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Belize.

Absent: Dominican Republic, Honduras.

Iran announced that it was not participating in the vote.

44/43. Judgement of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance

Date: 7 December 1989 Meeting: 77
Vote: 91-2-41 (recorded) Draft: A/44/L.52

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983 and 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, and its resolutions 41/31 of 3 November 1986, 42/18 of 12 November 1987 and 43/11 of 25 October 1988,

Aware that, under the Charter of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and that each Member undertakes to comply with the decision of the Court in any case to which it is a party,

Considering that Article 36, paragraph 6, of the Statute of the Court provides that "in the event of a dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter shall be settled by the decision of the Court",

Recalling the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua", 165/

165/ Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 14.

Having considered the events that have taken place in and against Nicaragua since the Judgment was rendered, in particular the continued financing by the United States of America of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua,

Emphasizing the obligation of States, under customary international law, not to intervene in the internal affairs of other States,

1. *Reiterates once again its urgent call* for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua" 166/ in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed on the implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/43:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, Oman, Portugal, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yemen.

Absent: Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan*, Cameroon, Chile, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen*, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Haiti, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Singapore, Somalia, Thailand, Zaire.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

166/ Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, *I.C.J. Reports 1986*, p. 14.

44/100. Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Vote: 137-2-14 (recorded) Report: A/44/23 (Part I), chap. II, para. 5

The General Assembly,

Having considered the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 167/

Bearing in mind that the year 1990 will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 168/

Emphasizing the importance of the occasion to evaluate the progress achieved during the period in the process of decolonization, in particular in the implementation of the Declaration during the past thirty years, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard, and to formulate specific measures for the elimination of all remnants of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world,

1. Approves the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 169/ and endorses the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Commends the Programme, for appropriate action, to all States, the United Nations bodies concerned, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, to make adequate resources available for undertaking the measures envisaged in the Programme;

4. Requests the Special Committee to follow closely the implementation of the Programme and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ANNEX

Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1. The commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 170/ would be an appropriate occasion to evaluate the progress achieved during the past thirty years in the implementation of the Declaration, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard. It would also, in light of General Assembly resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988 on the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, provide the opportunity to formulate specific measures for the elimination of all remnants of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world. To this end the following special programme of activities may be envisaged.

167/ A/44/23 (Part I), chap. II; to be issued subsequently as part of Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23)The present chapter.

168/ Resolution 1514 (XV).

169/ A/44/23 (Part I), chap. II; to be issued subsequently as part of Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23)The present chapter.

170/ Resolution 1514 (XV).

A. Activities at the international level

Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly

2. A special commemorative meeting may be held in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, it being understood that the specific modalities and procedures for the commemoration (recognition of contributions made by individuals) would be the subject of subsequent consultations between the President of the General Assembly and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(a) The meeting shall be held in early October 1990 during the presence at United Nations Headquarters of a number of Heads of State or Government.

(b) Statements might be made by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Special Committee and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, and by the representatives of the regional groups.

Special declaration/final document to be adopted by the General Assembly

3. The Special Committee shall be requested to prepare the draft text of a commemorative declaration to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session. That commemorative declaration shall not only highlight the work accomplished during the past thirty years but would also take into account the plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

Seminars to be held by the Special Committee

Regional seminars

4. The Special Committee shall hold in 1990 two regional seminars on the subject of decolonization.

5. Those seminars would be an appropriate occasion for the participants to reflect upon the specific concerns and problems of the small dependent islands. In that connection, the following themes might be considered:

(a) Self-determination and economic and social development - the case of small islands;

(b) Heightening of awareness of options concerning future political status;

(c) Colonialism and racial discrimination;

(d) Self-determination - the constraints faced by small Territories: prospects and challenges for the future;

(e) Self-determination and regional integration of small islands;

(f) Advantages and disadvantages of foreign economic interests and/or activities in the small Territories - the views of the populations concerned;

(g) Consequences of the military use of small islands;

(h) Environmental problems affecting small islands;

(i) Protection of land for island populations and dangers of foreign exploitation;

(j) Protection of natural resources, particularly marine resources, for the benefit of the populations of small islands and Territories.

6. The working papers prepared by the Secretariat on specific Territories for the 1990 session of the Special Committee could serve as a basis for discussions. Participants will also be asked to submit papers on the above themes.

7. The seminars will be held in the Caribbean and Asia/Pacific regions at the appropriate time prior to the July/August session of the Special Committee in 1990.

8. Seminars may be attended by the following:

(a) Up to five members of the Special Committee - one from each region;

(b) Representative of the Secretary-General;

(c) Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid;

(d) Representatives of the host Government;

(e) Representatives of the administering Powers;

(f) Representatives of specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system;

(g) Representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the regions concerned - at least one per Territory - should be invited to participate in those seminars (modalities for their participation to be determined in consultation with the administering Powers concerned);

(h) Up to 30 representatives of non-governmental organizations based in the region;

(i) Up to three eminent personalities in the field of decolonization.

Seminar at United Nations Headquarters

9. The Special Committee shall organize, in close consultation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a seminar on dissemination of information on decolonization to be held at United Nations Headquarters. Participants would include journalists accredited to the United Nations, non-governmental organizations, representatives of educational and research institutions, universities, etc.

Activities by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, other international organizations and the non-governmental organizations concerned

10. The organizations concerned are requested to undertake various activities in commemoration of the anniversary during 1990. These activities may include the preparation of special publications and studies and the holding of exhibits, seminars and symposia. An account of activities related to decolonization would be highlighted with a view to enhancing their assistance to the ongoing decolonization process.

11. The organizations concerned are requested to draw up concrete programmes of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories.

Dissemination of information on decolonization

12. The Secretary-General is requested to take concrete measures to give widespread and intensified publicity to the situation in the Territories concerned and to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. In particular, the Department of Public Information and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, in consultation with the Special Committee, should:

(a) Prepare special publications devoted to the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, including special issues of the *Decolonization Bulletin* and *Objective: Justice*;

(b) Hold public screenings of films concerning the process of decolonization;

(c) Prepare and distribute audio-visual materials on decolonization to national radio and television stations;

(d) Hold exhibitions of photographs and publications related to decolonization, both at United Nations Headquarters and at various United Nations information centres;

(e) Organize special briefings of non-governmental organizations and other interested groups on the subject of decolonization.

Other activities

13. The motto for the anniversary should be: "Complete decolonization - objective 2000".

14. The Secretary-General is requested to arrange, through the United Nations Postal Administration, for a special postal cancellation.

B. Activities at the regional level

15. Intergovernmental regional organizations are requested to intensify their activities to help to eliminate the last manifestations of colonialism and, to that end, to increase their collaboration with one another. They are also encouraged to hold commemorative meetings and seminars, prepare special studies on various aspects of colonial questions and adopt measures to increase moral and material assistance to the peoples concerned.

C. Activities at the national level

16. Heads of State and Government, high-ranking officials, representatives of political movements, religious organizations, trade unions and other national organizations are to be called upon to issue special messages on the occasion of the anniversary.

17. Governments may be invited to establish, in co-operation with national United Nations associations, national committees for the commemoration of the anniversary to plan and co-ordinate various activities to be undertaken in 1990, such as publicizing the work of the United Nations on decolonization through publications, educational programmes in schools and universities, special studies, seminars, radio-television programmes, etc., including the widest possible dissemination in their national languages of the Declaration and the various resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on decolonization; the issuance of a commemorative postal stamp, etc.

18. In undertaking the above activities, particular attention shall be devoted to the various manifestations of colonialism, including racial discrimination and *apartheid*.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/100:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden.

Absent: Belize, Mozambique*, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

44/101. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Vote: 142-2-8 (recorded) Draft: A/44/L.55 and Add.1

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 171/

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the last vestiges of colonialism, and, in that respect, recalling its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration,

Conscious that the success of national liberation struggles and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Welcoming the successful conclusion of the elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations and the establishment of a Constituent Assembly as an embodiment of the sovereign will of the people of Namibia, and in this regard expressing the hope for the early emergence of Namibia as an independent State,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee and noting with concern the negative impact which the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Keenly aware of the pressing need of the newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

Mindful that the year 1990 will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

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171/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

1. Reaffirms its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. Affirms once again that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations - including racism, apartheid, those activities of foreign economic and other interests contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the violations of the right to self-determination and basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories and continuous policies and practices to suppress legitimate national liberation movements - is incompatible with the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 172/ and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. Reaffirms its determination to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. Affirms once again its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

5. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering the work during 1989, including the programme of work envisaged for 1990; 173/

6. Calls upon all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence, to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories;

8. Strongly condemns all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

9. Calls upon the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

10. Urges all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the people of Namibia, both during the transitional period and after independence, and, in respect of the other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

172/ Resolution 217 A (III).

173/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23), chap. I, sect. K.

(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(d) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants and urges, in particular, those administering Powers which do not participate in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1990 session;

13. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide or continue to provide to the newly independent and emerging States all possible assistance in the economic, social and other fields;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/101:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

Absent: Belize, Mozambique*, Paraguay, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

44/102. Dissemination of information on decolonization

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Vote: 143-2-7 (recorded) Draft: A/44/L.56 and Add.1

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, 174/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/46 of 22 November 1988,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing pressing need to take all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories in achieving self-determination, freedom and independence,

Noting with deep concern the measures of censorship imposed by the racist régime of South Africa upon the local and international media with respect to the policies and practices of *apartheid*,

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, and noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the Special Committee in enlisting the support of those organizations in that regard,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization; 175/

2. *Considers* it incumbent upon the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of self-determination and independence and to intensify its efforts for the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to the further mobilization of international public opinion in support of complete decolonization;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, and, *inter alia*:

(*a*) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical *Objective: Justice* and other publications, special articles and studies, including the *Decolonization* series, and to select from them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(*b*) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(*c*) To intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres;

174/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23), chap. III.

175/ *Ibid*.

(d) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(e) To enlist, with the close co-operation of United Nations information centres, the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(f) To continue to provide full press release coverage for all meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies;

(g) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services to that end;

(h) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. Requests all States, in particular the administering Powers, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. Requests the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/102:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

Absent: Belize, Mozambique*, Paraguay, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

44/103. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.58

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/170 of 11 December 1987, 43/174 of 9 December 1988 and 43/213 of 21 December 1988 and decision 43/432 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/77 of 29 July 1988 on the revitalization of the Council and endorsing Council resolution 1989/114 of 28 July 1989 on further measures for its implementation,

Desiring to strengthen further the role and effectiveness of the United Nations as a whole through enhanced multilateral co-operation in the economic, social and related fields in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that Member States must honour, promptly and in full, their financial obligations as set out in the Charter, and emphasizing that the financial stability of the Organization will facilitate its effective functioning in the economic, social and related fields,

Emphasizing the need for more effective and efficient functioning of the intergovernmental structure of the United Nations and its secretariat support structures in the economic, social and related fields in order to enhance international co-operation and efforts to promote the development of the developing countries,

Affirming that the goal of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields is to ensure effective and efficient use of resources in support of the objectives determined by Member States and not to make financial savings,

Conscious of the new demands that are likely to emerge in the economic, social and related fields from major intergovernmental deliberations scheduled to take place in the beginning of the 1990s and the consequent need to adapt the intergovernmental system to these demands,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen co-operation and enhance understanding between the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system as a whole in order to enable the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to carry out their responsibilities for promoting international economic and social co-operation in accordance with the relevant articles of the Charter,

Reaffirming the central role assigned to the Economic and Social Council in co-ordinating the activities of the agencies of the United Nations system, as set out in Article 63 of the Charter,

Conscious of the special responsibilities assigned to the Economic and Social Council in chapters IX and X of the Charter,

Emphasizing that a high level of commitment and political support on the part of Member States will be necessary if measures agreed upon to improve the functioning of the intergovernmental system in the economic and social sectors are to be effectively implemented and truly realized,

1. *Stresses* the common interest of all countries in the effective functioning of the United Nations in the economic and social fields so that it is more responsive not only to current issues but also to emerging problems and issues, particularly those relating to the development of the developing countries;

2. Takes note of the note of the Secretary-General on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations 176/ and the view expressed therein that more time is required before submission to the Assembly of the detailed report requested in resolution 43/174 of 9 December 1988;

3. Decides to review the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, including the secretariat support structure, taking into account the major intergovernmental conferences scheduled to take place in the beginning of the 1990s, including, in particular, the special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, the Second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

4. Stresses the need for the full implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114, including the provisions related to the secretariat support structure of the Council, and requests the Secretary-General to present a report on the implementation of these resolutions to the Economic and Social Council in order for the Council to review this matter at its second regular session in 1990;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the follow-up and implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. Decides to review this matter at its forty-fifth session.

44/168. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Vote: 150-0-2 (recorded) Draft: A/44/L.60/Rev.1

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "International assistance for economic rehabilitation of Angola",

Noting with great concern the serious consequences of the acts of aggression and destabilization perpetrated by South Africa that adversely affect the economy of Angola,

Deeply concerned about the human suffering and the destruction of property resulting from the effects of South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization,

Noting the efforts undertaken by the Government of Angola to cope with the economic and social problems confronting the country through a concerted programme of economic and financial readjustment,

Conscious of the urgent need for the international community to assist Angola in its economic rehabilitation,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 387 (1976) of 31 March 1976, 428 (1978) of 6 May 1978, 447 (1979) of 28 March 1979, 454 (1979) of 2 November 1979, 475 (1980) of 27 June 1980, 545 (1983) of 20 December 1983, 546 (1984) of 6 January 1984, 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985, 602 (1987) of 25 November 1987, 606 (1987) of 23 December 1987 and 628 (1989) of 16 January 1989, in which the Council, inter alia, requested the international community to render assistance to Angola and considered that Angola is entitled to appropriate redress for any material damage it has suffered,

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176/ A/44/747.

1. *Expresses* its solidarity with and support for the efforts of Angola to lessen the adverse effects caused by the acts of aggression and destabilization and to cope with the economic and social problems;

2. *Appeals* to the international community to render its substantial financial, material and technical assistance, which is necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into consultation with the Government of Angola for the purpose of determining the level of assistance required by Angola and to report to Member States and the relevant United Nations agencies on the results of those consultations;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session of the implementation of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/168:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel, United States.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Papua New Guinea, Yemen.

44/239. *Emergency humanitarian assistance to Romania*

Date: 28 December 1989 Meeting: 86
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.64

The General Assembly,

Expressing its concern at the loss of human lives and at the large number of afflicted persons in Romania,

Noting the need for emergency humanitarian assistance to the people of Romania,

Urges all States, international financial institutions and organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to offer generously emergency humanitarian assistance to Romania.

44/240. Effects of the military intervention by the United States of America in Panama on the situation in Central America

Date: 29 December 1989 Meeting: 88
Vote: 75-20-40 (recorded) Draft: A/44/L.63 and Add.1

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the statements made in the General Assembly and the Security Council regarding the invasion of Panama,

Reaffirming the sovereign and inalienable right of Panama to determine freely its social, economic and political system and to develop its international relations without any form of foreign intervention, interference, subversion, coercion or threat,

Recalling that, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the need to restore conditions which will guarantee the full exercise of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the Panamanian people,

Expressing its profound concern at the serious consequences the armed intervention by the United States of America in Panama might have for peace and security in the Central American region,

1. *Strongly deplores* the intervention in Panama by the armed forces of the United States of America, which constitutes a flagrant violation of international law and of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States;

2. *Demands* the immediate cessation of the intervention and the withdrawal from Panama of the armed invasion forces of the United States;

3. *Demands also* full respect for and strict observance of the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties;

4. *Calls upon* all States to uphold and respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Panama;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to monitor the developments in Panama and to report to the General Assembly within twenty-four hours after the adoption of the present resolution.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/240:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominica, El Salvador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had not intended to participate in the vote.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cape Verde*, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Egypt, Fiji, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zaire.

Absent: Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Maldives, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland.

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44/104. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 43/62 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

Date:	15 December 1989	Meeting:	81
Vote:	147-0-3 (recorded)	Report:	A/44/771

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967, 3262 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3473 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 32/76 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/58 of 14 December 1978, 34/71 of 11 December 1979, 35/143 of 12 December 1980, 36/83 of 9 December 1981, 37/71 of 9 December 1982, 38/61 of 15 December 1983, 39/51 of 12 December 1984, 40/79 of 12 December 1985, 41/45 of 3 December 1986, 42/25 of 30 November 1987 and 43/62 of 7 December 1988 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), 1/

Taking into account that within the zone of application of that Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories which, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits deriving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Considering that it is not fair that the peoples of some of those territories are deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

Recalling that three of the States to which Additional Protocol I is open - the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America - became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively,

1. Deplores that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations which the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. Once more urges France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/104:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Cuba, France.

Absent: Angola, Belize, Comoros, Costa Rica*, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Swaziland.

44/105. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Vote: 136-3-13 (recorded) Report: A/44/772

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests, which has been examined for more than thirty years and on which the General Assembly has adopted more than fifty resolutions, is a basic objective of the United Nations in the sphere of disarmament, to the attainment of which it has repeatedly assigned the highest priority,

Stressing that on eight different occasions it has condemned such tests in the strongest terms and that, since 1974, it has stated its conviction that the continuance of nuclear-weapon testing will intensify the arms race, thus increasing the danger of nuclear war,

Recalling that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984, after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament, [2]

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

[2] See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings, 97th meeting, para. 302.

Taking into account that the three nuclear-weapon States that act as depositaries of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 3/ undertook in article I of that Treaty to conclude a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear-test explosions, including all those explosions underground, and that such an undertaking was reiterated in 1968 in the preamble to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 4/ article VI of which further embodies their solemn and legally binding commitment to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear-arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Noting that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its Final Declaration 5/ adopted on 21 September 1985, called upon the nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty to resume trilateral negotiations in 1985 and upon all the nuclear-weapon States to participate in the urgent negotiation and conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, as a matter of the highest priority, in the Conference on Disarmament,

Recalling the disarmament document adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, which underlined that the immediate suspension of and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests remained one of the highest priorities of nuclear disarmament, 6/

Recalling also that the leaders of the States associated with the Six-Nation Initiative on peace and disarmament affirmed in the Stockholm Declaration, 7/ adopted on 21 January 1988, that "Any agreement that leaves room for continued testing would not be acceptable",

Taking note with satisfaction of the continuing progress made in the Conference on Disarmament by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on the seismic verification of a comprehensive test ban, 8/

Expressing its concern that, after six years of efforts, the Conference on Disarmament has not yet succeeded in establishing an ad hoc committee on item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear test ban",

1. Reiterates once again its grave concern that nuclear-weapon testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. Reaffirms also its conviction that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. Urges once more all nuclear-weapon States, in particular the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 9/ and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 10/ to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964.

4/ Ibid., vol. 729. No. 10485.

5/ Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Final Document, Part I (NPT/CONF.III/64/I) (Geneva, 1985), annex I.

6/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex, p. 22, para. 10.

7/ A/43/125-S/19478, annex.

8/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27), para. 29.

9/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964.

10/ Ibid., vol. 729. No. 10485.

5. Appeals to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1990 session of an ad hoc committee with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. Recommends to the Conference on Disarmament that such an ad hoc committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/105:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, China, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Absent: Angola, Belize, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea.

44/106. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Vote: 127-2-22 (recorded) Report: A/44/773

The General Assembly,

Reiterating its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest priority step towards nuclear disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water 11/ signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament 12/ to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

Convinced that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria,

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11/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964.

12/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

Noting that article II of the Treaty provides a procedure for convening a conference of the parties to the Treaty to consider amendments to the Treaty,

Noting also that, in its resolution 42/26 B of 30 November 1987, it recommended that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty formally submit an amendment proposal to the Depositary Governments with a view to convening a conference at the earliest possible date to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and that, by its resolution 43/63 B of 7 December 1988, it welcomed the submission of such an amendment proposal,

Noting further that the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade, from 4 to 7 September 1989, supported the initiative to convene, as soon as possible in 1990, an amendment conference to convert the Treaty into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, 13/

Considering that more than one third of the parties have requested the convening of a conference to consider such an amendment, and that Depositary Governments have announced their intention to comply with their obligations under the Treaty,

Convinced that such a conference will serve to strengthen the Treaty,

1. *Recommends* that a preparatory committee, open to all parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, 14/ should be established to make arrangements for the amendment conference and that such preparatory committee should meet at United Nations Headquarters from 29 May to 1 June 1990, followed by a one-week session of the conference from 4 to 8 June 1990 and a second substantive session from 7 to 18 January 1991;

2. *Recommends also* that the costs of the amendment conference and its preparatory committee should be shared among the States parties to the Treaty, on the basis of the present scale of assessments of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and provide such services, including summary records, as may be required for the amendment conference and its preparation;

4. *Invites* the amendment conference to transmit to the General Assembly the documents it deems appropriate to keep the Assembly duly informed of its ongoing work;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/106:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

13/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

14/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Absent: Angola, Belize, China, Comoros, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea.

France announced that it was not participating in the vote.

44/107. *Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty*

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Vote: 145-2-6 (recorded) Report: A/44/774

The General Assembly,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Convinced also of the consequent urgent need for an end to the nuclear-arms race and the immediate and verifiable reduction and ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation, and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing the recent progress made in the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America as reflected in their joint statement of 23 September 1989 15/ towards improved verification arrangements and the ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapons Tests, 16/ signed on 3 July 1974, and the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes, 17/ signed on 28 May 1976, and urging both countries to complete that process,

Welcoming the ongoing implementation by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of their Treaty on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles 18/ and the agreement in principle on and further progress made towards an agreement for 50 per cent reductions in their strategic nuclear forces,

Recalling the disarmament declaration adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 19/

Recalling also the proposals by the leaders of the Six-Nation Initiative 20/ to promote an end to nuclear testing,

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15/ A/44/578-S/20868, annex.

16/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/9627), annex II, document CCD/431.

17/ *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. I: 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.IX.2), appendix III.

18/ *Ibid*., vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

19/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

20/ See the Joint Declaration issued on 22 May 1984 by the heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/39/277-S/16587, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1984*, document S/16587, annex), reaffirmed in the Delhi Declaration issued on 28 January 1985 (A/40/114-S/16921, annex; for the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1985*, document S/16921, annex), the Mexico Declaration issued on 7 August 1986 (A/41/518-S/18277, annex I), the Stockholm Declaration issued on 21 January 1988 (A/43/125-S/19478, annex) and the Declaration issued on 22 May 1989 on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the launching of the Six-Nation Initiative (A/44/318-S/20689).

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve the discontinuance of all nuclear tests by all States in all environments for all time is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States,

Reaffirming the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Noting the work being undertaken within the Conference on Disarmament by the _Ad Hoc_ Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events in preparation for the next phase of the technical test, to take place in 1990, concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data,

1. _Reaffirms its conviction_ that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of fundamental importance;

2. _Urges_, therefore, that the following actions be taken in order that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty may be concluded at an early date:

(_a_) The Conference on Disarmament should intensify its consideration of item 1 of its agenda entitled "Nuclear-test ban" and initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1990 session;

(_b_) States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all other States should co-operate in order to facilitate and promote such work;

(_c_) The nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(_d_) Those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water; [21]

3. _Also urges_ the Conference on Disarmament:

(_a_) To take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to the further development of its potential to monitor and verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(_b_) To take into account, in this context, the progress achieved by the _Ad Hoc_ Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including work on the routine exchange and use of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives or experiments by individual States and groups of States;

(_c_) To encourage the widest possible participation by States in the technical test that will take place in 1990 concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data;

(_d_) To initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

4. _Calls upon_ the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on progress made;

5. _Decides_ to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

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[21] United Nations, _Treaty Series_, vol. 480, No. 6964.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/107:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Israel, United Kingdom.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea.

44/108. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

Date: 15 December 1989	Meeting: 81
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/775

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3263 (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3474 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/71 of 10 December 1976, 32/82 of 12 December 1977, 33/64 of 14 December 1978, 34/77 of 11 December 1979, 35/147 of 12 December 1980, 36/87 of 9 December 1981, 37/75 of 9 December 1982, 38/64 of 15 December 1983, 39/54 of 12 December 1984, 40/82 of 12 December 1985, 41/48 of 3 December 1986, 42/28 of 30 November 1987 and 43/65 of 7 December 1988 on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Recalling also the recommendations for the establishment of such a zone in the Middle East consistent with paragraphs 60 to 63, and, in particular, paragraph 63 (d), of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 22/

Emphasizing the basic provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions, which call upon all parties directly concerned to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East and, pending and during the establishment of such a zone, to declare solemnly that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis, from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, to agree to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards and to declare their support for the establishment of the zone and deposit such declarations with the Security Council for consideration, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all States to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes,

Emphasizing the need for appropriate measures on the question of the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities,

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22/ Resolution S-10/2.

Bearing in mind the consensus reached by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security,

Desirous of building on that consensus so that substantial progress can be made towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Emphasizing the essential role of the United Nations in the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General, 23/

1. Urges all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; 24/

2. Calls upon all countries of the region that have not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

3. Takes note of the request made by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency to its Director-General in resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/506 "to consult with the States concerned in the Middle East area with a view to applying agency safeguards to all nuclear installations in the area, keeping in mind the relevant recommendations contained in paragraph 75 of the report attached to document GC(XXXIII)/887 and the situation in the area of the Middle East, and to report on the matter to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its thirty-fourth regular session";

4. Invites all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 25/ and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council;

5. Also invites those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices;

6. Invites the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution;

7. Extends its thanks to the Secretary-General for his report containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; 26/

8. Takes note of the above-mentioned report;

9. Requests parties of the region to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the measures called for in paragraph 8 of resolution 43/65;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East".

23/ A/44/430 and Add.1 and 2.

24/ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

25/ Resolution S-10/2.

26/ A/44/430 and Add.1 and 2.

44/109. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Vote: 116-3-22 (recorded) Report: A/44/776

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3265 B (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3476 B (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/73 of 10 December 1976, 32/83 of 12 December 1977, 33/65 of 14 December 1978, 34/78 of 11 December 1979, 35/148 of 12 December 1980, 36/88 of 9 December 1981, 37/76 of 9 December 1982, 38/65 of 15 December 1983, 39/55 of 12 December 1984, 40/83 of 12 December 1985, 41/49 of 3 December 1986, 42/29 of 30 November 1987 and 43/66 of 7 December 1988 concerning the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia,

Reiterating its conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures that can contribute effectively to the objectives of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament,

Believing that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia, as in other regions, will assist in the strengthening of the security of the States of the region against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting with appreciation the declarations issued at the highest level by the Governments of South Asian States that are developing their peaceful nuclear programmes, reaffirming their undertaking not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social advancement of their peoples,

Welcoming the recent proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear-test-ban agreement in South Asia,

Taking note of the proposal to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia, as soon as possible, with the participation of the regional and other concerned States,

Bearing in mind the provisions of paragraphs 60 to 63 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 27/ regarding the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including in the region of South Asia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 28/

1. Reaffirms its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

2. Urges once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to that objective;

3. Calls upon those nuclear-weapon States which have not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia".

27/ Resolution S-10/2.

28/ A/44/363 and Corr.1.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/109:

In favour: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua*, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Bhutan, India, Mauritius.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg**, Madagascar, Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands**, Norway, Poland, Seychelles, Sweden, Ukraine, USSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Hungary, Sao Tome and Principe, Syria.

44/110. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Vote: 131-0-21 (recorded) Report: A/44/778

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Considering that, until complete nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective arrangements to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Taking note of the general desire to conclude effective international measures to that end at an early date,

Taking note also of the unilateral declarations on the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons made by all nuclear-weapon States,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, [29] the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Recognizing that effective measures of such security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States would constitute an important contribution to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

** Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

[29] Resolution S-10/2.

Aware of the in-depth negotiations on this subject in the Conference on Disarmament during the past ten years,

Recalling the relevant parts of the special report of the Committee on Disarmament 30/ submitted to the General Assembly at its twelfth special session, 31/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, and of the special report of the Conference on Disarmament submitted to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session, 32/ the third special session devoted to disarmament, as well as of the annual report of the Conference on its 1989 session, 33/

Welcoming the unanimous support in the Conference on Disarmament to continuing the search for a common approach to the substance of negative security assurances, which could be included in a legally binding instrument,

Recognizing the need for a fresh look at the issue, in particular by the nuclear-weapon States, in order to overcome the difficulties encountered at the negotiations in previous years,

Taking note of the proposals on this subject submitted to the Conference on Disarmament, 34/

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need, pending the achievement of complete nuclear disarmament, to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Recommends* that the Conference on Disarmament pursue intensive negotiations in its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons at the beginning of its 1990 session, with a view to reaching such an agreement, taking into account the widespread support in the Conference for conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

3. *Appeals* to all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate willingness and to exercise the flexibility necessary to reach agreement on a common approach to, including the possibility of a common formula in, an international instrument or instruments of a legally binding character, to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

30/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

31/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-12/2), sect. III.G.

32/ *Ibid*., *Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 2* (A/S-15/2), sect. III.F.

33/ *Ibid*., *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27).

34/ *Ibid*., sect. III.F.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/110:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Absent: Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe.

44/111. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Vote: 151-0-3 (recorded) Report: A/44/779

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the need to allay the legitimate concern of the States of the world with regard to ensuring lasting security for their peoples,

Convinced that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to mankind and to the survival of civilization,

Deeply concerned at the continuing escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, and the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons are essential to remove the danger of nuclear war,

Taking into account the principle of the non-use of force or threat of force enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned about the possibility of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of non-nuclear-weapon States need to be safeguarded against the use or threat of use of force, including the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Considering that, until nuclear disarmament is achieved on a universal basis, it is imperative for the international community to develop effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons from any quarter,

Recognizing that effective measures to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons can constitute a positive contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons, *Recalling* its resolutions 3261 G (XXIX) of 9 December 1974 and 31/189 C of 21 December 1976,

Bearing in mind paragraph 59 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 35/ in which it urged the nuclear-weapon States to pursue efforts to conclude, as appropriate, effective arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session,

Recalling its resolutions 33/72 B of 14 December 1978, 34/85 of 11 December 1979, 35/155 of 12 December 1980, 36/95 of 9 December 1981, 37/81 of 9 December 1982, 38/68 of 15 December 1983, 39/58 of 12 December 1984, 40/86 of 12 December 1985, 41/52 of 3 December 1986, 42/32 of 30 November 1987 and 43/69 of 7 December 1988,

Recalling further paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, which states, *inter alia*, that all efforts should be exerted by the Committee on Disarmament 36/ urgently to negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the in-depth negotiations undertaken in the Conference on Disarmament and its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons, 37/ with a view to reaching agreement on this item,

Taking note of the proposals submitted under that item in the Conference on Disarmament, including the drafts of an international convention,

Taking note of the decision of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 38/ as well as the relevant recommendations of the Organization of the Islamic Conference reiterated in the Final Communiqué of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Riyadh from 13 to 16 March 1989, 39/ calling upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Noting the support expressed in the Conference on Disarmament and in the General Assembly for the elaboration of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, as well as the difficulties pointed out in evolving a common approach acceptable to all,

1. *Reaffirms* the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons;

2. *Notes with satisfaction* that in the Conference on Disarmament there is no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all have also been pointed out;

3. *Appeals* to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character;

35/ Resolution S-10/2.

36/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

37/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 27* and corrigendum (A/40/27 and Corr.1), sect. III.F.

38/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

39/ See A/44/235-S/20600, annex.

4. Recommends that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties;

5. Recommends that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/111:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Brazil, India, United States.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea.

44/112. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Vote: 153-1-0 (recorded) Report: A/44/780

The General Assembly,

Inspired by the great prospects opening up before mankind as a result of man's entry into outer space,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming also the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes, *Recalling* the obligation of all States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain from the threat or use of force, including in their space activities,

Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies [40] have undertaken, in article III, to carry on activities in the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, in the interests of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding,

Reaffirming, in particular, article IV of the above-mentioned Treaty, which stipulates that States parties to the Treaty undertake not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies or station such weapons in outer space in any other manner,

Reaffirming also paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, [41] in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Noting its resolutions 36/97 C and 36/99 of 9 December 1981, as well as resolutions 37/83 of 9 December 1982, 37/99 D of 13 December 1982, 38/70 of 15 December 1983, 39/59 of 12 December 1984, 40/87 of 12 December 1985, 41/53 of 3 December 1986, 42/33 of 30 November 1987 and 43/70 of 7 December 1988 and the relevant paragraphs of the Declaration adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, [42]

Recognizing the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective,

Gravely concerned at the danger posed to all mankind by an arms race in outer space and, in particular, by developments that could further undermine international peace and security and retard the pursuit of general and complete disarmament,

Encouraged by the widespread interest expressed by Member States in the course of negotiations on and following the adoption of the above-mentioned Treaty in ensuring that the exploration and use of outer space should be for peaceful purposes, and taking note of proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Noting the grave concern expressed by the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at the extension of an arms race into outer space and the recommendations [43] made to the competent organs of the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly, and also to the Committee on Disarmament, [44]

Noting also that in 1989 the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment, undertook the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, [45] and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

Convinced that additional measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

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[40] Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

[41] Resolution S-10/2.

[42] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

[43] See *Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982* (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2), para. 426.

[44] The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

[45] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27), para. 90.

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, and with the existing legal régime concerning the use of outer space,

Emphasizing also the necessity of maintaining the effectiveness of relevant existing treaties, and, in this context, reaffirming the vital importance of a strict compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, [46]

Recognizing that bilateral negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics could facilitate the multilateral negotiations for the prevention of an arms race in outer space in accordance with paragraph 27 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly,

Noting the importance in this context of bilateral negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that have continued since 1985, including at their summit meetings in Washington, D.C. and Moscow on a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms,

Hopeful that concrete results would emerge from these negotiations as soon as possible,

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space,

Taking note of that part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to this question, [47]

Welcoming the re-establishment of an *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space during the 1989 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, to continue to examine and to identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

1. *Reaffirms* that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warrants that outer space shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it shall not become an arena for an arms race;

2. *Recognizes*, as stated in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Conference on Disarmament, that the legal régime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal régime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, the need to consolidate and reinforce that régime and enhance its effectiveness, and the importance of strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; [48]

3. *Emphasizes* that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community;

4. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and understanding;

5. *Reiterates* that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

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[46] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 944, No. 13466.

[47] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27), sect. III.E.

[48] *Ibid*., para. 90 (para. 77 of the quoted text).

7. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1989 session of the Conference and at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

8. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1990 session, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

9. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

10. Calls upon all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space;

11. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space, 49/ submitted in accordance with resolution 42/33 of 30 November 1987;

12. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/112:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: None.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea.

49/ A/43/506 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

44/113. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Votes: A - 147-0-4 (recorded) Report: A/44/781
B - 137-4-10 (recorded)

A

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 50/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, its earliest on the subject, as well as its resolutions 2033 (XX) of 3 December 1965, 31/69 of 10 December 1976, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978, 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, 35/146 B of 12 December 1980, 36/86 B of 9 December 1981, 37/74 A of 9 December 1982, 38/181 A of 20 December 1983, 39/61 A of 12 December 1984, 40/89 A of 12 December 1985, 41/55 A of 3 December 1986, 42/34 A of 30 November 1987 and 43/71 A of 7 December 1988, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling that in its resolution 33/63 it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1 51/ on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability", 52/ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, as well as of the report of the Disarmament Commission, 53/

Noting the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields,

Expressing regret that, despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it considered the question during its substantive session in 1989, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

1. Strongly renews its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. Reaffirms that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 54/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security;

50/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

51/ See A/42/699, annex I.

52/ A/39/470.

53/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/44/42).

54/ Ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

3. Expresses once again its grave alarm at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability;

4. Condemns South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons;

5. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that may enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

6. Demands once again that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons;

7. Appeals to all States that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons and to publicize any information in that regard;

8. Demands once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

B

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability, 55/

Recalling its resolutions 34/76 B of 11 December 1979, 35/146 A of 12 December 1980, 36/86 A of 9 December 1981, 37/74 B of 9 December 1982, 38/181 B of 20 December 1983, 39/61 B of 12 December 1984, 40/89 B of 12 December 1985, 41/55 B of 3 December 1986, 42/34 B of 30 November 1987 and 43/71 B of 7 December 1988,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 56/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling that, in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 57/ it noted that the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, present a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978, it vigorously condemned any overt or covert attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the continent of Africa and demanded that South Africa refrain forthwith from conducting any nuclear explosion in the continent or elsewhere,

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55/ A/44/655.

56/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

57/ Resolution S-10/2.

Bearing in mind the provisions of resolution CM/Res.1101(XLVI)/Rev.1 58/ on the denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 July 1987,

Noting with regret the non-implementation by _apartheid_ South Africa of resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468 59/ adopted on 3 October 1986 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency during its thirtieth regular session,

Having taken note of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "South Africa's nuclear capability", 60/ undertaken in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity,

Expressing regret that, despite the threat that South Africa's nuclear capability constitutes to international peace and security and, in particular, to the realization of the objective of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, the Disarmament Commission, although it considered the question during its substantive session in 1989, failed once again to reach a consensus on this important item on its agenda,

Alarmed that South Africa's nuclear facilities, particularly those that remain unsafeguarded, enable it to develop and acquire the capability of producing fissionable material for nuclear weapons,

Also alarmed that, by its own public admission at Vienna on 13 August 1988, the _apartheid_ South African régime has now acquired nuclear-weapon capability,

Deeply concerned about recent reports of _apartheid_ South Africa's active military collaboration with Israel in the production of nuclear-tipped medium-range missiles with completed testing facilities and the consequences for the peace and security of African States,

Gravely concerned that South Africa, in flagrant violation of international law and the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, has continued its acts of aggression and subversion against the peoples of the independent States of southern Africa,

Deeply indignant at the persistent policy of hostility by the racist régime of South Africa as demonstrated by its constant encroachment into the territory of neighbouring States, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of those countries,

Expressing its grave disappointment that, despite appeals by the international community, certain Western States and Israel have continued to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and that some of these States have, by a ready recourse to the use of veto, consistently frustrated every effort in the Security Council to deal decisively with the question of South Africa,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the implementation of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa, 61/

Stressing the need to preserve peace and security in Africa by ensuring that the continent is a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

1. _Takes note_ of the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear capability; 62/

58/ See A/42/699, annex I.

59/ See International Atomic Energy Agency, _Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Thirtieth Regular Session_, 29 September-3 October 1986.

60/ A/39/470.

61/ See resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (_c_).

62/ A/44/655.

2. Condemns the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail;

3. Also condemns all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa;

4. Takes note with great concern of recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa has resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile;

5. Calls upon the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts, to investigate those reports, bearing in mind their implications for the implementation of the policy of denuclearization of Africa and for the security of African States and, in particular, the front-line and other neighbouring States;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report on his investigation to the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in 1990 and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

7. Reaffirms that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

8. Expresses its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability;

9. Commends the actions taken by those Governments which have taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields;

10. Demands that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia;

11. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime;

12. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider once again as a matter of priority during its substantive session in 1990 South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, inter alia, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability; 63/

13. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa;

14. Commends the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986 on the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and to prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

15. Demands once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

17. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the military assistance that apartheid South Africa is receiving from Israel and any other sources in advanced missile technology as well as the supporting technical facilities.

63/ A/39/470.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/113 A:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Israel, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Malawi, Mongolia, Rwanda.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/113 B:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Israel, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Malawi, Mongolia, United Arab Emirates.

44/114. Reduction of military budgets

Date: 15 December 1989
Votes: A - 116-10-19 (recorded)
B - 127-0-15 (recorded)
Meeting: 81
Report: A/44/783

A

Reduction of military budgets

The General Assembly,

Desirous of reversing the arms race and military expenditures, which constitute a heavy burden for the economies of all nations and have harmful effects on world peace and security,

Convinced that the reduction of military expenditures as a result of the progress in disarmament negotiations will have favourable consequences on the world economic and financial situation,

Reaffirming that the resources released through the reduction of military expenditures could be reallocated to the economic and social development of all States, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries,

Firmly convinced that the reduction of military expenditures will have a positive impact on the process of strengthening confidence and improving international security and co-operation among States,

Desirous of bringing its contribution to the achievement of these goals,

1. Welcomes the work of the Disarmament Commission [64] on the identification and elaboration of a set of principles that should govern further action of States in the field of the freezing and reduction of military budgets;

2. Takes note of these principles, as annexed, and decides to bring them to the attention of Member States and of the Conference on Disarmament as useful guidelines for further action in the field of the freezing and reduction of military budgets;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Reduction of military budgets".

ANNEX

Principles that should govern further actions of States in the field of the freezing and reduction of military budgets

1. Concerted efforts should be made by all States, in particular by those States with the largest military arsenals and by the appropriate negotiating forums, with the objective of concluding international agreements to freeze and reduce military budgets, including adequate verification measures acceptable to all parties. Such agreements should contribute to genuine reductions of armed forces and armaments of States parties, with the aim of strengthening international peace and security at lower levels of armed forces and armaments. Definite agreements on the freezing and reduction of military expenditures are assuming special importance and should be reached within the shortest period of time in order to contribute to the curbing of the arms race, alleviate international tensions and increase the possibilities of reallocation of resources now being used for military purposes to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

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[64] Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/44/42).

2. All efforts in the field of the freezing and reduction of military expenditures should take into account the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant paragraphs of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly. 65/

3. Pending the conclusion of agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures, all States, in particular the most heavily armed States, should exercise self-restraint in their military expenditures.

4. The reduction of military expenditures on a mutually agreed basis should be implemented gradually and in a balanced manner, either on a percentage or on an absolute basis, so as to ensure that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage, and without prejudice to the right of all States to undiminished security and sovereignty and to undertake the necessary measures of self-defence.

5. While the freezing and reduction of military budgets is the responsibility of all States, to be implemented in stages in accordance with the principles of greatest responsibility, the process should begin with those nuclear-weapon States with the largest military arsenals and the biggest military expenditures, to be followed immediately by other nuclear-weapon States and [illegible]itarily significant States. This should not prevent other States from initiating ne[illegible]ations and reaching agreements on the balanced reduction of their respective military budgets at any time during this process.

6. Human and material resources released through the reduction of military expenditures should be devoted to economic and social development, particularly for the benefit of the developing countries.

7. Meaningful negotiations on the freezing and reduction of military budgets would require that all parties to such negotiations have accepted and implemented transparency and comparability. The elaboration of agreed methods of measuring and comparing military expenditures between specified periods of time and between countries with different budgeting systems would be required. To this end States should utilize the reporting system adopted by the General Assembly in 1980. 66/

8. Armaments and military activities that would be the subject of physical reductions within the limits provided for in any agreement to reduce military expenditures will be identified by every State party to such agreements.

9. The agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures should contain adequate and efficient measures of verification, satisfactory to all parties, in order to ensure that their provisions are strictly applied and fulfilled by all States parties. The specific methods of verification or other compliance procedure should be agreed upon in the process of negotiation depending upon the purposes, scope and nature of the agreement.

10. Unilateral measures undertaken by States concerning the freezing and reduction of military expenditures, especially when they are followed by similar measures adopted by other States on the basis of mutual example, could contribute to favourable conditions for the negotiation and conclusion of international agreements to freeze and reduce military expenditures.

11. Confidence-building measures could help to create a political climate conducive to the freezing and reduction of military expenditures. Conversely, the freezing and reduction of military expenditure could contribute to the increase of confidence among States.

12. The United Nations should play a central role in orienting, stimulating and initiating negotiations on freezing and reducing military expenditures, and all Member States should co-operate with the Organization and among themselves, with a view to solving the problems implied by this process.

13. The freezing and reduction of military expenditures may be achieved, as appropriate, on a global, regional or subregional level, with the agreement of all States concerned.

65/ Resolution S-10/2.

66/ See A/35/479.

14. The agreements on the freezing and reduction of military budgets should be viewed in a broader perspective, including respect for and implementation of the security system of the United Nations, and be interrelated with other measures of disarmament, within the context of progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The reduction of military budgets should therefore be complementary to agreements on the limitation of armaments and disarmament and should not be considered as a substitute for such agreements.

15. The adoption of the above principles should be regarded as a means of facilitating meaningful negotiations on concrete agreements on the freezing and reduction of military budgets.

B

Military budgets

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the encouraging progress achieved in arms limitations and disarmament,

Noting that further progress in disarmament negotiations could also lead to reductions in military expenditures,

Stressing that increased information on military matters is an important prerequisite for achieving agreements on the reduction of armed forces,

Recalling that an international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures has been introduced in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, and that national reports on military expenditures have been received from a number of Member States belonging to different geographic regions and having different budgeting and accounting systems,

Convinced that more transparency and comparability could be reached through broader participation in the standardized system of the United Nations for reporting military expenditures,

1. _Considers_ that transparency requires also agreed methods of measuring and comparing military expenditures between specified periods of time and between countries with different budgeting systems;

2. _Accordingly calls upon_ all States to make use of the reporting system adopted by the General Assembly;

3. _Decides_ to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Transparency and reduction of military budgets".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/114 A:

In favour: Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya*, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Algeria, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, Iceland, India, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Absent: Albania, Belize, Comoros, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Singapore.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/114 B:

In favour: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya*, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan*, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zambia.

Absent: Albania, Belize, China, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar.

44/115. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Votes: A - Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/784
B - Adopted without a vote
C - Adopted without a vote

A

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions relating to the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and to their destruction,

Reaffirming the urgent necessity, particularly following recent United Nations reports, of strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, [67]

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

[67] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

Welcoming the broad participation in and the positive results of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other Interested States on the prohibition of chemical weapons, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, and noting with satisfaction the resulting additional accession of States to the 1925 Protocol,

Endorsing the Final Declaration of the Conference [68] as an important contribution to the aim of the total elimination of chemical weapons,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of a convention for the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and for their destruction will benefit from the support and co-operation of the chemical industry,

Commending, in that regard, the initiative of the Government of Australia to strengthen and expand the co-operation of the chemical industry with Governments by convening at Canberra in September 1989 a Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons, [69]

Reaffirming the urgent necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972, [70]

Taking note of the Final Document of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted by consensus on 26 September 1986, [71] and, in particular, of article IX of the Final Declaration of the Conference, [72]

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, [73] which incorporates, _inter alia_, the report of its _Ad Hoc_ Committee on Chemical Weapons, and noting that, following the precedents set over the past five years, consultations are continuing during the inter-sessional period, thus increasing the time devoted to negotiation,

Convinced of the necessity that all efforts be exerted for the continuation and successful conclusion of negotiations on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction,

Emphasizing the importance of the widest possible participation of States in the negotiations on the draft convention in order to ensure universal adherence on its conclusion,

Conscious of the need to share data relevant to the negotiations on a future convention banning all chemical weapons on a global basis and of the fact that the provision of such data would be an important confidence-building measure,

Noting the bilateral and other discussions, including the ongoing exchange of views between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America in the framework of the multilateral negotiations, on issues related to the prohibition of chemical weapons,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made at all levels by States to facilitate the earliest conclusion of a convention for the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction and, in particular, the concrete steps designed to promote confidence and to contribute directly to that goal,

1. _Takes note with satisfaction_ of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and, in particular, appreciates the progress in the work of its _Ad Hoc_ Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report;

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[68] A/44/88, annex.

[69] See A/C.1/44/4 and A/C.1/44/5.

[70] Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

[71] BWC/CONF.II/13.

[72] BWC/CONF.II/13, part II.

[73] _Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27_ (A/44/27).

2. *Notes*, while regretting that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction has not yet been concluded, that there exists an ever-growing will to resolve the pending problems at the earliest possible date;

3. *Again urges* the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its 1990 session, which will be of pivotal importance, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce its efforts further by, *inter alia*, increasing the time that it devotes to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Chemical Weapons for that purpose with the mandate to be agreed upon by the Conference at the beginning of its 1990 session;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to use the political momentum generated by the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other Interested States, [74] held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, and the recognition by the Paris Conference that a global ban of chemical weapons is of universal concern and interest, to achieve the conclusion at the earliest possible date of such a convention;

5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the results of its negotiations;

6. *Calls upon* all States to abide by the commitments undertaken in the Declaration of the Paris Conference;

7. *Welcomes* the renewed declarations of commitment by Governments represented at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons, held at Canberra from 18 to 22 September 1989, [75] to conclude and implement a convention at the earliest possible date and welcomes also the first collective statement by representatives of the chemical industry of their commitment to co-operate with Governments to that end;

8. *Recognizes* that constructive proposals were discussed at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons that could contribute momentum to the Geneva negotiations and assist in the conclusion and early implementation of such a convention;

9. *Recognizes also* the importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data in connection with the negotiations on such a convention;

10. *Encourages* Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention.

B

Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons: measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and to support the conclusion of a chemical weapons convention

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, and those adopted by the Security Council, on the use of chemical weapons,

Recalling also the provisions of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, [76] and of other rules and principles of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

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[74] A/44/88, annex.

[75] See A/C.1/44/4 and A/C.1/44/5.

[76] League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

Welcoming in that regard the reaffirmation in the Final Declaration of the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other Interested States, 77/ held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, of the importance and the continuing validity of the 1925 Protocol,

Recalling the necessity of the adherence by all States to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, signed in London, Moscow and Washington on 10 April 1972, 78/

Expressing deep dismay at the use and the risk of use of chemical weapons as long as such weapons remain and are spread,

Acknowledging that prompt and impartial investigation of reports of possible use of chemical and bacteriological weapons will further enhance the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 79/ on the proposals of the group of qualified experts established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 42/37 C of 30 November 1987, concerning technical guidelines and procedures available to the Secretary-General for the timely and efficient investigation of reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons,

Noting that, upon conclusion of a chemical weapons convention, these guidelines and procedures should be adapted in the light of the obligations under the Convention,

1. *Renews its call* to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, 80/ and condemns vigorously all actions that violate that obligation;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to accede to the 1925 Geneva Protocol;

3. *Urges* the Conference on Disarmament to pursue as a matter of continuing urgency its negotiations on a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to carry out promptly investigations in response to reports that may be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that may constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States;

5. *Welcomes*, in that regard, the proposals of the group of qualified experts concerning technical guidelines and procedures to guide the Secretary-General in the conduct of timely and efficient investigation of the reports of use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons;

6. *Calls upon* all States to consider the implementation of those guidelines and procedures for investigation, *inter alia*, by putting at the disposal of the Secretary-General qualified experts and/or consultants as well as laboratories for analysis;

7. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Security Council decided to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; 81/

77/ A/44/88, annex.

78/ Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

79/ A/44/561 and Add.1 and 2.

80/ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV (1929), No. 2138.

81/ Security Council resolution 620 (1988).

8. *Urges* all States to exercise restraint and to act responsibly in accordance with the need for the early conclusion and entry into force of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons.

C

Implementation of the recommendations of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2826 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, in which it commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, [82]

Recalling also that the Second Review Conference of States Parties to the Convention was held at Geneva from 8 to 26 September 1986 in order to review the operation of the Convention with a view to ensuring that the purposes of the preamble to and the provisions of the Convention, including the provisions concerning negotiations on chemical weapons, were being realized,

Taking note of the confidence-building measures agreed upon by the Second Review Conference for further strengthening the authority of the Convention and for enhancing confidence among States,

Acknowledging that the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference [83] expressed the need to give further consideration to, *inter alia*, the implementation of the Convention in all its aspects,

Confirming the common interest in strengthening the authority and the effectiveness of the Convention to promote confidence and co-operation among Member States as well as the necessity to comply with the obligations set forth in the Convention,

1. *Notes with appreciation* that, in accordance with the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, [84] an *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention was held at Geneva from 31 March to 15 April 1987, which adopted by consensus a report [85] finalizing the modalities for the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration, thus enabling States parties to follow a standardized procedure;

2. *Calls upon* all States parties to the Convention to provide such information and data to the Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as may be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration;

4. *Notes* that the Second Review Conference decided, in its Final Declaration, that a Third Review Conference should be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States parties not later than 1991;

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[82] Resolution 2826 (XXVI), annex.

[83] BWC/CONF.11/13, part II.

[84] BWC/CONF.11/13, part II.

[85] BWC/CONF.II/EX/2.

5. Recalls in that regard the decision that the Third Review Conference should consider, inter alia, the issues set out in article XII of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate to the States parties to the Convention not later than four months prior to the convening of the Third Review Conference a report on the implementation of the confidence-building measures agreed upon by the Ad Hoc Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties;

7. Welcomes the fact that there are more than one hundred States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council, and that since the holding of the Second Review Conference four more States have forwarded their instruments of ratification of the Convention, two more States have declared their accession to the Convention and one State has withdrawn its reservations to it;

8. Calls upon all States that have not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to the strengthening of international confidence.

44/116. General and complete disarmament

Date: 15 December 1989
Meeting: 81
Report: A/44/784
Amendment Adopted: A/44/L.59

Vote:
A - 124-2-26 (recorded)
B - Adopted without a vote
C - Adopted without a vote
D - Adopted without a vote
E - 132-0-13 (recorded)
F - Adopted without a vote
G - 129-1-25 (recorded)
H - 147-1-6 (recorded)
I - Adopted without a vote
J - 153-0-1 (recorded)
K - 134-0-18 (recorded)
L - Adopted without a vote
M - 154-1-0 (recorded)
N - 143-0-12 (recorded)
O - Adopted without a vote
P - 131-0-19 (recorded)
Q - Adopted without a vote
R - 150-0-4 (recorded)
S - 119-1-31 (recorded)
T - Adopted without a vote
U - Adopted without a vote

A

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/99 C of 13 December 1982, 38/188 D of 20 December 1983, 39/151 J of 17 December 1984, 40/94 D of 12 December 1985, 41/59 A and I of 3 December 1986, 42/38 F of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 J of 7 December 1988 on, inter alia, the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting military attacks against nuclear facilities,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject submitted pursuant to resolution 43/75 J, 86/

Gravely concerned that armed attacks against nuclear facilities, though carried out with conventional weapons, could be tantamount to the use of radiological weapons,

Recalling also that Additional Protocol I of 1977 87/ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 88/ prohibits attacks on nuclear electricity-generating stations,

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86/ A/44/621.

87/ A/32/144, annex I.

88/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

Deeply concerned that the destruction of nuclear facilities by conventional weapons causes the release into the environment of huge amounts of dangerous radioactive material, which results in serious radioactive contamination,

Firmly convinced that the Israeli attack against the safeguarded nuclear facilities in Iraq constitutes an unprecedented danger to international peace and security,

Recalling further resolutions GC(XXVII)/RES/407 and GC(XXVII)/RES/409, adopted in 1983 [89] by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the Conference urged all member States to support actions in international forums to reach an international agreement that prohibits armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes,

1. *Reaffirms* that armed attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities are tantamount to the use of radiological weapons, owing to the dangerous radioactive forces that such attacks cause to be released;

2. *Requests once again* the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its efforts to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear facilities;

3. *Requests again* the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide the Conference on Disarmament with the technical studies that could facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

B

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at their meeting at Geneva in November 1985 the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America committed themselves to the objective of working out effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on Earth, [90]

Noting the progress reflected in the joint statement issued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America following their meetings in Washington, D.C., and Wyoming from 21 to 23 September 1989, [91]

Noting that, since their meetings in Moscow from 29 May to 1 June 1988, [92] bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations have been intensified,

Noting the importance of the verification procedures contained in the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles [93] as an example of the high standards of verification that are now achievable in arms control agreements, both bilateral and multilateral,

Believing that, through negotiations pursued in a spirit of flexibility and with full account taken of the security interests of all States, it is possible to achieve far-reaching and effectively verifiable agreements,

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[89] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Twenty-seventh Regular Session*, 10-14 October 1983.

[90] See A/40/1070, annex.

[91] See A/44/578, annex.

[92] A/S-15/28, annex.

[93] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 12:1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

Firmly convinced that early agreement in these negotiations, in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest possible level of armaments, would be of crucial importance for the strengthening of international peace and security,

Convinced that the international community should encourage the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America in their endeavours, taking into account both the importance and the complexity of their negotiations,

1. Welcomes the fact that the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Nuclear Missiles 94/ are being implemented by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

2. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the United States of America to spare no effort in seeking, in accordance with the security interests of all States and the universal desire for progress towards disarmament, the attainment of all the agreed objectives in the negotiations, that is, the resolution of a complex of questions concerning space and strategic nuclear arms with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship;

3. Invites the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in accordance with paragraph 114 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 95/ the first special session devoted to disarmament;

4. Expresses its firmest possible encouragement and support for the bilateral negotiations and their successful conclusion.

C

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 96/ and particularly its paragraph 81, which provides that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be resolutely pursued within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, and which stresses that States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions,

Also recalling that in the same document it is stated, inter alia, that priorities in disarmament negotiations shall be: nuclear weapons; other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons; conventional weapons, including any which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects; and reduction of armed forces, and that it stresses that nothing should preclude States from conducting negotiations on all priority items concurrently,

Further recalling that in the same document it is stated that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority, and that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

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94/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12:1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

95/ Resolution S-10/2.

96/ Ibid.

Aware of the dangers to world peace and security originating from, and the loss in human life and property caused by, wars and conflicts fought with conventional weapons, as well as of their possible escalation into a nuclear war in regions with a high concentration of conventional and nuclear weapons,

Also aware that with the advance in science and technology, conventional weapons tend to become increasingly lethal and destructive and that conventional armaments consume large amounts of resources,

Believing that resources released through disarmament, including conventional disarmament, can be used for the social and economic development of people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Noting that the ongoing conventional disarmament negotiations in Europe have gained increasing importance,

Bearing in mind its resolution 36/97 A of 9 December 1981 and the Study on Conventional Disarmament [97] conducted in accordance with that resolution, as well as its resolutions 41/59 C and 41/59 G of 3 December 1986, and 42/38 E and 42/38 G of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 D and 43/75 F of 7 December 1988, and the consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1989 session of the question of conventional disarmament, [98]

Bearing in mind also the efforts made to promote conventional disarmament and the related proposals and suggestions, as well as the initiatives taken by various countries in this regard,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament;

2. Believes that the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence;

3. Welcomes the new negotiations on conventional armed forces in Europe;

4. Urges the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the States members of the two major military alliances to continue their intensive negotiations on conventional armaments, through appropriate forums, with a view to reaching early agreement on the establishment of a stable and secure balance of conventional armaments and forces at lower levels under effective international control in their respective regions, particularly in Europe, which has the largest concentration of arms and forces in the world;

5. Encourages all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security;

6. Requests the Disarmament Commission to consider further, at its 1990 substantive session, issues related to conventional disarmament;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

D

Nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/59 F of 3 December 1986, 42/38 H of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 E of 7 December 1988,

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[97] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IX.1.

[98] See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 57.

Reaffirming the determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as expressed in the Preamble to the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the most acute and urgent task of the present day is to remove the threat of a world war - a nuclear war,

Recalling and reaffirming the statements and provisions on nuclear disarmament set forth in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 99/ and, in particular, provisions that "effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority", contained in paragraph 20, and that "in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament, all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility", contained in paragraph 48,

Also recalling that in the same document it is stated that real progress in the field of nuclear disarmament could create an atmosphere conducive to progress in conventional disarmament on a world-wide basis,

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting that the leaders of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America agreed in their joint statement issued at Geneva on 21 November 1985 that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought" 100/ and the common desire they expressed in the same statement calling for early progress in areas where there is common ground, including the principle of a 50 per cent reduction in the nuclear arms of the Soviet Union and the United States appropriately applied,

Noting also that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America have conducted intensive negotiations on various issues of disarmament,

Noting further that the Conference on Disarmament has not played its due role in the field of nuclear disarmament,

Believing that the qualitative aspect of the arms race needs to be addressed along with its quantitative aspect,

Bearing in mind that the Governments and peoples of various countries expect that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America will reach agreement on halting the nuclear-arms race and further reducing nuclear weapons,

1. *Welcomes* the continued implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles; 101/

2. *Urges* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, further to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to accelerate negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement on the drastic reduction of their nuclear arsenals;

3. *Reiterates its belief* that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament".

99/ Resolution S-10/2.

100/ See A/40/1070, annex.

101/ *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 12:1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

E

Objective information on military matters

The General Assembly,

Recalling paragraph 105 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, *102*/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, in which the Assembly encouraged Member States to ensure a better flow of information with regard to the various aspects of disarmament to avoid dissemination of false and tendentious information concerning armaments and to concentrate on the danger of escalation of the arms race and on the need for general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Taking into account the attention paid to the questions of openness and of ensuring an exchange of objective information in the military field at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Noting with satisfaction that recent agreements in the field of arms limitation and disarmament have provided for qualitatively new standards of openness,

Noting further with satisfaction an increased number of steps and proposals by different States aimed at achieving openness and transparency in military activities,

Believing that the adoption of confidence-building measures to promote openness and transparency would reduce the risk of misperceptions of military capabilities and intentions, which could induce military rivalries between States, leading to their undertaking armaments programmes and the acceleration of the arms race, in particular the nuclear-arms race, to heightened international tensions and, ultimately, to conflict,

Believing also that balanced and objective information on all military matters, in particular of nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, would contribute to the building of confidence among States and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements, and thereby help to halt and reverse the arms race,

Recognizing that greater openness and transparency would contribute to enhancing security,

Convinced that greater openness on military activities, *inter alia*, through the transmittal of relevant information on these activities, including on the levels of military budgets, would contribute to increased confidence among States,

Taking into account the work undertaken in the Disarmament Commission on the reduction of military budgets,

Noting with satisfaction that an increased number of States have provided annual reports on military expenditures in conformity with the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures under the auspices of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 G of 7 December 1988, in which it invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means of further consolidating the emerging trend towards greater openness in military matters, specifically with regard to the provision of objective information on military matters, for consideration by the Disarmament Commission at its 1990 session,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject to the third special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; *103*/

2. *Reaffirms its firm conviction* that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities would help to relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements;

102/ Resolution S-10/2.

103/ A/S-15/7 and Add.1 and 2.

3. *Recommends* that those States and global, regional and subregional organizations which have already expressed support for the principle of practical and concrete confidence-building measures of a military nature on a global, regional or subregional level should intensify their efforts with a view to adopting such measures;

4. *Recommends* that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, should implement the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditure, with the aim of achieving a realistic comparison of military budgets, facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities and contributing to the process of disarmament;

5. *Invites* all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1990 measures they have adopted towards these ends, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to include in the agenda for its 1990 session an item entitled "Objective information on military matters";

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters".

F

Conventional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 D of 7 December 1988,

Taking into account the decisions and recommendations appearing in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, [104] particularly in paragraph 114,

Also taking into account that conventional disarmament is a necessary part of the disarmament process,

Having examined the report of the Disarmament Commission, [105]

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report on the extensive discussion of the question of conventional disarmament during the 1989 session of the Disarmament Commission; [106]

2. *Recommends* that the report should provide a basis for further deliberations on the subject by the Disarmament Commission;

3. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue at its 1990 session the substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session with a view to facilitating possible measures in the field of conventional arms reduction and disarmament;

4. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission for this purpose to include in the agenda for its 1990 session an item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament";

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament".

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[104] Resolution S-10/2.

[105] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/44/42).

[106] *Ibid*.

G

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, [107]

Recalling paragraph 115 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, [108] in which it is stated, *inter alia*, that the Assembly has been and should remain the main deliberative organ of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and should make every effort to facilitate the implementation of disarmament measures,

Considering that the implementation of the recommendations of the General Assembly in the field of disarmament can play a significant role in the attainment of the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Deems it important* that all Member States show their resolve to arrive at mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures, including through the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

2. *Invites* all Member States to contribute to the elaboration of draft resolutions in the field of disarmament that will permit, in so far as possible, their adoption without a vote, in order to facilitate their appropriate implementation;

3. *Also invites* Member States to consider the proposals and ideas contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

4. *Invites* all Member States that have not yet done so to make available to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on ways and means to enhance the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the issue of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament at its forty-sixth session.

H

Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/91 H of 16 December 1978, 34/87 D of 11 December 1979, 35/156 H of 12 December 1980, 36/97 G of 9 December 1981, 37/99 E of 13 December 1982, 38/188 E of 20 December 1983, 39/151 H of 17 December 1984, 40/94 G of 12 December 1985, 41/59 L of 3 December 1986, 42/38 L of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 K of 7 December 1988, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of the implementation of the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, [109] the first special session devoted to disarmament, and of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to consider urgently the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration,

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[107] A/44/495.

[108] Resolution S-10/2.

[109] *Ibid*.

Noting that the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament for 1989 included the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects" and that the programme of work of the Conference for both parts of its 1989 session contained the item entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament", 110/

Recalling the proposals and statements made in the Conference on Disarmament on those items, 111/

Considering that the cessation of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the progressive conversion and transfer of stocks to peaceful uses would be a significant step towards halting and reversing the nuclear-arms race,

Considering also that the prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other explosive devices would be an important measure in facilitating the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and explosive devices,

Requests the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the General Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration.

I

Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe

The General Assembly,

Determined to achieve progress in disarmament,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 P of 7 December 1988,

1. Notes with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the deliberations of the Vienna meeting on the follow-up of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

2. Welcomes the opening of two negotiations, in the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, one on the elaboration of new confidence- and security-building measures and the other on conventional armed forces in Europe;

3. Welcomes the progress achieved so far in those negotiations and expresses the hope that they will be successfully concluded at an early date.

J

Conversion of military resources

The General Assembly,

Conscious that many States wish to convert their military resources to civilian purposes,

Noting that such conversion ought to be carried out gradually following a careful study of the basic aspects and practical details of the reorientation of military production and personnel,

Noting also the importance of the appropriate knowledge and reporting of military expenditure,

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110/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27).

111/ Ibid.

Noting further that the efficient conversion of military production may require relevant administrative and legislative measures, as well as appropriate organizational, financial and other mechanisms,

Aware that economic, social, financial and other aspects ought to be taken into account in elaborating a national conversion programme,

Recalling its resolution 43/73 of 7 December 1988 on the reduction of military budgets,

Recalling also that there exist studies on certain aspects of conversion which could be used by the international community,

Desirous of promoting an exchange of experience, within the United Nations framework, on modalities for the conversion of military resources to civilian purposes,

1. Invites Member States to submit to the Secretary-General by 30 April 1991 their views concerning various aspects of the conversion of military resources to civilian purposes;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes".

K

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 A of 7 December 1988,

Recalling the Declaration and the document on international security and disarmament of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, [112]

Stressing that general rapprochement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics contributes to the relaxation of international tensions and the creation of basic prerequisites for establishing lasting peace,

Encouraged by the positive developments in the field of disarmament brought about by the implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles [113] and recent agreements between the two sides,

Concerned, however, that the world is still threatened by the massive nuclear arsenals, which are being further refined and added to and that the only hope for nuclear disarmament lies in discarding the balance of fear and in the nuclear-weapon Powers' embracing the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Stressing the importance of the strengthening of international security through disarmament and the halting of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Aware of the fact that both the nuclear and the conventional disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the major military Powers and their alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in that regard,

Mindful that, while it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to speed up the emerging process and to channel it in a direction that would benefit all, lasting peace and security can only be achieved by pooling the efforts of the international community and with all countries participating and contributing on the basis of equality,

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[112] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

[113] The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12:1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

Stressing that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries join in its implementation,

Emphasizing that, since nuclear war threatens the very right to live, the prevention of nuclear war remains the principal task of our times,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other and that progress at the bilateral level should not be used to postpone or impede action at the multilateral level,

1. Welcomes the positive developments in the bilateral negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on disarmament issues as well as the commencement of the implementation of the Treaty on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles 114/ between the two sides;

2. Calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to exert every effort to achieve the goal they set themselves of a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive arms as part of the process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons;

3. Also calls upon the two Governments to intensify their efforts to achieve agreements in other areas, in particular, the issue of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban as a matter of urgency;

4. Further calls upon the two Governments to reach agreement to ensure that outer space is kept free of all weapons;

5. Invites the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress made in their negotiations.

L

Relationship between disarmament and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 115/ related to the relationship between disarmament and development,

Recalling also the adoption on 11 September 1987 of the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, 116/

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General 117/ and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through the appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; 118/

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development".

114/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12:1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

115/ Resolution S-10/2.

116/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8.

117/ A/44/449.

118/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.IX.8, para. 35.

M

Naval armaments and disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/188 G of 20 December 1983, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts, to carry out a comprehensive study on the naval arms race,

Recalling also its resolution 40/94 F of 12 December 1985, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to consider the issues contained in the study entitled *The Naval Arms Race*, [119] both its substantive content and its conclusions, taking into account all other relevant present and future proposals, with a view to facilitating the identification of possible measures in the field of naval arms reductions and disarmament, pursued with the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament, as well as confidence-building measures in this field,

Recalling further its resolution 43/75 L of 7 December 1988, by which it requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1989, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Having examined the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament during the 1989 session of the Commission, [120] which met with the approval of all delegations participating in the substantive consultations and which, in their view, could form the basis of further deliberations on the subject,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the report on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament by the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission; [121]

2. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1990 session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament";

3. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1990, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament".

N

International arms transfers

The General Assembly,

Taking note of its resolution 43/75 I of 7 December 1988,

Noting the views of Member States submitted to the Secretary-General in the past year on this issue,

Looking forward to the United Nations study on international arms transfers and the report of the study group to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session,

Also noting the substantive deliberations initiated within the Disarmament Commission on matters related to the issue of international arms transfers,

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[119] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.3.

[120] A/CN.10/134.

[121] *Ibid*.

1. Invites all Member States that have not yet done so to make available to the Secretary-General their views and proposals on the matters contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 43/75 I;

2. Requests the Disarmament Commission to continue its deliberation on the matters contained in the above-mentioned resolution during its 1990 session under the item of conventional disarmament;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to make available within the framework of resolution 43/75 I all relevant information on this matter;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "International arms transfers".

O

Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2660 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, in which it commended the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof,

Convinced that the Treaty constitutes a step towards the exclusion of the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof from the arms race, and towards a treaty or treaties on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling that the States parties to the Treaty met at Geneva from 19 to 28 September 1989 to review the operation of the Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty were being realized,

Noting with satisfaction that the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof concluded that the obligations assumed under article I of the Treaty had been faithfully observed by the States parties,

Noting that in its Final Declaration 122/ the Third Review Conference affirmed its belief that universal adherence to the Treaty, particularly by those States possessing nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass destruction, would enhance international peace and security,

Noting also that the States parties to the Treaty reaffirmed their strong support for and continued dedication to the principles and objectives of the Treaty, as well as their commitment to implement effectively its provisions,

Noting furthermore that all States parties to the Treaty confirmed that they had not emplaced any nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed outside the zone of application of the Treaty as defined by its article II and had no intention to do so,

Recognizing that in the Final Declaration the States parties to the Treaty reaffirmed the commitment undertaken in article V to continue negotiations in good faith concerning further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof,

1. Welcomes with satisfaction the positive assessment by the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof of the effectiveness of the Treaty since its entry into force, as reflected in its Final Declaration; 123/

122/ SBT/CONF.III/15.

123/ Ibid.

2. Reiterates its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty, and invites all States that have not yet done so, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction, to ratify or accede to the Treaty as a significant contribution to international peace and security;

3. Affirms its strong interest in avoiding an arms race in nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed or the ocean floor or in the subsoil thereof;

4. Calls again upon all States to refrain from any action which might lead to the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in consultation with the States parties to the Treaty, taking into account existing proposals and any relevant technological developments, to proceed promptly with consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly relevant to further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof;

7. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report by 1992, and every three years thereafter until the fourth Review Conference is convened, on technological developments relevant to the Treaty and to the verification of compliance with the Treaty, including dual-purpose technologies for peaceful and specified military ends; in carrying out this task, the Secretary-General should draw from official sources and from contributions by States parties to the Treaty, and may use the assistance of appropriate expertise;

9. Urges all States parties to the Treaty to assist the Secretary-General accordingly by providing information and drawing his attention to suitable sources;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session an item entitled "Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof".

F

Defensive security concepts and policies

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the obligation to maintain international peace and security in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General transmitting the study on the relationship between disarmament and international security 124/ and the study undertaken by the Group of Governmental Experts to Carry out a Comprehensive Study of Concepts of Security 125/ submitted to the General Assembly in 1981 and 1985, respectively,

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124/ A/36/597. The study was subsequently issued with the title Relationship between Disarmament and International Security (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.IX.4).

125/ A/40/553, annex. The study was subsequently issued with the title Concepts of Security (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.1).

Recognizing that since then a number of important developments have taken place in the areas of disarmament and security concepts and that new opportunities have emerged for arms limitation and disarmament, for ending regional conflicts and for developing among States constructive and co-operative relations,

Noting the ongoing international dialogue on matters of security, including the renewed search for common security as well as for common denominators for the security requirements in different regions,

Convinced that in the nuclear age national policies of restraint and co-operative efforts are essential to eliminate eventually the risk of war and global destruction,

Stressing that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Believing that security concepts and policies should be aimed at removing the danger of war and securing peace at progressively lower levels of armaments and armed forces, and welcoming activities by States to implement this goal by negotiated disarmament measures,

Bearing in mind the specific political and security requirements in different regions,

1. *Considers* the development of an international dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies to be of great importance for promoting the process of achieving disarmament and strengthening international security;

2. *Invites* Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral, regional or multilateral levels and to keep the General Assembly informed about the progress achieved;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the question "Defensive security concepts and policies".

Q

Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 39/151 of 17 December 1984, 40/94 O of 12 December 1985, 41/59 O of 3 December 1986, 42/38 O of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 R of 7 December 1988,

Bearing in mind that the primary purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that genuine and lasting peace can be created only through the effective implementation of the security system provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the speedy and substantial reduction of arms and armed forces, by international agreement and mutual example, leading ultimately to general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Reaffirming that the United Nations, in accordance with its Charter, has a central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament,

Recognizing the need for the United Nations, in discharging its central role and primary responsibility in the sphere of disarmament, to play a more active role in the field of disarmament in accordance with its primary purpose under the Charter to maintain international peace and security,

Taking into account the part of the report of the Disarmament Commission relating to this question [126], and noting the progress made in the consideration of the question at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament, [127]

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[126] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42* A/44/42).

[127] *Ibid.*, *Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/S-15/3), para. 47.

Bearing in mind the common desire expressed at the third special session devoted to disarmament on the necessity to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament and the increased reaffirmation of faith in the United Nations as an indispensable instrument for international peace and security,

1. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1990, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the aforementioned documents on the subject;

2. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission".

R

Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution CM/RES.1153 (XLVIII) concerning the dumping of nuclear and industrial wastes in Africa, adopted on 25 May 1988 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1983, [128]

Bearing in mind also resolution CM/RES.1225 (L) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989, [129]

Welcoming resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/509 on the dumping of nuclear wastes, adopted on 29 September 1989 by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its thirty-third regular session,

Considering its resolution 2602 C (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, *inter alia*, to consider effective methods of control against the use of radiological methods of warfare,

Aware of the potential hazards underlying any use of nuclear wastes which would constitute radiological warfare and its implications on regional and international security and, in particular, on the security of developing countries,

Desirous of promoting the implementation of paragraph 76 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, [130] the first devoted to disarmament,

Aware of the consideration of the question of dumping of radioactive wastes in the Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 Q of 7 December 1988, in which it requested the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session the developments on the ongoing negotiations on this subject,

Recalling also its resolution 43/75 T of 7 December 1988, in which it requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, "to prepare a report, in consultation with relevant international organizations, on the dumping of radioactive wastes in all its aspects in Africa, including all steps taken or envisaged to monitor, control and put a halt to such activities",

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[128] See A/43/398, annex I.

[129] A/44/603, annex I.

[130] Resolution S-10/2.

Having considered the Secretary-General's report on the dumping of radioactive wastes, 131/

1. Takes note of the above-mentioned report; 132/

2. Takes note also of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to the dumping of radioactive wastes; 133/

3. Expresses grave concern regarding any use of nuclear waste that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States;

4. Calls upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

7. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes".

S

Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/90 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986, 42/38 A of 30 November 1987 and 43/75 S of 7 December 1988,

Taking note of the Final Documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 134/

Reiterating the primary responsibility of nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States for halting and reversing the arms race, particularly the nuclear-arms race,

Convinced that effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority,

Drawing attention to the fact that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament measures, negotiations should be carried out on the balanced reduction of armed forces and of conventional disarmament, based on the principle of equal and undiminished security of the parties with a view to promoting or enhancing stability at a lower level of military forces, taking into account the need of all States to protect their security,

Aware that, as a consequence of the continuing military application of scientific and technological developments, conventional weapons have become more lethal and destructive,

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131/ A/44/652.

132/ Ibid.

133/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27).

134/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

Taking into account the fact that conventional weapons consume large amounts of resources, especially in militarily significant States, which could be utilized for the social and economic development of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries,

Affirming that regional and subregional disarmament processes that take into account the characteristics of each region, as well as the views of all parties concerned, and are implemented in accordance with the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations enhance and complement global disarmament efforts,

Noting with satisfaction the positive trend towards the peaceful settlement of various regional and subregional conflicts and of the important role played in that regard by the United Nations,

1. *Welcomes* the initiatives towards arms limitation and disarmament undertaken jointly or unilaterally by some countries at the regional and subregional levels, as well as the systematic implementation of confidence-building measures, limitations of the acquisition of conventional weapons and the reduction of military spending, with a view to achieving equal and undiminished security at a lower level of armaments, as well as to allocating the resources thus released to the social and economic development of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries;

2. *Again expresses its firm support* for the United Nations system, and for the Secretary-General in particular, in the efforts to find solutions to conflict situations, thereby reaffirming a fundamental role of the United Nations in promoting peace and disarmament, and for the strict observance of the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Urges* all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States, to intensify their efforts in the negotiation and implementation, in appropriate forums, of regional and subregional disarmament and arms limitation measures, taking into account their particular responsibility in this matter and the principle of equal and undiminished security for all parties, and aimed at enhancing international peace and security;

4. *Requests* the United Nations, in conformity with its mandate, to promote international peace and security, to provide assistance to States that might request it with a view to establishing disarmament measures at the regional and subregional levels;

5. *Appeals* to all States to facilitate the progress of regional disarmament, refraining from any action, including the use or threat of use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, and intervention or interference in internal affairs of States, that might hinder the achievement of this objective;

6. *Invites* all Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means aimed at strengthening regional and subregional disarmament and arms limitation efforts, taking into account recent developments that have taken place in this sphere;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into consideration the views expressed by Member States in accordance with paragraph 6 above;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale".

T

Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/75 C of 7 December 1988,

1. Takes note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1989 session [135] that deals with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons;

2. Recognizes that in 1989 the Ad Hoc Committee made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continue to exist with regard to both of the important matters under consideration;

3. Takes note of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1990 session;

4. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to its report as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons".

U

Contribution of confidence- and security-building measures to international peace and security

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the importance of confidence-building in the bilateral, regional and global context for the peaceful settlement of existing international problems and for the improvement and promotion of international relations based on justice, co-operation and solidarity,

Recognizing that commitment to confidence-building measures could significantly contribute to preparing for further progress in disarmament,

Recalling previous resolutions on the subject of confidence-building, in particular resolution 43/78 H of 7 December 1988,

1. Welcomes the implementation of confidence-building measures as contained in the Final Act of Helsinki [136] and on that basis the positive experience gathered since 1987 with the implementation, by the thirty-five States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, of the measures agreed at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe;

2. Expects the ongoing Vienna negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures to build upon and expand the results already achieved at the Stockholm Conference with the aim of elaborating and adopting a new set of mutually complementary confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe;

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[135] Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27).

[136] The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe was signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975.

3. *Reaffirms* its invitation to all States to consider the possible introduction of confidence-building measures in their particular regions and, where possible, on the basis of initiatives of the States of the region concerned, to negotiate on them in keeping with conditions and requirements prevailing in the respective region;

4. *Welcomes* the consideration, *inter alia*, of confidence-building measures in United Nations regional disarmament workshops and in the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/116 A:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Singapore, Thailand.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/116 B:

In favour: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Absent: Albania, Belize, Comoros, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/116 E:

In favour: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman*, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Egypt, India, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Qatar, Somalia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Zambia.

Absent: Albania, Angola, Belize, China, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Syria.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/116 G:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had not intended to vote in favour.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/116 H:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Argentina, Brazil, China, India, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Equatorial Guinea.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/116 J:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Zaire.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/116 K:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Albania, Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, United Arab Emirates.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/116 M:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: None.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/116 N:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/116 P:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Albania, Belize, China, Colombia, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Equatorial Guinea, Singapore.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/116 R:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Thailand.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/116 S:

In favour: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia[*].

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Angola, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Cuba, Ethiopia, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Luxembourg, Mozambique, Netherlands, Portugal, Qatar, Syria, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Absent: Albania, Belize, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Kuwait, Oman.

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[*] Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

44/117. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

Date: 15 December 1989
Meeting: 81
Report: A/44/786

Votes: A - 144-0-10 (recorded)
B - Adopted without a vote
C - 134-17-4 (recorded)
D - 136-13-5 (recorded)
E - Adopted without a vote
F - 153-1-1 (recorded)

A

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in paragraph 15 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, [137] the first special session devoted to disarmament, it declared that it was essential that not only Governments but also the peoples of the world recognize and understand the dangers in the present situation and stressed the importance of mobilizing world public opinion on behalf of disarmament,

Recalling also its resolution 43/76 C of 7 December 1988,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 20 October 1989 [138] on the implementation of the programme of activities of the World Disarmament Campaign by the United Nations system,

Having also examined the part of the report of the Secretary-General of 26 October 1989 dealing with the activities of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, as well as the Final Act of the Seventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign, held on 25 October 1989, [139]

Taking note with appreciation of the contributions that Member States have already made to the Campaign,

1. *Reiterates its commendation* of the manner in which, as described in the above-mentioned reports, the World Disarmament Campaign has been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war"; [140]

2. *Recalls* that, as was also agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it is likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive "the co-operation and participation of all States"; [141]

3. *Endorses once more* the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the Third United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign [142] to the effect that such co-operation implies that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applies to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding will have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation;

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[137] Resolution S-10/2.

[138] A/44/647.

[139] See A/CONF.146/1.

[140] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 4.

[141] *Ibid*.

[142] See A/CONF.131/SR.1.

4. _Urges_ States that have not yet done so, especially those with the largest military expenditures, to make an initial financial contribution to the Campaign;

5. _Decides_ that at its forty-fifth session there should be an eighth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States that have not yet done so will announce voluntary contributions, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success;

6. _Reiterates its recommendation_ that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it is most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deems fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the General Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign;

7. _Notes with appreciation_ that the Secretary-General has given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages;

8. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1990 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1991;

9. _Also requests_ the Secretary-General to assess the achievements and shortcomings of the World Disarmament Campaign so far and to submit a brief report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

10. _Decides_ to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign".

B

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 E of 30 November 1987, relating to regional disarmament,

Reaffirming that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, have the responsibility of halting and reversing the arms race,

Considering that regional disarmament measures enable all States to contribute to the general process of arms reduction and disarmament,

Confirming the importance and potential effectiveness of regional disarmament measures taken at the initiative of the region and with the participation of all the States concerned, in that they can contribute to the realization of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control and therefore to security and stability,

Stressing that any regional disarmament enterprise must take into account the specific conditions characteristic of each region,

Also stressing that it is for the countries themselves of a region to take appropriate initiatives in common and to prepare agreements that will allow the achievement of regional disarmament,

Further stressing that disarmament efforts in a region cannot be isolated either from the disarmament efforts in other regions or from global disarmament efforts both in the nuclear and conventional field, Taking into account Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions and recommendations appearing in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, particularly in paragraph 114, 143/

Aware of those studies which have already been carried out and of the views of States which are of interest for regional disarmament,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his report submitted pursuant to resolution 42/39 E; 144/

2. Notes with concern that conflicts continue to threaten regional and global peace and security but that prospects are emerging for the peaceful settlement of certain regional conflicts;

3. Notes with satisfaction the importance of the regional measures that have already been adopted and the regional efforts undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament;

4. Welcomes the progress made since its forty-second session with respect to:

(a) The process initiated by the agreement of 7 August 1987 on the "Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" (Esquipulas II) between the countries of Central America 145/ in order to arrive at a lasting peace in that region, and that has resulted in the recent Tela agreement; 146/

(b) The resumption, in Vienna, of negotiations in the area of confidence- and security-building measures, as well as the new negotiation on conventional armed forces in Europe, both within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe process, which have been characterized by rapid progress since they began in March 1989;

5. Encourages all States to consider and develop as far as possible regional solutions in the matter of arms reduction and disarmament;

6. Invites all States and regional institutions associated with regional disarmament efforts to report thereon to the Secretary-General;

7. Requests the United Nations to lend its assistance to States and regional institutions that may request it, with the view to the institution of measures within the framework of an effort for regional disarmament;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly regularly informed of the implementation of resolutions on regional disarmament and of the activities which the Secretariat, in particular the Department for Disarmament Affairs, and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research are conducting in the field of regional disarmament;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament: report of the Secretary-General".

C

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the existence and use of nuclear weapons poses the greatest threat to the survival of mankind,

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143/ Resolution S-10/2.

144/ A/44/513.

145/ A/42/521-S/19085, annex. For the printed text see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987, document S/19085, annex.

146/ A/44/451-S/20778.

Conscious that the ongoing nuclear-arms race increases the danger of the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that nuclear disarmament is the only ultimate guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced also that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and help to create the climate for negotiations leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, [147] it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1989 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 43/76 E of 7 December 1988,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the results of those negotiations.

ANNEX

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

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[147] Resolution S-10/2.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposits of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depositary in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at ________________ on the ____ day of ________ one thousand nine hundred and ___________.

D

Nuclear-arms freeze

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 148/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 149/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race,

Convinced that, in this nuclear age, lasting world peace can be based only on the attainment of the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

Convinced of the urgency further to pursue negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

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148/ Resolution S-10/2.

149/ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the continued increase and qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that at the same time it would provide a favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Convinced that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified,

Welcoming the announcement that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will cease production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear-weapons purposes by the end of 1989, and had begun the process of shutting down its reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

Noting with deep concern that all nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any collective action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

1. *Urges once more* both the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to reach agreement on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, *inter alia*, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. *Calls upon* all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(*a*) It would embrace:

(i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;

(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(*b*) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. *Requests* the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

E

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision, contained in paragraph 108 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 150/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, to establish a programme of fellowships on disarmament, as well as its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 151/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, in which it decided, *inter alia*, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 as from 1983,

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150/ Resolution S-10/2.

151/ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

Noting with satisfaction that the programme has already trained an appreciable number of public officials selected from geographical regions represented in the United Nations system, most of whom are now in positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament affairs in their respective countries or Governments,

Recalling its resolutions 37/100 G of 13 December 1982, 38/73 C of 15 December 1983, 39/63 B of 12 December 1984, 40/151 H of 16 December 1985, 41/60 H of 3 December 1986, 42/39 I of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 F of 7 December 1988,

Noting with satisfaction that the programme, as designed, has enabled an increased number of public officials, particularly from the developing countries, to acquire more expertise in the sphere of disarmament,

Believing that the forms of assistance available to Member States, particularly to developing countries, under the programme will enhance the capabilities of their officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, both bilateral and multilateral,

1. *Reaffirms* its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly [152] and the report of the Secretary-General [153] approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for inviting the 1989 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Nigeria for serving as host to the United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop for Africa, which examined African security perceptions and requirements, including related regional issues, and to the Government of Norway for making financial contributions for the Workshop;

4. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme has continued to be carried out;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the programme.

F

United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa and Asia and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/151 G of 16 December 1985, 41/60 D of 3 December 1986, 42/39 J of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 D of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, 41/60 J of 3 December 1986, 42/39 K of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 H of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 42/39 D of 30 November 1987 and 43/76 G of 7 December 1988 on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia,

Reaffirming its resolutions 37/100 F of 13 December 1982, 38/73 J of 15 December 1983, 39/63 F of 12 December 1984, 40/94 A of 12 December 1985, 41/59 M of 3 December 1986 and 42/39 E of 30 November 1987 on regional disarmament,

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[152] Resolution S-10/2.

[153] A/33/305.

Taking note of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 154/ and noting, in particular, the importance placed by the Heads of State or Government on the activities of the United Nations regional centres in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean,

Convinced that the initiatives and activities mutually agreed upon by Member States of the respective regions aimed at fostering mutual confidence and security, as well as the implementation and co-ordination of regional activities under the World Disarmament Campaign, would encourage and facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament in these regions,

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations that have contributed to the trust funds of the three regional centres,

Bearing in mind the need to provide the centres with financial stability so as to facilitate the planning of their activities,

Noting with appreciation the reports of the Secretary-General on the regional centres in Africa, 155/ Asia 156/ and Latin America and the Caribbean, 157/ and the efforts of the Secretary-General in providing the necessary administrative measures to permit the establishment of the three centres,

Convinced that the appointment of a Director to head each of the three regional centres is essential to ensure the continued effective functioning of the centres,

Noting that the responsibilities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia include the Asia-Pacific region,

1. *Appeals once again* to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the effective operational activities of the centres;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for all the efforts he has made in favour of the centres, and requests him to continue to provide all the necessary support to their activities;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, as soon as practicable, the post of Director at each of the regional centres so as to ensure the effective functioning of the centres;

4. *Decides* to rename the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia as the "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific";

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

154/ A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

155/ A/44/582.

156/ A/44/583.

157/ A/44/584.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/117 A:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/117 C:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Greece, Ireland, Israel, Japan.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/117 D:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Iceland, Spain.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Equatorial Guinea.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/117 F:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: United Kingdom.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea.

44/118. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Votes: A - 137-3-14 (recorded) Report: A/44/787
B - 154-0-1 (recorded)

A

Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988,

Noting with concern the potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, which could lead to the emergence of an entirely new class of weapon systems,

Recognizing that such a development will have a negative impact on the security environment and cause a major setback to disarmament efforts,

Stressing, in this context, the importance of preventing this negative impact by effectively addressing this problem and ensuring that scientific and technological developments are harnessed for the common benefit of mankind,

Recognizing the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely such developments,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in resolution 43/77 A is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General [158] on this question,

1. *Takes note* of the preliminary work undertaken by the Secretary-General to follow future scientific and technological developments, especially those which have potential military applications, and to evaluate their impact on international security;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conclude this work so that a report can be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

3. *Notes* that the process of establishing national expert panels by Member States has already begun;

4. *Encourages* Member States to participate by communicating their views to the Secretary-General and invites them to establish panels at the national level to monitor and evaluate developments;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

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[158] A/44/487 and Add.1 and 2.

B

Science and technology for disarmament

The General Assembly,

Considering that science and technology can profoundly contribute to solving the problems of mankind, especially to promoting its social and economic development,

Noting the interest of the international community in the peaceful uses of scientific and technological achievements,

Recognizing the vast possibilities that scientific and technological progress offers for supporting disarmament negotiations and implementing their results, *inter alia*, in the fields of verification of compliance with agreements on arms limitation and disarmament as well as conversion of military industry to civilian production,

Welcoming respective activities undertaken so far in this area by States, national and international scientific and technological institutions,

Taking into account that scientifically and technologically more advanced States bear a special responsibility for disseminating information on and promoting the application of science and technology in the field of disarmament,

Considering the need for an intensification and extension of such activities, as well as international co-operation, with a view to using scientific and technological achievements for disarmament related purposes, *inter alia*, in the fields of verification of compliance with agreements on arms limitation and disarmament, application of technologies for improved means of verification and conversion of military industry to civilian production,

1. *Takes note* of national and international activities to use scientific and technological achievements for disarmament related purposes;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify and extend such activities, to develop international co-operation in this area and to keep the United Nations informed about progress in this field;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Science and technology for disarmament".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/118 A:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy*, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Absent: Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/118 B:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea.

44/119. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

Date: 15 December 1989
Meeting: 81
Report: A/44/788

Votes: A - 154-0-1 (recorded)
B - 129-17-7 (recorded)
C - Adopted without a vote
D - 138-8-19 (recorded)
E - 138-11-6 (recorded)
F - 151-0-4 (recorded)
G - Adopted without a vote
H - Adopted without a vote

A

Comprehensive programme of disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2602 E (XXIV) of 16 December 1969, in which it declared the decade of the 1970s as a Disarmament Decade and requested, inter alia, the then Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to work out "a comprehensive programme, dealing with all aspects of the problem of the cessation of the arms race and general and complete disarmament under effective international control, which would provide the Conference with a guideline to chart the course of its further work and its negotiations",

Recalling also its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, by which it adopted the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade, which, inter alia, called for the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament with the utmost urgency, Recalling further its resolution 43/78 K of 7 December 1988, in which it noted the agreement of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament of the Conference on Disarmament to "resume its work at the outset of the 1989 session of the Conference with the firm intention of completing the elaboration of the programme for its submission to the General Assembly, at the latest at its forty-fourth session",

Having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament concerning its work during the 1989 session of the Conference on Disarmament, which is an integral part of the report of the Conference, 159/

Recognizing the efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament and the substantial progress achieved thus far,

Conscious of the need to continue the work on the comprehensive programme of disarmament, building on the texts already agreed to, with a view to resolving the outstanding issues and thus concluding negotiations on it,

Recalling its resolution 43/78 L of 7 December 1988, in which it declared the decade of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade,

Considering that the conclusion of the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament would constitute an important contribution to the success of the Third Disarmament Decade and to the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament,

1. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to consider, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the resumption of the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament with the aim of resolving the outstanding issues in order to conclude the elaboration of the programme;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament".

B

Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in accordance with paragraph 20 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 160/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, effective measures of nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war have the highest priority and that this commitment was reaffirmed by the Assembly at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Recalling also that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document, it is stated that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, should consider as soon as possible various proposals designed to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons, the prevention of nuclear war and related objectives, where possible through international agreement, and thereby ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered,

Recalling further that at its fifteenth special session, the third special session devoted to disarmament, it was generally recognized that the prevention of nuclear war was of utmost concern and that specific efforts, bilateral, regional or multilateral, should be vigorously pursued and measures should be strengthened to reduce and ultimately eliminate the risk of nuclear war,

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159/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27), para. 100.

160/ Resolution S-10/2.

Reaffirming that the nuclear-weapon States have the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament and for undertaking measures aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war, and that in the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament all the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those among them which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility,

Stressing that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Welcoming the entry into force and implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles 161/ as a first valuable step towards the reduction of nuclear weapons, as well as measures taken by the two States to reduce the risk of nuclear war, including the establishment and operation of nuclear risk reduction centres,

Expressing the hope that further measures will be undertaken to reduce and ultimately eliminate the risk of nuclear war,

Taking note of ideas directed to that end, including the suggestion to consider the establishment of a multilateral nuclear alert centre to reduce the risk of fatal misinterpretation of unintentional nuclear launchings,

Noting that the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, stressed the need for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting all use of nuclear weapons, 162/

Welcoming recent progress in the field of disarmament, including the beginning at Vienna of new negotiations on conventional armed forces and on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe,

Emphasizing that, for the sake of international peace and security, military concepts and doctrines must be of a strictly defensive character,

1. *Considers* that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, offer an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war;

2. *Expresses the hope* that those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so will consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons;

3. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on the item in its agenda concerning prevention of nuclear war and to consider, *inter alia*, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war".

C

Report of the Disarmament Commission

The General Assembly,

Having considered the annual report of the Disarmament Commission, 163/

161/ *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

162/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

163/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/44/42).

Emphasizing again the importance of an effective follow-up to the relevant recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 164/ the first special session devoted to disarmament,

Taking into account the relevant sections of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, 165/ the second special session devoted to disarmament,

Also taking into account widespread views expressed during the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Considering the role that the Disarmament Commission has been called upon to play and the contribution that it should make in examining and submitting recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament and in the promotion of the implementation of the relevant decisions of the tenth special session,

Recalling its resolutions 33/71 H of 14 December 1978, 34/83 H of 11 December 1979, 35/152 F of 12 December 1980, 36/92 B of 9 December 1981, 37/78 H of 9 December 1982, 38/183 E of 20 December 1983, 39/148 R of 17 December 1984, 40/152 F of 16 December 1985, 41/86 E of 4 December 1986, 42/42 G of 30 November 1987 and 43/78 A of 7 December 1988,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission; 166/

2. *Notes* that the Disarmament Commission has yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda, but notes also with appreciation the progress achieved on some of these;

3. *Recalls* the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues;

4. *Stresses* the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H;

5. *Notes* that consultations have been held on the question of ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission in the field of disarmament;

6. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the results of those consultations on ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission, as annexed to the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 167/ and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1990 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as well as the results of its 1989 substantive session;

8. *Also requests* the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1990 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items included in its agenda, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament, 168/ together with all the official records of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission may require for implementing the present resolution;

164/ Resolution S-10/2.

165/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 42* (A/44/42).

166/ *Ibid.*, *Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

167/ Resolution S-10/2.

168/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/44/27).

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to that end;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission".

ANNEX

Ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission

1. Mandate

The Disarmament Commission reaffirms its mandate contained in paragraph 118 (a) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 169/ the first special session devoted to disarmament (hereinafter referred to as the "Final Document").

2. Decision-making method

The decision-making method described in paragraph 118 (b) of the Final Document should be maintained.

3. Agenda items

1. The Disarmament Commission could have a general agenda and a working agenda for each substantive session. The working agenda should be agreed at the Commission's organizational session.

2. For each session, the working agenda should be limited to a maximum of four substantive items for in-depth consideration.

3. From 1991, no subject should, in principle, be maintained on the working agenda for more than three consecutive years. At each session, the Commission should review, for possible reconsideration, any subject that had been suspended.

4. If no agreement can be reached on a specific agenda item, the report of the Commission should contain a joint statement or a Chairman's summary of the proceedings to reflect views or positions of different delegations, particularly in the case of those agenda items to be suspended for a period of time.

5. At its 1990 session, the Commission should make every effort to conclude all its agenda items, except the new substantive items.

4. Subsidiary bodies

1. At each annual session, the Disarmament Commission should not establish more than four subsidiary bodies for its substantive agenda items. The allocation of the agenda items to the four subsidiary bodies and the appointment of chairmen for these subsidiary bodies should be decided at the organizational session of the Commission, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

2. The chairmanship of subsidiary bodies should, in principle, be rotated each year; however, at its organizational session, the Commission may decide to extend the term of office of any chairman in the interest of effective work and the speedy conclusion of an item.

5. Duration of the substantive session

1. The Disarmament Commission should meet for a period not exceeding four weeks for in-depth deliberations on substantive items.

2. The duration of each substantive session, in accordance with the established practice, should be flexible and could be shortened. In order to utilize efficiently the conference-servicing resources available, the Commission should decide the duration of each substantive session at its organizational session.

169/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

6. Organization of work of the session

1. Each session may have a general debate on agenda items in the plenary meetings, not exceeding three days' duration.

2. Except in the case of new items, there should be no general exchange of views in the subsidiary bodies. The general exchange of views on new items should not exceed two meetings.

3. Subsidiary bodies could begin their work in parallel with the general exchange of views in the plenary meetings.

4. No more than two official meetings should be held simultaneously. This restriction, however, would not apply to informal consultations.

5. The meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies should be provided with full meeting services.

6. All the officers of the Commission should be elected at its organizational session.

7. Consultations

The Chairman of the Disarmament Commission should conduct consultations on matters relating to the work of the Commission, in particular on its working agenda, year round, especially during the meetings of the First Committee of the General Assembly.

D

Report of the Conference on Disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/83 B of 11 December 1979, 35/152 J of 12 December 1980, 36/92 F of 9 December 1981, 37/78 G of 9 December 1982, 38/183 I of 20 December 1983, 39/148 N of 17 December 1984, 40/152 M of 16 December 1985, 41/86 M of 4 December 1986, 42/42 L of 30 November 1987 and 43/78 M of 7 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Conference on Disarmament, 170/

Convinced that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral negotiating body on disarmament, should play the central role in substantive negotiations on priority questions of disarmament,

Expressing its regret that the Conference on Disarmament was not able in 1989 either to establish ad hoc committees or to commence negotiations on the nuclear issues on its agenda,

Expressing its expectation that the Conference on Disarmament, in view of the positive current processes in some important fields of disarmament, would be in a position to reach concrete agreements on disarmament issues to which the United Nations has assigned the greatest priority and urgency and which have been under consideration for a number of years,

Considering that it is more than ever imperative in the present circumstances to give an additional impetus to negotiations on disarmament at all levels and to achieve genuine progress in the immediate future,

1. Reaffirms the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community;

2. Notes with satisfaction that further progress has been made in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urges the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention as soon as possible;

170/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27).

3. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through substantive negotiations, within the framework of ad hoc committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 171/

4. Urges the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to ad hoc committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Conference as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session;

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament".

E

Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and prevention of nuclear war

The General Assembly,

Believing that all nations have a vital interest in negotiations on nuclear disarmament because the existence of nuclear weapons jeopardizes the vital security interests of both nuclear and non-nuclear-weapon States alike,

Recalling its resolutions 43/78 E and F of 7 December 1988,

Recalling also that the international community, through the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 172/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, has agreed that the nuclear-arms race, far from contributing to the strengthening of the security of all States, increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war,

Welcoming the reaffirmation by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, 173/ held at Belgrade in September 1989, that nuclear disarmament is a process in which all nations should participate, and its view that the ongoing process of disarmament could be accelerated and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community,

Taking into account that all nuclear-weapon States, in particular those with the most important nuclear arsenals, bear a special responsibility for the fulfilment of the task of achieving the goals of nuclear disarmament,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are matters of the highest priority and of vital interest to all people of the world,

Encouraged by the continued recognition by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Aware of the fact that the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of the risk of nuclear war are inextricably linked with the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament, and that consequently they should be viewed in their interrelationship as essential elements of a process of general and complete disarmament,

Convinced that all avenues should be explored to ensure that progress is made in these two vital fields, and also convinced of the imperative need to take constructive multilateral action to complement and reinforce the bilateral process under way,

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171/ Resolution S-10/2.

172/ Ibid.

173/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

1. *Reaffirms* that multilateral and bilateral negotiations on nuclear questions should complement and facilitate each other;

2. *Believes* that efforts should be intensified in order to initiate multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 174/

3. *Reiterates* that, in view of the importance of the matter, it is equally necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war;

4. *Requests* the Conference on Disarmament to establish *ad hoc* committees at the beginning of its 1990 session on both the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war with adequate mandates in order to allow a structured and practical analysis of how the Conference on Disarmament can best contribute to progress on these two urgent matters;

5. *Also requests* the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on its consideration of those subjects;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the items entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament" and "Prevention of nuclear war".

F

South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3477 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, in which it endorsed the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the South Pacific and invited the countries concerned to carry forward consultations about ways and means of realizing that objective,

Recalling also article VII of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 175/ which acknowledges the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories,

Bearing in mind paragraph 60 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 176/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, which states that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constitutes an important disarmament measure,

Noting the adoption on 6 August 1985 by the Heads of Government of the independent or self-governing members of the South Pacific Forum, meeting at Rarotonga, of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty 177/ (also known as the Treaty of Rarotonga), and their adoption on 8 August 1986 of three Protocols to that Treaty,

Noting also that the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty entered into force upon the deposit of the eighth instrument of ratification, on 11 December 1986,

Recognizing that the Treaty of Rarotonga reflects the particular circumstances of the South Pacific region,

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174/ Resolution S-10/2.

175/ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

176/ Resolution S-10/2.

177/ See *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 10: 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IX.7), appendix VII.

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that eleven members of the South Pacific Forum have now ratified the Treaty and that China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have adhered to Protocols 2 and 3 of the Treaty; 178/

2. *Notes also* that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America have stated that none of their practices and activities within the Treaty area are inconsistent with the Treaty or its Protocols;

3. *Commends* the Treaty and its Protocols for the consideration of all Member States.

G

Disarmament Week

The General Assembly,

Noting that there have been important developments of late in the areas of arms limitation and disarmament efforts which provide a sense of encouragement and hope for a more secure world,

Noting at the same time that, despite the positive developments, the arms race still poses a grave threat to world peace and security,

Stressing the vital importance of eliminating the threat of nuclear and conventional war, ending the nuclear and conventional arms race and bringing about disarmament,

Emphasizing anew the need for and the importance of world public opinion in support of halting and reversing the global arms race in all its aspects,

Taking into account the aspirations of the world public to prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on Earth,

Noting with satisfaction the broad and active support by Governments and international and national organizations of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, regarding the proclamation of the week starting 24 October, the day of the foundation of the United Nations, as a week devoted to fostering the objectives of disarmament, 179/

Recalling the recommendations concerning the World Disarmament Campaign contained in annex V to the Concluding Document of the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, in particular the recommendation that Disarmament Week should continue to be widely observed, 180/

Noting the support for the further observance of Disarmament Week expressed by Member States at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, the third special session devoted to disarmament,

Recognizing the significance of the annual observance of Disarmament Week, including by the United Nations,

1. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General 181/ on the follow-up measures undertaken by States, governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week;

2. *Commends* all States, international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their active support for and participation in Disarmament Week;

178/ Resolution 2373 (XXII), annex.

179/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 102.

180/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes*, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 12.

181/ A/44/446 and Add.1.

3. Invites all States that so desire, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General; [182]

4. Invites Governments to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week;

5. Invites international and national non-governmental organizations to continue to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

H

Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/46 of 3 December 1980, in which it declared the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade,

Recalling also its resolution 34/75 of 11 December 1979, in which it directed the Disarmament Commission to prepare elements of a draft resolution entitled "Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade" for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session for consideration and adoption,

Bearing in mind that the Second Disarmament Decade declared by its resolution 35/46 is coming to an end,

Recalling its resolution 43/78 L of 7 December 1988, in which it decided to declare the decade of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations in the attainment of disarmament,

Noting the progress in the disarmament talks between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and its positive impact on the attainment of global peace and security,

Desirous of maintaining the current momentum in the disarmament process,

Convinced that a third disarmament decade will accelerate the disarmament process,

1. Takes note of the work of the Disarmament Commission at its session in 1989 on the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade;

2. Directs the Disarmament Commission, at its substantive session in 1990, to finalize the preparation of elements of a draft resolution to be entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" and to submit them to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for consideration and adoption;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade".

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[182] A/34/436.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/119 A:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/119 B:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel.

Absent: Albania, Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Samoa.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/119 D:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/119 E:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Denmark, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Norway, Spain.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/119 F:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom, United States, Vanuatu.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea.

44/120. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

Date:	15 December 1989	Meeting:	81
Vote:	137-4-14 (recorded)	Report:	A/44/789

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolutions 2992 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 3080 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, 3259 A (XXIX) of 9 December 1974, 3468 (XXX) of 11 December 1975, 31/88 of 14 December 1976, 32/86 of 12 December 1977, S-10/2 of 30 June 1978, 33/68 of 14 December 1978, 34/80 A and B of 11 December 1979, 35/150 of 12 December 1980, 36/90 of 9 December 1981, 37/96 of 13 December 1982, 38/185 of 20 December 1983, 39/149 of 17 December 1984, 40/153 of 16 December 1985, 41/87 of 4 December 1986, 42/43 of 30 November 1987, 43/79 of 7 December 1988 and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming that the establishment of zones of peace in various regions of the world under appropriate conditions, to be clearly defined and determined freely by the States concerned in the zone, taking into account the characteristics of the zone and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in conformity with international law, can contribute to strengthening the security of States within such zones and to international peace and security as a whole,

Recalling the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, [183]

Noting that the *Ad Hoc* Committee commemorated the tenth anniversary of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, which took place on 13 July 1979, during its preparatory session in July 1989, [184]

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[183] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/34/45 and corrigendum).

[184] A/AC.159/SR.357; see also *ibid*., *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/44/29), chap. II, sect. C.

Recalling paragraph 22 of the declaration on international security and disarmament of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 185/

Reaffirming its conviction that concrete action for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be a substantial contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security, as well as to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States of the region,

Convinced that agreement on such action should be facilitated by encouraging developments in international relations that could have beneficial effects on the region,

Also convinced that the continued military presence of the great Powers in the Indian Ocean area, conceived in the context of their confrontation, gives urgency to the need to take practical steps for the early achievement of the objectives of the Declaration,

Considering that the creation of a zone of peace requires co-operation and agreement among the States of the region to ensure conditions of peace and security within the area, as envisaged in the Declaration,

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, from 2 to 13 July 1990,

Regretting that it is not possible to hold the Conference in 1990, as scheduled, in spite of the generous offer of the Government of Sri Lanka,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean; 186/

2. *Reaffirms* full support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

3. *Reiterates and emphasizes* its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971;

4. *Renews* the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee as defined in the relevant resolutions, and requests the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate;

5. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in the implementation of the mandate of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, including the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, as called for in the relevant resolutions recommended by the Committee and adopted by the General Assembly by consensus, considerable progress has been made by the Working Group of the *Ad Hoc* Committee in its meetings during the sessions of the Committee in 1989 and that the Chairman of the Working Group submitted his report to the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

6. *Urges* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to intensify its discussions on substantive issues and principles, including those identified by the Chairman of the Working Group in his report dated 12 July 1989, 187/ with the aim of elaborating elements that might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the Conference;

7. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to hold two preparatory sessions during the first half of 1990, the first with a duration of one week and the second with a duration of two weeks, for completion of the remaining preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo in 1991 in consultation with the host country;

8. *Requests* the Chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date;

185/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

186/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 29* (A/43/29).

187/ A/AC.159/L.93, annex.

9. Also requests the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to consult the Secretary-General at the appropriate time on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference;

10. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a full report on the implementation of the present resolution;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records, in recognition of its preparatory function.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/120:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Japan, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea.

44/121. Israeli nuclear armament

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Vote: 104-2-43 (recorded) Report: A/44/790

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind its previous resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which is resolution 43/80 of 7 December 1988,

Recalling its resolution 43/65 of 7 December 1988, in which, inter alia, it called for placing all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 487 (1981) of 19 June 1981, in which, inter alia, the Council called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting that only Israel has been specifically called upon by the Security Council to place its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards,

Noting with grave concern Israel's persistent refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons, despite repeated calls by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency, *Taking into consideration* resolution GC (XXXIII)/RES/506 of 29 September 1989 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in which the General Conference deplored Israel's refusal to submit all its nuclear facilities to the Agency's safeguards and called upon Israel to comply with Security Council resolution 487 (1981),

Also taking into consideration the statement of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, entitled "International security and disarmament", [188] in paragraph 12 of which Israel was condemned for continuing to develop its nuclear military programmes and weapons of mass destruction and for its refusal to implement the resolutions of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency in this regard,

Deeply alarmed by the information with regard to the continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons by Israel and its testing of their delivery systems in the Mediterranean, thus threatening the peace and security of the region,

Aware of the grave consequences that endanger international peace and security as a result of Israel's development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and Israel's collaboration with South Africa to develop nuclear weapons and their delivery systems,

Deeply concerned that the declared Israeli policy of attacking and destroying nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes is a part of its nuclear armament policy,

1. *Reiterates its condemnation* of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons;

2. *Reiterates also its condemnation* of the co-operation between Israel and South Africa;

3. *Expresses its deep concern* at Israel's continuing production, development and acquisition of nuclear weapons and testing of their delivery systems;

4. *Requests once more* the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complies with Council resolution 487 (1981);

5. *Demands once more* that Israel place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards;

6. *Calls upon* all States and organizations that have not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field;

7. *Reiterates its request* to the International Atomic Energy Agency to suspend any co-operation with Israel that could contribute to its nuclear capabilities;

8. *Requests also* the International Atomic Energy Agency to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel may take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament".

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[188] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/121:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Panama, Zaire.

44/122. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements

Date: 15 December 1989	Meeting: 81
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/791

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 43/81 A of 7 December 1988,

Aware of the profound concern of all Member States for maintaining respect for rights and obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law,

Convinced that observance of the Charter of the United Nations, relevant treaties and other sources of international law is essential for the strengthening of international security,

Mindful, in particular, of the fundamental importance of full implementation and strict observance of agreements on arms limitation and disarmament so that individual nations and the international community are to derive enhanced security from them,

Stressing that any violation of such agreements not only adversely affects the security of States parties but can also create security risks for other States relying on the constraints and commitments stipulated in those agreements,

Stressing also that any weakening of confidence in such agreements diminishes their contribution to global or regional stability and to further disarmament and arms limitation efforts and undermines the credibility and effectiveness of the international legal system,

Recognizing in this context, *inter alia*, the contribution that full compliance with existing agreements can make to progress in the negotiations of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

Believing that compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements by States parties is, therefore, a matter of interest and concern to all members of the international community, and noting the role that the United Nations might play in this regard, Convinced that resolution of non-compliance questions that have arisen with regard to agreements on arms limitations and disarmament would contribute to better relations among States and the strengthening of world peace and security,

Welcoming the universal recognition of the importance of the question of compliance in the context of arms limitation and disarmament agreements,

1. Urges all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions of such agreements;

2. Calls upon all Member States to consider fully the adverse implications of non-compliance with those obligations for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament;

3. Also calls upon all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide Member States with assistance that may be necessary in this regard;

5. Welcomes efforts by States parties to develop additional co-operative measures, as appropriate, aimed at increasing confidence in compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements and reducing any possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding;

6. Notes in this connection the contribution that verification experiments can make in confirming and perfecting verification procedures in arms limitation and disarmament agreements under negotiation, thereby providing an opportunity, from the time that such agreements enter into force, for enhanced confidence in the effectiveness of verification procedures as a basis for determining compliance;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements".

44/123. Education for disarmament

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Vote: 149-0-5 (recorded) Report: A/44/792

The General Assembly,

Firmly convinced that the United Nations was established for the purpose of laying the foundations of a new world order based on the general principles set out in Article 2 of its Charter,

Fully aware that a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of Governments would not be a peace that could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind,

Fully persuaded that, since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed,

Taking into account the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly 189/ and, in particular, paragraph 106 thereof, in which Governments and governmental and non-governmental international organizations were urged to take steps to develop programmes of education for disarmament and peace studies at all levels,

Considering that paragraphs 99, 100 and 101 of the Final Document provide for mechanisms to mobilize world public opinion on behalf of disarmament, including the dissemination of supplementary information and publicity as part of its educational work,

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189/ Resolution S-10/2.

Also considering that the World Disarmament Campaign plays an important supplementary role in the educational efforts on behalf of disarmament carried out by Governments within their own educational and cultural development systems, but that they cannot achieve irreversible results until training programmes are established at all levels of formal education for the purpose of changing basic attitudes with respect to aggression, violence, armaments and war,

1. _Invites_ Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General about the efforts that they have made to respond to the call made in paragraph 106 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 190/

2. _Requests_ the Secretary-General, within available resources, to prepare a report on the current state of education for disarmament, taking into account the reports of Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and based on information available from other sources;

3. _Also requests_ the Secretary-General to submit the reports requested in paragraphs 1 and 2 above to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

4. _Decides_ to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Education and information for disarmament".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/123:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy*, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

190/ Resolution S-10/2.

44/124. Question of Antarctica

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Votes: A - 114-0-7 (roll-call) Report: A/44/819
B - 101-0-8 (roll-call)

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/83 B of 7 December 1988,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989,[191]

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,[192]

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty[193] is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the policy of *apartheid* practised by the racist minority régime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. *Views with concern* the continuing participation of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

2. *Appeals once again* to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date;

3. *Invites* the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty[194] to inform the Secretary-General of the actions taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

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[191] See A/44/603, annex I.

[192] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

[193] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 402, No. 5778.

[194] *Ibid*.

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987 and 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the Political Declaration adopted by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, *195/* and the resolution on Antarctica adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 July 1985, *196/* as well as the relevant paragraphs of the decision of the Council of Ministers of the League of Arab States held at Tunis on 17 and 18 September 1986 and resolution 25/5-P(IS) adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit Conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Kuwait from 26 to 29 January 1987, *197/* the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 *198/* and the communiqué issued by Commonwealth Heads of Government at Kuala Lumpur on 24 October 1989, *199/*

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Welcoming the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community,

Convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B and 43/83 A,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climatic conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Affirming the necessity of ensuring, in the interest of all mankind, comprehensive environmental protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems through negotiations, with the full participation of all members of the international community,

Conscious of the environmental degradation that prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica would pose to the Antarctic and global environment and ecosystems,

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195/ A/41/697-S/18392, annex, sect. I, paras. 198-202.

196/ A/40/666, annex II, resolution CM/Res.988 (XLII).

197/ See A/42/178-S/18753, annex II.

198/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

199/ See A/44/689-S/20921, annex.

Convinced of the need to prevent or minimize any impact of human activity resulting from the large number of scientific stations and expeditions in Antarctica on the environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Taking into account all aspects pertaining to all areas covered by the Antarctic Treaty system,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica, [200]

1. *Expresses its regret* that, despite the numerous resolutions in which it has called upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their meetings, including their consultative meetings, the Secretary-General was not invited to the Antarctic Treaty Preparatory Meeting or the XVth Consultative Meeting, held in Paris from 9 to 13 May and from 9 to 20 October 1989, respectively;

2. *Reiterates its call* upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties, including their consultative meetings;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. *Expresses the conviction* that, in view of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems, any régime to be established for the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems, in order to be for the benefit of mankind as a whole and in order to gain the universal acceptability necessary to ensure full compliance and enforcement, must be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the international community;

5. *Urges* all members of the international community to support all efforts to ban prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica and to ensure that all activities should be exclusively used for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities should ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica and the protection of its environment and should be for the benefit of all mankind;

6. *Expresses its conviction* that the establishment, through negotiations with the full participation of all members of the international community, of Antarctica as a nature reserve or a world park would ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind;

7. *Also expresses its conviction*, in view of the large number of scientific stations and expeditions, that international scientific research should be enhanced through the establishment of international stations devoted to scientific investigations of global significance, regulated by stringent environmental safeguards, so as to avoid or minimize any adverse impact of human activities on the environment and dependent and associated ecosystems of Antarctica;

8. *Urges* all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

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[200] A/44/518 and A/44/586.

ROLL-CALL VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/124 A:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Botswana, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Portugal, Swaziland.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Czechoslovakia, Equatorial Guinea, Samoa.

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay announced that they were not participating in the vote.

ROLL-CALL VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/124 B:

In favour: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: China, Fiji, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Swaziland, Turkey.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Samoa.

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Viet Nam announced that they were not participating in the vote.

44/125. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region

Date: 15 December 1989
Adopted without a vote
Meeting: 81
Report: A/44/820

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/102 of 9 December 1981, 37/118 of 16 December 1982, 38/189 of 20 December 1983, 39/153 of 17 December 1984, 40/157 of 16 December 1985, 41/89 of 4 December 1986, 42/90 of 7 December 1987 and 43/84 of 7 December 1988,

Recognizing the importance of promoting peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and strengthening further the economic, commercial and cultural links in the region,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Expressing concern at the persistent tension in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace,

Welcoming the favourable developments in the international situation and expressing hope that these developments will have a positive impact on the Mediterranean region,

Concerned at the continuing military operations and reports of recent activities in the Mediterranean and the danger that they create for peace, security and general equilibrium in the region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, [201]

Reaffirming further the need to intensify and promote peace and security and to strengthen co-operation in the region, as provided for in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling the declarations of successive meetings of non-aligned countries concerning the Mediterranean, as well as official declarations on, and contributions to, peace and security in the Mediterranean region made by individual countries,

Welcoming the efforts realized by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to strengthen regional co-operation in various fields among themselves and between them and the European countries,

Recognizing the desire of Mediterranean countries that the needs of their region be taken into account in ongoing and future negotiations relating to international security and disarmament,

Recognizing further the desire of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with European-Mediterranean and other European countries aimed at strengthening efforts towards the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in the region, and thus contributing to the stabilization of the situation in the Mediterranean,

Taking note of the results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and the concluding document of the Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, where all the participating States reaffirmed their resolve fully to implement unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally all the provisions of the Final Act and of the other documents of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe,

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[201] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Taking note further of the debate on this item during its various sessions and, in particular, of the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 202/

1. *Reaffirms*:

(*a*) That the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with European security and with international peace and security;

(*b*) That further efforts are necessary for the reduction of tension and of armaments and for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, security, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international borders, non-use of force or threat of use of force, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(*c*) The need for just and viable solutions of existing problems and crises in the area on the basis of the provisions of the Charter and of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence;

2. *Takes note* of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade, from 4 to 7 September 1989, 203/ and, in particular, paragraph 25 of the document on "International security and disarmament", which, *inter alia*, supported the transformation of the Mediterranean region into a region of peace, security and co-operation, free from conflict and confrontation;

3. *Expresses satisfaction* that important negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures are currently taking place at Vienna aimed at building upon and expanding the militarily significant and politically binding achievements of the Stockholm Conference, which, in relation to the Mediterranean, *inter alia*, confirmed the intention of the participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to develop good-neighbourly relations with all States of the region, with due regard to reciprocity, and in the spirit of the principles contained in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, so as to promote confidence and security and make peace prevail in the region, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

4. *Welcomes* the agreement reached by the Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to convene a meeting on the Mediterranean at Palma de Mallorca in 1990, in order to consider ways and means of further enhancing various aspects of co-operation, including the protection and improvement of Mediterranean ecosystems, with the aim of widening the scope of their co-operation with the non-participating Mediterranean States and contributing to the strengthening of confidence and security in the region;

5. *Urges* all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States;

6. *Encourages once again* efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation in various fields, particularly those aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region;

7. *Reaffirms also* the importance of intensifying and constantly promoting contacts in all fields where common interests exist in order to eliminate gradually, through co-operation, the causes preventing the faster social and economic development of the Mediterranean States, particularly the developing States of the region;

202/ A/44/676.

203/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

8. *Welcomes* any further communication to the Secretary-General from all States of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

9. *Welcomes* the creation of the Arab Maghreb Union at Marrakesh, Morocco, on 17 February 1989 and greets this event as a factor of peace, stability, security and development in the region;

10. *Invites* the States members of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

11. *Renews its invitation* to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to concerted efforts by Mediterranean countries in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the present resolution and taking into account the debate on this question during its forty-fourth session, a detailed report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region".

44/126. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

Date: 15 December 1989
Vote: 128-1-24 (recorded)
Meeting: 81
Report: A/44/821

The General Assembly,

Conscious that the present stage of mankind's development is distinctive for its technological, economic and political changes, making overall progress possible, but at the same time also for its many obstacles, old and new, to the building of a more peaceful, secure, just, equitable, democratic and humane world,

Considering that events of significant bearing on international security are taking place, including a wide-ranging dialogue between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with their positive effect on world developments and establishment of new trends in international relations,

Noting with satisfaction that conflicts and hostilities are giving way to negotiations, understanding and co-operation in a number of instances,

Mindful that the use of nuclear weapons could lead to the extinction of human life on earth,

Stressing the need for the strengthening of international security through disarmament and restraints on the qualitative and quantitive escalation of the arms race,

Expressing its expectation that the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles of 8 December 1987 [204] would be a precursor to the adoption of further concrete disarmament measures leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing that the existing sombre contrast between enormous military expenditures and dire poverty underlines the importance of giving concrete shape to the concept of the link between disarmament and development,

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[204] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

Stressing that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in international relations; respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the complete eradication of colonialism, _apartheid_ and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination, aggression and occupation; the respect for human rights and the strengthening of international peace and security are closely related to each other,

Expressing its support for all efforts towards a successful resolution of hotbeds of crises in the world, irrespective of their historical or contemporary causes, ensuring that the solutions are not imposed by outside Powers to the detriment of the interest of the parties directly concerned,

Expressing its conviction that the gradual military disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from various parts of the world should be promoted,

Considering that a détente devoid of economic content is unlikely to endure, and if economic imperatives, particularly the requirements of developing countries, are not accommodated, the resulting strains may very well undermine the current trends towards global peace and harmony,

Considering also that the economic situation in the vast majority of the developing countries has deteriorated dramatically, especially in the least developed ones, and that the fruits of development should benefit the largest segments of population,

Stressing that the present asymmetry in economic and technological development can only be redressed through a balanced development of the entire international community and through efforts aimed at the broadest possible democratization of international relations,

Stressing also the need for structural adjustments in all spheres, in accordance with the development objectives and priorities of the countries concerned, in order to respond to the challenges of advanced technology, especially the technology of tomorrow,

Noting with satisfaction that the important process of decolonization from which a large number of sovereign States have emerged is entering a decisive stage,

Concerned over the growing environmental problems, which pose a threat to the very survival of mankind and testify to the interdependence of interests of all nations,

Stressing that the promotion of freedom and human rights is one of the basic objectives of the world community,

Deeply concerned that racism and discrimination based on colour, creed, ethnic origin, culture or way of life are still practised,

Strongly emphasizing that _apartheid_ is a particular and repugnant form of institutionalized racism which civilized nations have rightly condemned as a crime against humanity,

Reaffirming that the United Nations is an irreplaceable instrument for regulating international relations and resolving international problems and that its main organs, particularly the Security Council, are responsible for the maintenance and effective promotion of international peace and security,

1. _Reaffirms_ the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security 205/ and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. _Urges once again_ all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations;

205/ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

3. _Emphasizes_ that, until an enduring and stable peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continue to be the first and foremost task of the international community;

4. _Calls upon_ all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

5. _Also calls upon_ all States to seek, through more effective utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

6. _Urges_ all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, _206_/ the first special session devoted to disarmament;

7. _Stresses_ that there is a need further to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal responsibility of maintaining international peace and security and to enhance the preventive role, authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

8. _Emphasizes_ the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of international peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of mankind;

9. _Considers_ that the management of the world economy needs to be more broad-based so as to reflect the interests of all countries and groups of countries and to evolve policies which can be supported by all, as well as that the current economic and social problems and needs of the future are such that no single nation or group of nations can solve them in isolation;

10. _Emphasizes_ that there can be no lasting peace and security in the world without the solution of the international economic problems, particularly those of the developing countries, and the ensuring of the sustained growth and development of the world economy;

11. _Reaffirms_ that the total eradication of colonialism and the economic emancipation of all peoples as an indispensable pre-condition for maintaining and strengthening their political independence remain priority tasks;

12. _Considers_ that the protection of the environment has emerged as a major global concern, dramatically emphasizing the growing interdependence of the world, which calls for urgent co-operative measures and a global compact ensuring a sustainable and environmentally sound development;

13. _Considers also_ that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil, political, economic, social and cultural aspects, on the one hand, and the strengthening of international peace and security, on the other, mutually reinforce each other;

14. _Reaffirms also_ the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

_206_/ Resolution S-10/2.

15. *Reaffirms* that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity enabling, under the conditions of interdependence, the full development and independence of all States, as well as the attainment of genuine security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stresses its firm belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of these goals;

16. *Emphasizes* the role that the United Nations has to play in promoting respect for international law as a basis of peace and security;

17. *Invites* Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the basis of the replies received;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/126:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada.

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RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

44/45. Effects of atomic radiation

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/718

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913 (X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 43/55 of 6 December 1988, in which it, inter alia, requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, 1/

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

Concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations, resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with supporting scientific documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee, 2/

1. Commends the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable contribution it has been making in the course of the past 34 years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. Notes with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. Endorses the Scientific Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

1/ A/44/587.

2/ A/38/142, para. 5.

5. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Scientific Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their co-operation in this field;

8. Invites Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of the Scientific Committee's future reports to the General Assembly.

44/46. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/814

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/56 of 6 December 1988,

Deeply convinced of the common interest of mankind in promoting the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes and in continuing efforts to extend to all States the benefits derived therefrom, and of the importance of international co-operation in this field, for which the United Nations should continue to provide a focal point,

Reaffirming the importance of international co-operation in developing the rule of law, including the relevant norms of space law and their important role in international co-operation for the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Gravely concerned at the extension of an arms race into outer space,

Recognizing that all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, should contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Aware of the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to the socio-economic advancement of mankind, in particular that of the peoples of developing countries,

Considering that space debris is an issue of concern to all nations,

Noting the progress achieved in the further development of peaceful space exploration and application as well as in various national and co-operative space projects, which contribute to international co-operation in this field,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 3/ on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, 4/

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space on the work of its thirty-second session, 5/

3/ A/44/469.

4/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982 (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/44/20).

1. Endorses the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; 6/

2. Invites States that have not yet become parties to the international treaties governing the uses of outer space 7/ to give consideration to ratifying or acceding to those treaties;

3. Notes that the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-eighth session, in its working groups, continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/56; 8/

4. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Legal Sub-Committee at its twenty-ninth session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(a) Continue the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space through its working group;

(b) Continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union;

(c) Continue its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries;

5. Endorses the recommendations of the Legal Sub-Committee on the method of work concerning the agenda item referred to in paragraph 4 (c) above, and notes that the working group will be established in 1990 and convened in 1991 in accordance with paragraph 53 (c) of the report of the Legal Sub-Committee;

6. Calls on Member States to respond promptly to the requests issued by the Secretary-General in connection with paragraphs 53 (a) and (b) of the report of the Legal Sub-Committee;

7. Notes that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space at its twenty-sixth session continued its work as mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/56; 9/

8. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee at its twenty-seventh session, taking into account the concerns of all countries, particularly those of developing countries, should:

(a) Consider the following items on a priority basis:

(i) United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system;

6/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/44/20).

7/ Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI), annex); Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII), annex); Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI), annex); Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex); and Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68, annex).

8/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 20* (A/44/20), chap. II, sect. C.

9/ *Ibid*., sect. B.

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; 10/

(iii) Matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites including, inter alia, applications for developing countries;

(iv) Use of nuclear-power sources in outer space;

(b) Consider the following items:

(i) Questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space;

(ii) Examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including, inter alia, in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries;

(iii) Matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine;

(iv) Progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to present reports and arrange a special presentation on this subject;

(v) Matters relating to planetary exploration;

(vi) Matters relating to astronomy;

(vii) The theme fixed for special attention at the 1990 session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee: "The use of space technology in terrestrial search and rescue and in disaster relief activities"; the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, to be held during the first week of the Sub-Committee's session, after the adjournment of its meetings, to complement discussions within the Sub-Committee;

9. Considers, in the context of paragraph 8 (a) (ii) above, that it is particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations:

(a) All countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space;

(b) Data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination;

(c) The United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions;

(d) The United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it is also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system;

10/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982 (A/CONF.101/10 and Corr.1 and 2).

10. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee should reconvene, at its twenty-seventh session, the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with a view to improving the execution of activities relating to international co-operation, particularly those included within the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, and to proposing concrete steps to increase such co-operation, as well as to make it more efficient;

11. Also endorses the recommendations of the Working Group of the Whole, as endorsed by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and as contained in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the report of the Working Group of the Whole; [11]

12. Decides that, during the twenty-seventh session of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space shall be reconvened to conduct additional work on the basis of its previous reports and of subsequent reports of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee;

13. Endorses the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1990, as proposed to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space by the Expert on Space Applications, [12] and urges all States to make voluntary contributions to the Programme in order to enhance its effectiveness;

14. Emphasizes the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as early as possible;

15. Reaffirms its approval of the recommendation of the Conference regarding the establishment and strengthening of regional mechanisms of co-operation and their promotion and creation through the United Nations system;

16. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments that have made or expressed their intention to make contributions towards carrying out the recommendations of the Conference;

17. Invites all Governments to take effective action for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

18. Requests all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations working in the field of outer space or on space-related matters to co-operate in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

20. Endorses the initiative of international scientific organizations and bodies to designate 1992 as International Space Year;

21. Endorses the recommendation of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space that international co-operation should be promoted through the International Space Year, which should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries, and that, in that context, the training and educational capabilities of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications should be utilized to bring about a meaningful role for the United Nations, through voluntary contributions by Member States and without any impact on the regular budget of the United Nations or the existing programme of work of the Programme;

22. Recommends that more attention should be paid to all aspects related to the protection and the preservation of the outer space environment, especially those potentially affecting the Earth's environment;

23. Considers that it is essential that Member States pay more attention to the problem of collisions with space debris, and other aspects of space debris, and calls for the continuation of national research on that question;

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[11] A/AC.105/429, annex II.

[12] A/AC.105/421, sect. I.

24. *Urges* all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the goal of preventing an arms race in outer space as an essential condition for the promotion of international co-operation in the exploration and uses of outer space for peaceful purposes;

25. *Takes note* of the views expressed and documents circulated during the thirty-second session of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly concerning ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes;

26. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

27. *Also requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to consider at its thirty-third session its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status";

28. *Affirms* that the interference that satellite systems to be newly established may cause to systems already registered with the International Telecommunication Union shall not exceed the limits specified in the relevant provision of the Radio Regulations of the Union applicable to space services;

29. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other international organizations to continue and, where appropriate, enhance their co-operation with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and to provide it with progress reports on their work relating to the peaceful uses of outer space;

30. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue its work, in accordance with the present resolution, to consider, as appropriate, new projects in outer space activities and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, including its views on which subjects should be studied in the future.

44/47. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Date: 8 December 1989
Meeting: 78
Report: A/44/815

Votes: A - 134-0-1 (recorded)
B - Adopted without a vote
C - Adopted without a vote
D - 141-0-1 (recorded)
E - 140-2-1 (recorded)
F - 121-20-3 (recorded)
G - 126-2-19 (recorded)
H - 125-2-21 (recorded)
I - 146-2-1 (recorded)
J - 147-2-1 (recorded)
K - 146-2-1 (recorded)

A

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/57 A of 6 December 1988 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989, 13/

13/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

1. Notes with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) of 26 January 1952 for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern;

2. Expresses its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, recognizing that the Agency is doing all it can within the limits of available resources, and also expresses its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees;

3. Reiterates its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated to its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable;

4. Notes with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine has been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), 14/ and requests the Commission to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1990;

5. Directs attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; 15/

6. Notes with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, this increased level of income to the Agency is still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the present year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits will recur each year;

7. Calls upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

8. Decides to extend until 30 June 1993, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194 (III), the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

B

Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, 2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2694 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3090 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3330 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 D (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 C of 23 November 1976, 32/90 D of 13 December 1977, 33/112 D of 18 December 1978, 34/52 D of 23 November 1979, 35/13 D of 3 November 1980, 36/146 E of 16 December 1981, 37/120 A of 16 December 1982, 38/83 B of 15 December 1983, 39/99 B of 14 December 1984, 40/165 B of 16 December 1985, 41/69 B of 3 December 1986, 42/69 B of 2 December 1987 and 43/57 B of 6 December 1988,

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14/ See A/44/497, annex.

15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

Recalling also its decision 36/462 of 16 March 1982, whereby it took note of the special report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East [16] and adopted the recommendations contained therein,

Having considered the report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, [17]

Taking into account the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989, [18]

Deeply concerned at the critical financial situation of the Agency, which has affected and affects the continuation of the provision of the necessary Agency services to the Palestine refugees, including the emergency-related programmes,

Emphasizing the continuing need for extraordinary efforts in order to maintain, at least at their present minimum level, the activities of the Agency, as well as to enable the Agency to carry out essential construction,

1. *Commends* the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for its efforts to assist in ensuring the Agency's financial security;

2. *Takes note with approval* of the report of the Working Group; [19]

3. *Requests* the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work.

C

Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/57 C of 6 December 1988 and all its previous resolutions on the question,

Taking note of the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989, [20]

Concerned about the continued human suffering resulting from the hostilities in the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 43/57 C and all its previous resolutions on the question;

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[16] A/36/866 and Corr.1; see also A/37/591.

[17] A/44/641.

[18] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

[19] A/44/641.

[20] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

2. Endorses, bearing in mind the objectives of those resolutions, the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities;

3. Strongly appeals to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned.

D

Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 212 (III) of 19 November 1948 on assistance to Palestine refugees,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, 36/146 H of 16 December 1981, 37/120 D of 16 December 1982, 38/83 D of 15 December 1983, 39/99 D of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D of 16 December 1985, 41/69 D of 3 December 1986, 42/69 D of 2 December 1987 and 43/57 D of 6 December 1988,

Cognizant of the fact that the Palestine refugees have, for the last four decades, lost their homes, lands and means of livelihood,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[21]

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989,[22]

1. Urges all States to respond to the appeal contained in General Assembly resolution 32/90 F of 13 December 1977 and reiterated in subsequent relevant resolutions in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training;

2. Strongly appeals to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

3. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that responded favourably to General Assembly resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D and 43/57 D;

4. Invites the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students;

5. Appeals to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees;

6. Also appeals to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees;

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[21] A/44/505.

[22] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

7. *Requests* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 E of 23 November 1976, 32/90 C of 13 December 1977, 33/112 E of 18 December 1978, 34/52 F of 23 November 1979, 35/13 F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 A of 16 December 1981, 37/120 E and I of 16 December 1982, 38/83 E and J of 15 December 1983, 39/99 E and J of 14 December 1984, 40/165 E and J of 16 December 1985, 41/69 E and J of 3 December 1986, 42/69 E and J of 2 December 1987 and 43/57 E of 6 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989 23/ and the report of the Secretary-General, 24/

Recalling the provisions of paragraph 11 of its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and considering that measures to resettle Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 away from their homes and property from which they were displaced constitute a violation of their inalienable right of return,

Alarmed by the reports received from the Commissioner-General that the Israeli occupying authorities, in contravention of Israel's obligation under international law, persist in their policy of demolishing shelters occupied by refugee families,

1. *Strongly reiterates its demand* that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters;

2. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution and in particular on Israel's compliance with paragraph 1 above.

23/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

24/ A/44/608.

F

Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 F of 16 December 1981, 37/120 F of 16 December 1982, 38/83 F of 15 December 1983, 39/99 F of 14 December 1984, 40/165 F of 16 December 1985, 41/69 F of 3 December 1986, 42/69 F of 2 December 1987, 43/57 F of 6 December 1988 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 302 (IV) of 8 December 1949,

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989, 25/ and the report of the Secretary-General, 26/

Deeply concerned at the interruption by the Agency, owing to financial difficulties, of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields,

1. *Regrets* that its resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F, 41/69 F, 42/69 F and 43/57 F have not been implemented;

2. *Calls once again upon* all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, particularly in the light of the interruption by the Agency of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urges non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions;

3. *Requests* the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967,

Recalling also its resolutions 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, 2452 A (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2535 B (XXIV) of 10 December 1969, 2672 D (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2792 E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, 2963 C and D (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3089 C (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3331 D (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, 3419 C (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 31/15 D of 23 November 1976, 32/90 E of 13 December 1977, 33/112 F of 18 December 1978, 34/52 E of 23 November 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/13 E of 3 November 1980, 36/146 B of 16 December 1981, 37/120 G of 16 December 1982, 38/83 G of 15 December 1983, 39/99 G of 14 December 1984, 40/165 G of 16 December 1985, 41/69 G of 3 December 1986, 42/69 G of 2 December 1987 and 43/57 G of 6 December 1988,

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25/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

26/ A/44/506.

Having considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989, 27/ and the report of the Secretary-General, 28/

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declares once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person is inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible;

2. Considers any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void;

3. Strongly deplores the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants;

4. Calls once more upon Israel:

(a) To take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants;

(b) To desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fifth session, on Israel's compliance with paragraph 4 above.

H

Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980, 36/146 C of 16 December 1981, 37/120 H of 16 December 1982, 38/83 H of 15 December 1983, 39/99 H of 14 December 1984, 40/165 H of 16 December 1985, 41/69 H of 3 December 1986, 42/69 H of 2 December 1987, 43/57 H of 6 December 1988 and all its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 29/

Taking note also of the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, covering the period from 1 September 1988 to 31 August 1989, 30/

Recalling that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 31/ and the principles of international law uphold the principle that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her private property,

Considering that the Palestine Arab refugees are entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom, in conformity with the principles of justice and equity,

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27/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

28/ A/44/507.

29/ A/44/431.

30/ See A/44/497, annex.

31/ Resolution 217 A (III).

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 394 (V) of 14 December 1950, in which it directed the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, in consultation with the parties concerned, to prescribe measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees,

Taking note of the completion of the programme of identification and evaluation of Arab property, as announced by the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its twenty-second progress report, 32/ and of the fact that the Land Office had a schedule of Arab owners and file of documents defining the location, area and other particulars of Arab property,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners;

2. Calls once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

3. Calls upon the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel, which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Deplores Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on the question;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

I

Protection of Palestine refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 523 (1982) of 18 October 1982,

Also recalling, in particular, recent Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989 and 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989,

Further recalling its resolutions ES-7/5 of 26 June 1982, ES-7/6 and ES-7/8 of 19 August 1982, ES-7/9 of 24 September 1982, 37/120 J of 16 December 1982, 38/83 I of 15 December 1983, 39/99 I of 14 December 1984, 40/165 I of 16 December 1985, 41/69 I of 3 December 1986, 42/69 I of 2 December 1987, 43/21 I of 3 November 1988 and 43/57 I of 6 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, 33/ submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 34/

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989, 35/

32/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annex No. 11, document A/5700.

33/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19443.

34/ A/44/508.

35/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian civilian population under Israeli occupation,

Referring to the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, [36] and to the obligations arising from the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, [37]

Deeply concerned at the marked deterioration in the security situation experienced by the Palestine refugees as stated by the Commissioner-General in his report, [38]

Deeply distressed at the suffering of the Palestinian and Lebanese population, which has resulted from continuing Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon and other hostile acts,

Deeply distressed also at the continuing tragic, difficult and uncertain situation of the civilian population in and around the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon,

Reaffirming its support for sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon, within its internationally recognized boundaries,

1. *Holds* Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in this regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; [39]

2. *Calls upon* all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof;

3. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General; [40]

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, to continue his efforts in support of the upholding of the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter;

5. *Calls once again upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

6. *Welcomes* the provision by the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide housing to the Palestine refugees whose houses were demolished or razed;

7. *Calls once again upon* Israel to compensate the Agency for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the General Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[36] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[37] Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915), p. 100.

[38] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13* (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

[39] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[40] A/44/508.

J

University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine Refugees

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/146 G of 16 December 1981, 37/120 C of 16 December 1982, 38/83 K of 15 December 1983, 39/99 K of 14 December 1984, 40/165 D and K of 16 December 1985, 41/69 K of 3 December 1986, 42/69 K of 2 December 1987 and 43/57 J of 6 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, 41/

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989, 42/

1. Emphasizes the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/13 B of 3 November 1980, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution;

3. Calls once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the present resolution and to remove the hindrances that it has put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds";

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

K

Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling its resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/57 I of 6 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1988, 43/ submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 605 (1987),

Having considered the statement of the Secretary-General of 19 October 1989 on the incidents in which Israeli soldiers broke into the premises of installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Having also considered the report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, covering the period from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989, 44/

41/ A/44/474.

42/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

43/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19443.

44/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

Taking note, in particular, of paragraph 104 of that report, in which it is stated that, in the occupied Gaza Strip "between September 1988 and June 1989, two students were killed inside Agency schools, 376 were injured by live rounds and rubber bullets and 76 were detained. Outside the schools, 11 were killed, 3,655 injured and 657 detained",

Gravely concerned and alarmed by the deteriorating situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. Condemns the repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids;

2. Also condemns, in particular, Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. Deplores the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which have led to the prolonged closure of educational institutions, a large number of which are operated by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, and the repeated disruption of medical services;

4. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to open immediately all closed educational institutions and to refrain from closing them thereafter;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/47 A:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominica*, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Absent: Albania, Belize, Bulgaria, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti**, El Salvador, France**, Gabon, Gambia**, Ghana, Guatemala**, Nicaragua**, Niger, Nigeria**, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan**, Swaziland**, Uganda**, United Republic of Tanzania**, Zimbabwe**.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

** Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/47 D:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominica*, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Israel.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti**, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia**, Guatemala**, Nicaragua**, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sudan**, Swaziland**, Uganda**, United Republic of Tanzania**.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/47 E:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Dominica.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti**, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia**, Guatemala**, Nicaragua**, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sudan**, Swaziland**, Uganda**, United Republic of Tanzania**.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

** Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/47 F:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica*, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Greece, Spain.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Congo, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia**, Guatemala**, Nicaragua**, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sudan**, Swaziland**, Uganda**, United Republic of Tanzania**.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/47 G:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominica, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Congo, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia**, Nicaragua**, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sudan**, Swaziland**.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

** Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/47 H:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominica, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Congo, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia*, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sudan*, Swaziland*.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/47 I:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Dominica.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Congo, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia*, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Swaziland*.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/47 J:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Dominica.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Congo, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia*, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/47 K:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Dominica.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Congo, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia*, Iceland, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

44/48. *Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories*

Date: 8 December 1989
Meeting: 78
Report: A/44/816

Votes: A - 107-2-41 (recorded)
B - 149-1-2 (recorded)
C - 146-1-3 (recorded)
D - 145-2-2 (recorded)
E - 150-1-2 (recorded)
F - 148-1-4 (recorded)
G - 150-2-1 (recorded)

A

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and by the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 45/

Aware of the uprising (*intifadah*) of the Palestinian people since 9 December 1987 against Israeli occupation, which has received significant attention and sympathy from world public opinion,

Deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, as well as in the other occupied Arab territories, as a result of the continued occupation by Israel, the occupying Power, and of its persistent policies against the Palestinian people,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 46/ as well as of other relevant conventions and regulations,

Taking into account the need to consider measures for the impartial protection of the Palestinian people under the Israeli occupation,

Recalling all its resolutions on the subject, in particular resolutions 32/91 B and C of 13 December 1977, 33/113 C of 18 December 1978, 34/90 A of 12 December 1979, 35/122 C of 11 December 1980, 36/147 C of 16 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 C of 10 December 1982, 38/79 D of 15 December 1983, 39/95 D of 14 December 1984, 40/161 D of 16 December 1985, 41/63 D of 3 December 1986, 42/160 D of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 A of 6 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989,

Recalling also the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989 and 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989,

Recalling further the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, in particular its resolutions 1983/1 of 15 February 1983, 47/ 1984/1 of 20 February 1984, 48/ 1985/1 A and B and 1985/2 of 19 February 1985, 49/ 1986/1 A and B and 1986/2 of 20 February 1986, 50/ 1987/1, 1987/2 A and B and 1987/4 of 19 February 1987, 51/ 1988/1 A and B and 1988/2 of 15 February 1988 and 1988/3 of 22 February 1988, 52/ 1989/1 of 17 February 1989, 1989/2 of 17 February 1989 and 1989/19 of 6 March 1989, 53/ and by other United Nations organs concerned and the specialized agencies,

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45/ Resolution 217 A (III).

46/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

47/ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 3* (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

48/ *Ibid*., *1984, Supplement No. 4* (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

49/ *Ibid*., *1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

50/ *Ibid*., *1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

51/ *Ibid*., *1987, Supplement No. 5* (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

52/ *Ibid*., *1988, Supplement No. 2* (E/1988/12), chap. II, sect. A.

53/ *Ibid*., *1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories, [54] which contain, *inter alia*, self-incriminating public statements made by officials of Israel, the occupying Power,

Having also considered the relevant reports of the Secretary-General, [55]

1. Commends the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly and for its impartiality;

2. Deplores the continued refusal by Israel to allow the Special Committee access to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

3. Demands that Israel allow the Special Committee access to those occupied territories;

4. Reaffirms the fact that occupation itself constitutes a grave violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

5. Condemns the continued and persistent violation by Israel of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, [56] and other applicable international instruments, and condemns, in particular, those violations which the Convention designates as "grave breaches" thereof;

6. Declares once more that Israel's grave breaches of that Convention are war crimes and an affront to humanity;

7. Reaffirms, in accordance with the Convention, that the Israeli military occupation of the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories is of a temporary nature, thus giving no right whatsoever to the occupying Power over the territorial integrity of the occupied territories;

8. Strongly condemns the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Annexation of parts of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem;

(*b*) Imposition of Israeli laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory;

(*c*) Illegal imposition and levy of taxes and dues;

(*d*) Establishment of new Israeli settlements and expansion of the existing settlements on private and public Palestinian and other Arab lands, and transfer of an alien population thereto;

(*e*) Eviction, deportation, expulsion, displacement and transfer of Palestinians and other Arabs of those occupied territories and denial of their right to return;

(*f*) Confiscation and expropriation of private and public Palestinian and other Arab property in those occupied territories and all other transactions for the acquisition of land by the Israeli authorities, institutions or nationals;

(*g*) Excavation and transformation of the landscape and the historical, cultural and religious sites, especially at Jerusalem;

(*h*) Pillaging of archaeological and cultural property;

(*i*) Destruction and demolition of Palestinian and other Arab houses;

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[54] A/44/352 and A/44/599.

[55] A/44/640 and S/19443.

[56] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

(*j*) Collective punishment, mass arrests, administrative detention and ill-treatment of Palestinians and other Arabs;

(*k*) Torture of Palestinians and other Arabs;

(*l*) Interference with religious freedoms and practices, as well as family rights and customs;

(*m*) Interference with the system of education and with the social and economic and health development of the Palestinians and other Arabs in those occupied territories;

(*n*) Interference with the freedom of movement of individuals within the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

(*o*) Illegal exploitation of the natural wealth, resources and labour of those occupied territories;

9. *Strongly condemns*, in particular, the following Israeli policies and practices:

(*a*) Implementation of an "iron-fist" policy against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

(*b*) Escalation of Israeli brutality since the beginning of the uprising (*intifadah*) on 9 December 1987;

(*c*) Ill-treatment and torture of children and minors under detention and/or imprisonment;

(*d*) Closure of headquarters and offices of trade unions and social organizations and harassment, including expulsion of their leaders, as well as attacks on hospitals and their personnel;

(*e*) Interference with the freedom of the press, including censorship, detention or expulsion of journalists, closure and suspension of newspapers and magazines, as well as denial of access to international media;

(*f*) Killing and wounding of defenceless demonstrators;

(*g*) Breaking of bones and limbs of thousands of civilians;

(*h*) House and/or town arrests;

(*i*) Use of toxic gas, which has resulted, *inter alia*, in the killing of many Palestinians;

10. *Condemns* the Israeli repression against and closing of the educational institutions in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, particularly the prohibition of Syrian textbooks and the Syrian educational system, the deprivation of Syrian students from pursuing their higher education in Syrian universities, the denial of the right to return to Syrian students receiving their higher education in the Syrian Arab Republic, the forcing of Hebrew on Syrian students, the imposition of courses that promote hatred, prejudice and religious intolerance, and the dismissal of teachers, all in clear violation of the Geneva Convention;

11. *Strongly condemns* the arming of Israeli settlers in those occupied territories to perpetrate and commit acts of violence against Palestinians and other Arabs, causing deaths and injuries;

12. *Requests* the Security Council to ensure Israel's respect for and compliance with all the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to initiate measures to halt Israeli policies and practices in those territories;

13. *Urges* the Security Council to consider the current situation in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports of the Secretary-General, and with a view to securing international protection for the defenceless Palestinian people until the withdrawal of Israel, the occupying Power, from the occupied Palestinian territory;

14. *Reaffirms* that all measures taken by Israel to change the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure or legal status of those occupied territories, or any part thereof, including Jerusalem, are null and void, and that Israel's policy of settling parts of its population and new immigrants in those occupied territories constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

15. *Demands* that Israel desist forthwith from the policies and practices referred to in paragraphs 8, 9, 10 and 11 above;

16. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to allow the reopening of the Roman Catholic Medical Facility Hospice at Jerusalem in order to continue to provide needed health and medical services to the Palestinians in the city;

17. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced Arab and Palestinian inhabitants to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, in implementation of Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967;

18. *Urges* international organizations, including the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, to continue to examine the educational and health conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

19. *Reiterates its call* upon all States, in particular those States parties to the Geneva Convention, in accordance with article 1 of that Convention, and upon international organizations, including the specialized agencies, not to recognize any changes carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, in those occupied territories and to avoid actions, including those in the field of aid, which might be used by Israel in its pursuit of the policies of annexation and colonization or any of the other policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

20. *Requests* the Special Committee, pending early termination of Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the peoples of those occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;

21. *Also requests* the Special Committee to submit regularly periodic reports to the Secretary-General on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;

22. *Further requests* the Special Committee to continue to investigate the treatment of prisoners in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

23. *Condemns* Israel's refusal to permit persons from the occupied Palestinian territory to appear as witnesses before the Special Committee and to participate in conferences and meetings held outside the occupied Palestinian territory;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, including those required for its visits to those occupied territories, so that it may investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the present resolution;

(*b*) To continue to make available additional staff as may be necessary to assist the Special Committee in the performance of its tasks;

(c) To circulate regularly and periodically the reports mentioned in paragraph 21 above to the States Members of the United Nations;

(d) To ensure the widest circulation of the reports of the Special Committee and of information regarding its activities and findings, by all means available, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and, where necessary, to reprint those reports of the Special Committee which are no longer available;

(e) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the tasks entrusted to him in the present resolution;

25. Decides to change the name of the Special Committee to: "The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories";

26. Also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories".

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980, in which, inter alia, the Council affirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, [57] is applicable to the Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

Recalling also its resolutions 3092 A (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3240 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3525 B (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 31/106 B of 16 December 1976, 32/91 A of 13 December 1977, 33/113 A of 18 December 1978, 34/90 B of 12 December 1979, 35/122 A of 11 December 1980, 36/147 A of 16 December 1981, 37/88 A of 10 December 1982, 38/79 B of 15 December 1983, 39/95 B of 14 December 1984, 40/161 B of 16 December 1985, 41/63 B of 3 December 1986, 42/160 B of 8 December 1987 and 43/58 B of 6 December 1988,

Taking note of the relevant reports of the Secretary-General, [58]

Considering that the promotion of respect for the obligations arising from the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments and rules of international law is among the basic purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Geneva Convention,

Noting that Israel and the concerned Arab States whose territories have been occupied by Israel since June 1967 are parties to the Convention,

Taking into account that States parties to the Convention undertake, in accordance with article 1 thereof, not only to respect but also to ensure respect for the Convention in all circumstances,

1. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, [59] is applicable to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

2. Condemns once again the failure of Israel, the occupying Power, to acknowledge the applicability of the Convention to the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

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[57] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

[58] A/44/562 and S/19443.

[59] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

3. _Strongly demands_ that Israel acknowledge and comply with the provisions of the Convention in the Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

4. _Urgently calls upon_ all States parties to the Convention to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/5 of 28 October 1977, 33/113 B of 18 December 1978, 34/90 C of 12 December 1979, 35/122 B of 11 December 1980, 36/147 B of 16 December 1981, 37/88 B of 10 December 1982, 38/79 C of 15 December 1983, 39/95 C of 14 December 1984, 40/161 C of 16 December 1985, 41/63 C of 3 December 1986, 42/160 C of 8 December 1987 and 43/58 C of 6 December 1988,

Expressing grave anxiety and concern at the present serious situation in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, as a result of the continued Israeli occupation and the measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, designed to change the legal status, geographical nature and demographic composition of those territories,

Taking note of the relevant reports of the Secretary-General, [60]

Confirming that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, [61] is applicable to all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since June 1967, including Jerusalem,

1. _Determines_ that all such measures and actions taken by Israel in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, are in violation of the relevant provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, [62] and constitute a serious obstacle to the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and therefore have no legal validity;

2. _Strongly deplores_ the persistence of Israel in carrying out such measures, in particular the establishment of settlements in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem;

3. _Demands_ that Israel comply strictly with its international obligations in accordance with the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva Convention;

4. _Demands once more_ that Israel, the occupying Power, desist forthwith from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem;

5. _Urgently calls upon_ all States parties to the Geneva Convention to respect and to exert all efforts in order to ensure respect for and compliance with its provisions in all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem;

6. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[60] A/44/563 and S/19443.

[61] United Nations, _Treaty Series_, vol. 75, No. 973.

[62] _Ibid_.

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 A of 15 December 1983, 39/95 A of 14 December 1984, 40/161 A of 16 December 1985, 41/63 A of 3 December 1986, 42/160 A of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 D of 6 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989,

Taking note of the reports 63/ of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories,

Taking note also of the relevant reports of the Secretary-General, 64/

1. *Deplores* the Israeli arbitrary detention or imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians as a result of their resistance against occupation in order to attain self-determination;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to release all Palestinians and other Arabs arbitrarily detained or imprisoned;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

E

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988, 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988, 636 (1989) of 6 July 1989 and 641 (1989) of 30 August 1989,

Taking note of the relevant reports of the Secretary-General, 65/

Alarmed by the continuing deportation of Palestinians from the occupied Palestinian territory by the Israeli authorities,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 66/ in particular article 1 and the first paragraph of article 49, which read as follows:

> "*Article 1*
>
> "The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for the present Convention in all circumstances."
>
> "*Article 49*
>
> "Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying Power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motive ...",

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention to the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem,

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63/ A/44/352 and A/44/599.

64/ A/44/564, A/44/640 and S/19443.

65/ A/44/565 and S/19443.

66/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

1. Strongly deplores the continuing disregard by Israel, the occupying Power, of the relevant decisions of the Security Council and resolutions of the General Assembly;

2. Demands that the Government of Israel, the occupying Power, rescind the illegal measures taken by the Israeli authorities in deporting Palestinians and that it facilitate their immediate return;

3. Calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cease forthwith the deportation of Palestinians and to abide scrupulously by the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; 67/

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

F

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that the Arab territories occupied since 1967 have been under continued Israeli military occupation,

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling also its resolutions 36/226 B of 17 December 1981, ES-9/1 of 5 February 1982, 37/88 E of 10 December 1982, 38/79 F of 15 December 1983, 39/95 F of 14 December 1984, 40/161 F of 16 December 1985, 41/63 F of 3 December 1986, 42/160 F of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 F of 6 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 October 1989, 68/

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3414 (XXX) of 5 December 1975, 31/61 of 9 December 1976, 32/20 of 25 November 1977, 33/28 and 33/29 of 7 December 1978, 34/70 of 6 December 1979 and 35/122 E of 11 December 1980, in which, inter alia, it called upon Israel to put an end to its occupation of the Arab territories and to withdraw from all those territories,

Reaffirming once more the illegality of Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which has resulted in the effective annexation of that territory,

Reaffirming that the acquisition of territory by force is inadmissible under the Charter of the United Nations and that all territories thus occupied by Israel must be returned,

Recalling the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 69/

1. Strongly condemns Israel, the occupying Power, for its refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, particularly Council resolution 497 (1981), in which the Council, inter alia, decided that the Israeli decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was null and void and without international legal effect and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, should rescind forthwith its decision;

2. Condemns the persistence of Israel in changing the physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and legal status of the occupied Syrian Arab Golan;

67/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

68/ A/44/643.

69/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

3. Determines that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, that purport to alter the character and legal status of the Syrian Arab Golan are null and void and constitute a flagrant violation of international law and of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 70/ and have no legal effect;

4. Strongly condemns Israel for its attempts to impose forcibly Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards on the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, and calls upon it to desist from its repressive measures against the population of the Syrian Arab Golan;

5. Calls once again upon Member States not to recognize any of the legislative or administrative measures and actions referred to above;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

G

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 71/

Deeply concerned at the continued and intensified harassment by Israel, the occupying Power, against educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Recalling Security Council resolution 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987,

Recalling also its resolutions 38/79 G of 15 December 1983, 39/95 G of 14 December 1984, 40/161 G of 16 December 1985, 41/63 G of 3 December 1986, 42/160 G of 8 December 1987, 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/58 G of 6 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989,

Taking note of the relevant reports of the Secretary-General, 72/

Taking note also of the relevant decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the educational and cultural situation in the occupied Palestinian territory,

1. Reaffirms the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, 73/ to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967;

2. Condemns Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in schools, universities and other educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties;

3. Also condemns the systematic Israeli campaign of repression against and closing of universities, schools and other educational and vocational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, in large numbers and for prolonged periods, restricting and impeding the academic activities of Palestinian universities by subjecting the selection of courses, textbooks and educational programmes, the admission of students and the appointment of faculty members to the control and supervision of the military occupation authorities, in flagrant contravention of the Geneva Convention;

70/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

71/ Ibid.

72/ A/44/566 and S/19443.

73/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 973.

4. Demands that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with the provisions of that Convention, rescind all actions and measures against all educational institutions, ensure the freedom of those institutions and refrain forthwith from hindering the effective operation of the universities, schools and other educational institutions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible but not later than the beginning of its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/48 A:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Togo, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Zaire.

Absent: Belize, Chile, Congo, El Salvador, Gambia*, Haiti, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/48 B:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Dominica, United States.

Absent: Belize, Congo, El Salvador, Gambia*, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/48 C:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Dominica, Kenya, United States.

Absent: Belize, Congo, El Salvador, Gambia*, Haiti, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia*.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/48 D:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Dominica, Kenya.

Absent: Belize, Chile, Congo, El Salvador, Gambia*, Haiti, Niger, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Thailand.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/48 E:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Dominica, United States.

Absent: Belize, Congo, El Salvador, Gambia*, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/48 F:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Costa Rica, Dominica, Kenya, United States.

Absent: Belize, Congo, El Salvador, Gambia*, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/48 G:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Dominica.

Absent: Belize, Congo, El Salvador, Gambia*, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

44/49. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

Date: 8 December 1989	Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/734

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 2006 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249 (S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308 (XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965 (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091 (XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457 (XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984, 40/163 of 16 December 1985, 41/67 of 3 December 1986, 42/161 of 8 December 1987 and 43/59 A of 6 December 1988,

Welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its session in 1989 and, in particular, the agreement reached on a number of conclusions and recommendations,

Convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Taking into account that increasing activities in the field of United Nations peace-keeping require increasing human, financial and material resources for the Organization,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces and of the heavy burden on the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

Emphasizing that the current political atmosphere is propitious for achieving further progress in the work of the Special Committee,

Bearing in mind the fact that constructive exchanges of views on various practical aspects of peace-keeping operations can contribute favourably to the smooth and effective functioning of these operations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, [74]

Having examined the report of the Special Committee, [75]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations; [76]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Member States with the relevant information with respect to the requirements for United Nations peace-keeping operations of personnel, material and technical resources and services and, at the same time, to invite Member States, by means of a questionnaire, to identify those personnel, material and technical resources and services which they would be ready, in principle, to contribute to United Nations peace-keeping operations;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the responses by States to the questionnaire, to establish a registry, indicative in nature, of potential contributions by Member States of personnel, material and technical resources and services, and to invite Member States to bring their responses up to date as necessary;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to undertake a study to identify those tasks and services which could be performed by civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations and to inform the Special Committee of the conclusions of the study as soon as possible, taking into account the study requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/230 of 21 December 1988; [77]

5. *Encourages* Member States to exchange the experiences acquired through their participation in peace-keeping operations and, in this connection, encourages Member States and interested organizations to hold, in consultation with the Secretariat, as appropriate, regional and international seminars on peace-keeping operations;

6. *Also encourages* Member States to establish national training programmes for military and civilian personnel for peace-keeping operations and, in this connection, requests the Secretary-General to prepare training manuals, which Member States might wish to use as guidelines for their national or regional training programmes;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis for United Nations peace-keeping operations;

8. *Urges* all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and also encourages those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions that are acceptable to the Secretary-General;

9. *Urges* host countries of any United Nations peace-keeping operation and all directly interested parties to extend all possible support in order to facilitate the deployment and functioning of such operations;

10. *Considers* that status-of-forces agreements should be concluded between host countries of any United Nations peace-keeping operation and the United Nations and, to this end, urges host countries of any United Nations peace-keeping operation to conclude status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations as soon as possible after the establishment of the operation;

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[74] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/44/1).

[75] A/44/301.

[76] A/44/624.

[77] A/44/301.

11. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a model status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and host countries, while maintaining the flexibility needed to encompass different possible operations, and to make the model agreement available to Member States;

12. Welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General in preparing standard operating procedures and expresses the hope that this work will be completed as soon as possible and made available to Member States;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to publish an updated version of The Blue Helmets 78/ and to include therein a summary of the practice of United Nations peace-keeping operations, in time for the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly and, thereafter, to bring it up to date as necessary;

14. Considers it useful to have further discussions, in the appropriate forums, including the Special Committee, on the possible fields for peace-keeping and on the further development of peace-keeping operations;

15. Urges the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency;

16. Decides that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working groups;

17. Invites Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1990 on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee during its session in 1990;

19. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

20. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

44/50. Questions relating to information

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Vote: 127-2-21 (recorded) Report: A/44/817

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on questions relating to information,

Reaffirming the mandate given to the Committee on Information by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/182 of 18 December 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information, 79/

78/ Sales No. E.85.I.18.

79/ A/44/653.

Also taking note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit 80/ and the conclusions and recommendations therein concerning the reorganization of the Department of Public Information, as well as the comments of the Secretary-General thereon, 81/

Encouraging the Secretary-General to continue necessary action in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, with particular emphasis on securing a co-ordinated approach to priority issues before the Organization,

Taking note of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information, 82/ which served as an important basis and stimulated further deliberations,

I

Information in the service of mankind

Urges the full implementation of the following recommendations:

(1) All countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should, reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and adhering to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as to those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media, co-operate and interact in responding to the call for the establishment of a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process, aimed at eliminating the existing imbalances between developed and developing countries in the field of information and communication, at reducing existing disparities in information flows at the international as well as the national level and at improving the media infrastructure and communication technology in the developing countries in order to increase their participation in the communication process, based on the free flow and wider and better balanced dissemination of information as well as on the meaningful and equal participation of all countries in the field of information and communication, ensuring the diversity of sources of and free access to information and intended to advance the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication as an important contribution towards strengthening international peace and understanding. The central role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in this regard, in line with that organization's strategies, should be reaffirmed;

(2) Fully aware of the important role that the media world-wide can freely play, the mass media should be encouraged to give wider and objective coverage to the efforts of the international community towards global development and, in particular, the efforts of the developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural progress;

(3) All countries are urged to assure to journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks; all physical attacks against them should be resolutely condemned;

(4) Aware of the existing imbalances in the international distribution of news, particularly that affecting the developing countries, it is recommended that urgent attention should be given to the elimination of existing inequalities and the reduction of existing disparities in information flows at the international as well as the national level, to the encouragement of the free flow and the promotion of wider and better balanced dissemination of information, without any obstacle to freedom of expression, and to the advancement of mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through the diversification of sources of information, respecting the interests, aspirations and socio-cultural values of all peoples;

80/ A/44/433.

81/ A/44/433/Add.1, annex.

82/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 21* (A/44/21).

(5) The United Nations system as a whole, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the developed countries should be urged to co-operate in a concerted manner with the developing countries and their media, public, private and other, with a view to strengthening the information and communication infrastructure in the latter countries and promoting their access to advanced communication technology, in accordance with their needs and the priorities attached to such areas by the developing countries, so as to enable them and their media to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and in the light of their social and cultural values, adhering to the principle of freedom of information and freedom of the press. In this regard, support should be provided for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries;

(6) Regional efforts and co-operation among developing countries, as well as co-operation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communication capacities and to develop further the media infrastructure in the developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information, should be enhanced so as to encourage the free flow and promote wider and better balanced dissemination of information;

(7) The United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in addition to bilateral co-operation, should aim at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and their media, public and private or other, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including, in particular:

(a) The development of the human and technical resources that are indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;

(b) The creation of conditions that will enable developing countries and their media, public, private or other, to have, by using their national and regional resources, the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, especially for radio and television broadcasting;

(c) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;

(8) Full support should be provided for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which should support both public and private media;

II

United Nations public information policies and activities

1. Calls upon the Secretary-General, in respect of United Nations public information policies and activities, to implement the following recommendations:

(1) The United Nations system as a whole should co-operate in a concerted manner, through its information services, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the creation of a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

(2) Reaffirming the primary role of the General Assembly in elaborating, co-ordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information, the Secretary-General should be requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strengthened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter, the priority areas defined by the Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work. It is recommended that the Secretary-General should ensure that the Department of Public Information:

(a) Co-operate more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contribution of the Department to the efforts of that organization in:

(i) Encouraging the free flow of information, at the international as well as the national level;

(ii) Promoting the wider and better balanced dissemination of information, without any obstacle to the freedom of expression;

(iii) Developing all the appropriate means of strengthening communication capacities in the developing countries in order to increase their participation in the communication process;

(iv) Advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication and, to that end, recommending such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image;

(b) Enhance its co-operation with news agencies of and in the developing countries, in particular the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries and the Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with other news agencies and intergovernmental and regional organizations;

(c) Continue to disseminate, in co-ordination with the information services of other relevant agencies, information about United Nations activities pertaining, *inter alia*, to:

(i) International peace and security;

(ii) Disarmament;

(iii) Peace-keeping operations;

(iv) Decolonization and the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

(v) The elimination of foreign occupation;

(vi) Human rights;

(vii) The elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

(viii) The advancement of the status of women and their role in society;

(ix) The problems of economic and social development, as well as international economic co-operation aimed at resolving external debt problems;

(x) The environment;

(xi) The campaign against terrorism in all its forms, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985;

(xii) The international campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, including adequate coverage of the special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, to be held from 20 to 23 February 1990;

(*d*) Do its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 [83] and the tremendous efforts of the African countries towards recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community to alleviate the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa;

(*e*) Strengthen its activities and the dissemination of information on United Nations activities against the policies and practices of *apartheid*, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of that issue, provide adequate coverage of the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly on *apartheid* and its destructive consequences in southern Africa, to be held from 12 to 14 December 1989, [84] and report thereon to the Committee on Information at its twelfth session, in 1990;

(*f*) Continue to disseminate information about activities of the United Nations directed at a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of international conflicts by exclusively peaceful means;

(*g*) Continue to cover all United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine in particular, and current developments therein, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions, and report thereon to the Committee on Information at its twelfth session, in 1990;

(*h*) Continue to disseminate information about Namibia, in particular the current independence process as provided for in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978; the Department should make adequate plans for the establishment of an information centre in Namibia, consulting thereon with the Government of the new nation immediately after independence;

(*i*) Ensure the provision of coverage of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, to be held from 23 to 27 April 1990;

(3) The Department of Public Information should continue its efforts in promoting an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world and in strengthening the image of the United Nations system as a whole and, in this connection, it is recommended that the Secretary-General should ensure that the Department:

(*a*) Continue to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting all material it produces, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains adequate, objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;

(*b*) In the context of the review of its role, performance and method of work, continue to apply appropriate modern technologies for the collection, production, storage, dissemination and distribution of information materials, including the use of satellite facilities;

(*c*) Consider expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins that are paid for by its users;

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[83] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

[84] See A/S-16/5.

(*d*) Continue its co-operation with those countries that have expressed readiness to assist the United Nations in resuming the short-wave broadcasts through their respective national networks free of charge and to encourage expansion of such a type of co-operation with those developed and developing countries with recognized capabilities in this field;

(*e*) Take adequate measures to resume the taped radio programmes, which it has temporarily curtailed, if so requested by broadcasting stations;

(*f*) Continue its briefing, assistance and orientation programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries focused on United Nations-related issues;

(*g*) Identify new forms of co-operation, at the regional and subregional levels, for the training of media professionals and for the improvement of the infrastructure of developing countries in the field of information and communication;

(*h*) Co-operate with educational institutions of Member States, educators and education policy-makers, informing them about United Nations activities;

(*i*) Ensure adequate daily coverage of United Nations open meetings in the two working languages of the Secretariat, reflecting the views of all delegations with accuracy and objectivity. It should also continue to co-operate closely with and provide assistance to members of the United Nations Correspondents' Association, taking into account their needs and requirements, especially in the area of press releases, press conferences and briefings, which provide them with basic information for reporting;

(*j*) Use the official languages of the United Nations adequately in its documents and audio-visual documentation and make balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat;

(*k*) Ensure timely distribution of its material to subscribers and to United Nations information centres;

(4) The Department of Public Information should produce and distribute its publications in a timely manner. In particular, the Secretary-General should be requested to make further efforts regarding the timely appearance of the *United Nations Yearbook*. The improvement in format and printing of the *United Nations Chronicle* is welcome. The Department is encouraged to continue to consider the interests of the specific target audiences as it formulates its editorial policies;

(5) The Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for the publications *Development Forum* and *Africa Recovery*;

(6) It is recognized that United Nations information centres constitute an important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the people of the world. In this regard, United Nations information centres should intensify direct and systematic communication exchange with local media, information and educational institutions and non-governmental organizations. The Department should arrange for periodic evaluation of the centres' activities in this regard. Every effort should be made to establish close co-ordination with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work, taking into account the functional autonomy that the United Nations information centres should have. A report should be submitted to the Committee on Information after the first year of the provisional understanding between the Department and the United Nations Development Programme, reached in accordance with recommendation 37 (3) of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations. 85/ The Department should provide open and unhindered access by all people to all United Nations information centres and to all materials distributed through the centres. It is also urged to accelerate the process of linking the remaining United Nations information centres that have not been linked with electronic mail;

85/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

(7) Stressing the need for co-ordinating the information activities of the United Nations system and recognizing the important role that the Joint United Nations Information Committee plays in that regard, the Department of Public Information is encouraged to continue its active participation in the work of that Committee;

(8) It is recognized that free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations. However, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(9) The Secretary-General is requested to ensure that the reorganization and restructuring of the Department of Public Information strengthen and improve the output of the mandated programmes and activities of the Department, taking into account, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter and of General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, the need for equitable geographical distribution of posts, especially keeping in mind the levels at which developing countries are underrepresented;

(10) In view of the importance of radio programmes in developing countries, the Secretary-General is requested to enhance the efficiency of and to ensure full programme delivery by all regional radio units, namely, the African, Asian, Caribbean, European, Latin American and Middle Eastern Units and the Anti-*Apartheid* Programmes Section, including production of radio programmes called for in General Assembly resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983;

(11) All reports by the Secretary-General, as well as by representatives of the Department of Public Information, to the Committee on Information and to the General Assembly, in particular on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

(*a*) Detailed information on the output of the Department on each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;

(*b*) The costs of the activities undertaken on each topic;

(*c*) Adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the Department's products and analysis of feedback data received by the Department;

(*d*) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities;

(*e*) The Department's evaluation of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities, with particular reference to the need constantly to review internal programme elements and activities;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information in accordance with the budgetary procedures as approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 of 21 December 1987 and 43/213 of 21 December 1988, and taking into account the priorities set by the Assembly;

3. *Supports* the Secretary-General in his continuing efforts to restructure and revitalize the Department of Public Information, based on the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/213;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its twelfth session in 1990 on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations in the present resolution;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/50:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Absent: Albania, Belize, Congo, El Salvador, Gambia*, Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa.

44/51. Protection and security of small States

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/707

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to international peace and security,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 86/

Conscious that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs and may have special needs consonant with the right to sovereignty and territorial integrity that they share with all nations,

Concerned at the danger that mercenaries can represent for small States,

Recalling with deep concern the various incidents in which groups of mercenaries have attempted to infringe upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small States, including the attempted invasion of Maldives in November 1988,

1. Recognizes that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs;

2. Stresses in this regard the significance of the obligation of all States to respect the principle of territorial integrity and the other principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

86/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

3. *Appeals* to the relevant regional and international organizations to provide assistance when requested by small States for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to pay special attention to monitoring the security situation of small States and to consider making use of the provisions of Article 99 of the Charter;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to explore ways and means, within the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter, of preserving the security of small States;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to hold consultations with the members of the Security Council and interested Governments and to submit a report to it at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Protection and security of small States".

* * *

44/169. Preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

Date: 19 December 1989
Adopted without a vote
Meeting: 83
Report: A/44/746/Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/193 of 11 December 1987 and 43/182 of 20 December 1988,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade; 1/

2. Recommends that the Ad Hoc Committee adopt the outline contained in the annex to the present resolution as the basis for the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade.

ANNEX

Outline for the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade

I. PREAMBLE

Review of the 1980s and prospects for the 1990s, with a view to adopting a flexible economic framework for growth and development for the 1990s, taking into account the results of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

To promote the development of developing countries in the context of the strengthening of global development.

III. POLICIES AND MEASURES

The strategy should focus on national efforts in all countries and on international co-operation for the 1990s.

The strategy should address, *inter alia*:

(a) Reactivation and acceleration of broad durable economic growth and development, including:

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/44/41).

(i) External debt;

(ii) International trade and commodities;

(iii) Technology;

(iv) Industrial policies; food and agricultural policies;

(v) Economic policy frameworks;

(b) Priority aspects of development:

(i) Eradication of poverty and hunger;

(ii) Human resources and institutional development;

(iii) Population;

(iv) Environment;

(v) Food and agriculture;

(c) The need to take account of different requirements, situations and problems, including those of the least developed countries;

(d) Development financing.

IV. ROLE OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

V. REVIEW AND APPRAISAL

44/170. Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

Date: 19 December 1989 Meeting: 83
Vote: 131-1-23 (recorded) Report: A/44/746/Add.3

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, which laid the foundations of the new international economic order,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 2/

Deeply concerned that, since the adoption of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the economic situation of the developing countries has continuously worsened and the economic, social, scientific and technological disparities between the developed and the developing countries have continued to widen,

Emphasizing that the aggravation of global economic problems, which affect, in particular, the developing countries, necessitates more concerted international action in order to facilitate the establishment of just and equitable economic relations and the promotion of international social justice,

1. Calls upon all States to take concrete steps and measures to implement fully the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which will contribute to the effective restructuring of the international economic system and to the reactivation of the economic growth and development of the developing countries;

2/ A/44/266-E/1989/65 and Add.1 and 2.

2. *Reaffirms* the right of every country to adopt without external interference the economic and social system that it deems most appropriate for its own development;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session an analytical report on the progress achieved in compliance with the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and its impact on the solution of the main economic problems confronting the developing countries and the reactivation of their economic growth and development.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/170:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Absent: Belize, Malta, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

44/171. *Integration of women in development*

Date: 19 December 1989 Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/746/Add.4

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/204 of 17 December 1985 on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development, in which it requested the Secretary-General to update the survey on the role of women in development on a regular basis,

Also recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/64 of 23 July 1986 concerning the approach to be taken in updating the survey, Assembly resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987 and Council resolution 1989/106 of 27 July 1989 on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development as well as Council resolution 1989/105 of 27 July 1989 on the co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system to advance the status of women and to integrate women in development,

Stressing the need for the United Nations operational system to take fully into account the position of women in its activities and recognizing the catalytic role played by the United Nations Development Fund for Women, Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women [3] and stressing that activities for the integration of women in development should take into account the relevant recommendations contained therein,

Taking note of the 1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development [4] and the report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development, [5]

Recognizing the contribution of new concepts and methods in data collection of statistics on women, which enhance the depth and coverage of the analysis,

Bearing in mind that the fundamental assessment by the World Survey of the progress or lack of progress in the advancement of women should constitute the basic documentation for the world conference on women envisaged in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, [6]

Recognizing that for many women, in particular those in the developing countries, the evolution of the economic and social situation during the 1980s has not resulted in the benefits anticipated at the beginning of the decade,

Recognizing also the significant contribution women make to economic activity and the major force they represent for change and development in all sectors of the economy, especially in key areas such as agriculture, industry and services, and convinced that the development process should seek to improve and encourage their greater participation in all areas of the economy,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute the 1989 World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, [7] especially to national machineries for the advancement of women, ministries concerned with economic policy and universities;

2. Invites Governments to take into account, as appropriate, the recommendations contained in the 1989 World Survey in designing national policies for development, adjustment and economic reform;

3. Considers that the economic role and potential of women should be fully taken into account in the forthcoming international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session an annotated outline of the next regular update of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development and requests that the completed update be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session in 1994, through the Economic and Social Council, in co-operation with the organizations of the United Nations system, in a timely manner, to allow proper consideration;

5. Requests that the next edition of the World Survey, taking into account the recommendations contained in the 1989 World Survey, address the impact on women of the prevailing economic conditions in developing countries and identify obstacles to women's economic role in key areas of development, with particular focus on the socio-economic aspects with respect to women in education, health, population, income distribution, employment and the environment, and women's participation in economic and political decision-making and women's economic role at the national, regional and international levels, and contain proposals for concerted national, regional and international action to enhance the role of women as development agents and beneficiaries;

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[3] Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.2.

[5] A/44/290-E/1989/105.

[6] Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[7] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.2.

6. Also requests the Secretary-General, in updating the World Survey, to ensure that its preparation is co-ordinated with that of the World Economic Survey, the medium-term plan and the system-wide medium-term plan for women and development;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to develop gender disaggregated data and indicators concerning the role of women in development, including regular updates of the United Nations Women's Indicators and Statistics Data Base, at two-year intervals; in this context, particular attention should be given to economic statistics that take into account the remunerated and unremunerated contribution of women to development, to including the informal sector in the new systems of national accounts and balances to reflect adequately women's activities and to ensure that relevant studies and documents produced by the United Nations system contain such data;

8. Calls upon the organizations of the United Nations system to assist national Governments at their request in monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; 8/

9. Calls upon the United Nations operational system to ensure that it collects and reports gender disaggregated data covering national and international project personnel, including consultants, as well as beneficiaries of its programmes;

10. Requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to include in his 1991 report on operational activities for development of the United Nations system a separate chapter on United Nations efforts in integrating women in development, both as a mainstream and specific activity of the United Nations system, and with particular attention to literacy, education, health, population, environment, employment and participation in decision-making;

11. Requests the Commission of the Status of Women to take the present resolution into account when reviewing, at its extended session in 1990, progress in implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

44/172. Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

Date: 19 December 1989 Meeting: 83
Votes: A - Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/746/Add.8
B - Adopted without a vote

A

Implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/172 of 19 December 1977, by which it approved the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification 9/ and all its subsequent resolutions,

Recalling also its resolution S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, by which it adopted the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, identifying measures to combat desertification as one of its priorities,

Recalling further its resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989 on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992, 15 years after the adoption of the Nairobi Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

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8/ Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

9/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977 (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

Deeply concerned that the problem of desertification, which has a global impact, is still on the fringe of the growing awareness on the part of the international community that it is imperative to combat environmental deterioration effectively within the framework of the interdependence of nations,

Gravely concerned by the continuing spread and intensification of desertification in developing countries, particularly in Africa, and the indescribable human suffering, economic and financial losses and social disruption caused by that scourge,

Aware that drought and desertification place a considerable burden on the economic and financial capacity of the developing countries affected and that the negative effects of the international economic environment impede their efforts in undertaking effective and sustained programmes to combat desertification, for which they bear primary responsibility,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/189 A, B and C of 11 December 1987 [10] and of the relevant section of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme; [11]

2. *Expresses its deep concern* about the inadequacy of financial resources for the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification; [12]

3. *Urges* Governments, in particular those of the developed countries, organizations of the United Nations and other intergovernmental bodies to increase and intensify their efforts to combat desertification and to accord the highest priority to the recommendations in the Plan of Action;

4. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to consult the principal international organizations, private foundations, individuals and the major media enterprises that finance or promote environmental protection activities in order to draw their attention to the compelling need to consider desertification control on an equal footing with other current environmental issues;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992, to accord high priority to desertification control and to deploy all means necessary, including financial, scientific and technological resources, to halt and reverse the process of desertification with a view to preserving the ecological balance of the planet;

6. *Invites* the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to contribute substantially to the discussion on desertification at the Conference, *inter alia*, by undertaking a general evaluation, sufficiently in advance, of the progress achieved in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to submit to the Conference, through its Preparatory Committee, a report containing relevant expert studies on, *inter alia*, the following topics:

(*a*) Relevant suggestions and proposals formulated within the United Nations system on the possibility of utilizing new methods to finance the programmes of multilateral organizations at the global level, over and above regular budgets and conventional extrabudgetary resources;

(*b*) The state of implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, objectives and courses of action to further the struggle against desertification, including an evaluation of the additional resources needed in order to attain the minimum objectives of the struggle against desertification;

(*c*) Ways and means of promoting, in particular in the developing countries, research into and development of existing and potential technology to combat desertification, and of procedures for the transfer of such technology on favourable terms, in particular to developing countries;

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[10] A/44/351-E/1989/122.

[11] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/44/25), chap. VI.

[12] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977* (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

(*d*) Possibilities for obtaining loans on concessional terms from Governments and other sources of financing, to combat desertification;

(*e*) Possibilities for reducing the impact of desertification, including reafforestation through mechanisms involving the cancellation or reduction of external debt;

(*f*) Possibilities for strengthening and co-ordinating the activities of funds established for that purpose in various international institutions;

(*g*) Ways of encouraging the active participation of non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals in the financing of training and scientific research programmes combating desertification, including reafforestation;

8. *Decides* to close the Special Account to finance the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to take the necessary steps to do so;

9. *Also decides* that the Consultative Group for Desertification Control will meet every year until the Conference on Environment and Development is held in 1992 and every two years thereafter, and reaffirms its mandate as contained in resolutions 32/172 of 19 December 1977 and 39/168 of 17 December 1984;

10. *Calls upon* the Consultative Group, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to make contributions to enhancing awareness of environmental issues and to intensify its efforts to mobilize additional resources, to exchange information on scientific research, national programmes and the implementation of the Plan of Action and to give its opinions on the actions to be undertaken in the battle against desertification;

11. *Urges* the Governments of countries affected by desertification to accord high priority, in their national development plans, to medium-term and long-term strategies and programmes for desertification control;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, together with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the various provisions of this resolution, and to ensure that it is submitted, immediately after publication, to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

B

Implementation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 32/170 of 19 December 1977, 33/88 of 15 December 1978, 34/187 of 18 December 1979, 35/72 of 5 December 1980, 36/190 of 17 December 1981, 37/216 of 20 December 1982, 38/164 of 19 December 1983, 39/168 B and 39/206 of 17 December 1984, 40/198 B of 17 December 1985, S-13/2 of 1 June 1986 and 42/189 B of 11 December 1987,

Bearing in mind the particularly serious nature of the problem of desertification in the Sudano-Sahelian region and of the critical situations it creates, which impede the economic and social development of the region and have tragic implications for the living conditions of the population,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, 13/ as well as the relevant section of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme; 14/

13/ DP/1989/50.

14/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/44/25), chap. VI.

2. Stresses with deep concern:

(a) That desertification in the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region has worsened and spread to other regions of Africa;

(b) That the chronic insufficiency of financial resources continues to pose obstacles to desertification control;

(c) That the battle against desertification requires financial and technical resources beyond the means of the affected countries;

3. Urges the affected countries that have not yet done so to include projects to combat desertification and drought in their national development plans and to accord high priority to them;

4. Also urges the affected countries to use all appropriate mechanisms, including the round-table meetings of the United Nations Development Programme and the Consultative Groups of the World Bank, to mobilize resources for the implementation of programmes to combat desertification, and appeals to donor countries to provide substantial additional resources for the financing of such programmes;

5. Notes with satisfaction that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office has endorsed the concept of sustainable development in adopting a global approach to the question of the management and conservation of natural resources and environmental issues and in emphasizing the incorporation of desertification control activities in national development plans;

6. Urges the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to assist the countries of the region with their preparations for the 1992 Conference and with the resulting follow-up activities;

7. Takes note with appreciation of the interest displayed by the Paris economic summit of July 1989 in aspects of the struggle against desertification and, specifically, in the planned observatory for the Sahara and the Sahel;

8. Expresses its gratitude to those Governments which contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities, and renews its urgent appeal to all members of the donor community to contribute substantially to the Fund in order to enable the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office to respond more effectively to the pressing needs of the African countries stricken by desertification;

9. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen their common undertaking to support the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office;

10. Invites the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office:

(a) To intensify its efforts to mobilize additional resources to support the efforts of the countries covered under its mandates, and of the relevant regional organizations, in particular the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development and the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

(b) To continue to support the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries, in Egypt and in the Sudan (COMIDES) and, in this context, to co-operate with the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and with the Arab Maghreb Union.

44/173. Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000

Date: 19 December 1989 Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/746/Add.9

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988, in which it designated the Commission on Human Settlements as the United Nations intergovernmental body responsible for co-ordinating, evaluating and monitoring the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, 15/ the core of which consists of integrated national shelter strategies,

Also recalling its request, contained in paragraph 7 of the above-mentioned resolution, to the Commission on Human Settlements as the body designated to co-ordinate the implementation of the Strategy, to report biennially to the General Assembly on progress made in its implementation,

Recognizing that the Global Strategy is the most ambitious programme that the international community has so far adopted in the human settlements sector and, as such, requires the concerted efforts of all member Governments, United Nations bodies and donor agencies, as well as the entire attention of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat),

Convinced that, while integrating the most effective and efficient policy tools in all action areas, national shelter strategies can be a crucial instrument of enablement leading to the full mobilization of all types of resources on a sustainable basis and thereby facilitating adequate shelter for all by the year 2000,

Paying special attention to the need to ensure equal access to available resources by all population groups, while recognizing the critical role that women should play in the implementation of the Global Strategy, and to remove obstacles that some population groups, such as households headed by women, may face in this respect,

Concerned about the economic constraints many countries face in their development efforts, but at the same time encouraged by the positive impact which enabling shelter strategies have on economic development,

Emphasizing that the objective of facilitating shelter for all can be promoted by a national strategy which is recognized and supported at the highest possible political level, adjusted to the macroeconomic need of consolidating the national resource base and minimizing the import content, based on nationally and individually affordable standards, flexible in terms of the diversity of shelter priorities and specific in terms of institutional arrangements for partnership between various sectors of implementation,

Having considered the first report of the Commission on Human Settlements on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, 16/

Noting with satisfaction the support to the Strategy's Plan of Action by donor Governments and international bodies and agencies in assisting national Governments in the formulation of their national shelter strategies,

Cognizant of the importance of sustaining and expanding national and international support to this crucial phase of the Plan of Action,

Noting that, when considering future voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, donors will be influenced by the degree of emphasis of the work programme of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) on the Global Strategy for Shelter and by the priorities within the Global Strategy reflected in that programme,

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15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8, addendum (A/43/8/Add.1).

16/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8, addendum (A/44/8/Add.1).

1. *Commends* Governments which are reviewing, revising and consolidating their national shelter strategies, as well as implementing them with great determination, and urges all Governments to do so;

2. *Recommends* that all Governments set the monitoring system to be proposed by the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) gradually in place following the guidelines to be prepared by the Executive Director;

3. *Invites* Governments to make voluntary contributions whenever possible to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, in cash or in kind, in order to facilitate the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000;

4. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system, and particularly the United Nations Development Programme, and other multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide financial and other support to the implementation of the Strategy's Plan of Action.

44/174. Living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory

Date: 19 December 1989 Meeting: 83
Vote: 146-2-8 (recorded) Report: A/44/746/Add.9

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, 1976, 17/ and the relevant recommendations for national action 18/ adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements,

Recalling also its resolution 42/190 of 11 December 1987,

Taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation, including its economic and social policies and practices,

Gravely alarmed by the continuation of the Israeli settlement policies in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, which have been declared null and void and a major obstacle to peace,

Taking into account the need of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for extra funds to prepare the comprehensive study on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territory requested by the Trade and Development Board in its resolution 239 (XXIII) of 9 October 1981, 19/

1. *Takes note* of the study annexed to the note by the Secretary-General concerning the infrastructure needs of the Palestinian people; 20/

2. *Calls for* the immediate cessation of the Israeli practices against the Palestinian people, particularly in the economic and social fields;

3. *Expresses its alarm* at the deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967;

4. *Affirms* that the Israeli occupation is contradictory to the basic requirements for the social and economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

17/ *Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum), chap. I.

18/ *Ibid*., chap. II.

19/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/36/15 and Corr.1), part three, annex I.

20/ A/44/534.

5. Rejects the Israeli plans and actions intended to change the demographic composition of the occupied Palestinian territory, in particular the increase and expansion of the Israeli settlements;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to make available to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development from the United Nations regular budget the extra funds needed to prepare the comprehensive study on the economy of the occupied Palestinian territory;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/174:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Canada, Dominica, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Federal Republic of Germany, Grenada, Netherlands, United Kingdom.

Absent: Belize, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

44/175. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Date: 19 December 1989 Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/833

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/172 of 5 December 1986, 42/197 of 11 December 1987 and 43/201 of 20 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General 21/ and taking into account the statements made by the representative of the Secretary-General 22/ and the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 23/

Recognizing the continuing importance and relevance of the mandate of the Institute, particularly in the field of training,

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21/ A/44/611.

22/ See A/C.2/44/SR.25.

23/ Ibid.

Recognizing also the need for Governments to contribute or increase their voluntary contributions, as appropriate, to the Institute,

Noting with concern the continuing lack of a sufficiently broad base of donor countries supporting the Institute,

Deeply concerned that the sale of the headquarters building of the Institute, which would have enabled a reserve fund for the Institute to be established, is not yet completed,

Noting with concern that the 1989 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities did not provide the General Fund of the Institute with the level of resources required for it to maintain a minimum training programme and institutional structure,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General; 24/

2. Reaffirms the continuing validity and relevance of the mandate of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as contained in the amended statute; 25/

3. Commends the Secretary-General for the measures taken to implement the provisions of resolution 43/201 and encourages him to take further steps in that direction;

4. Takes note of the criteria and qualifications to apply to full-time senior fellows of the Institute and of the amendment to the statute of the Institute regarding full-time senior fellows, fellows, consultants, correspondents and advisory bodies, contained in the annexes to the report of the Secretary-General;

5. Reiterates its request that the 1990 budgetary proposals of the Institute, as well as those of subsequent years, be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for review and comment prior to approval by the Board of Trustees of the Institute;

6. Authorizes the Institute to enter into appropriate arrangements with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to execute projects funded by the Programme falling within the functions of the Institute, taking into account all relevant factors, including the comments of the Board of Auditors concerning the status of the Institute as an executing agency of the United Nations Development Programme; 26/

7. Urges the Secretary-General to proceed rapidly with the sale of the headquarters building of the Institute, as approved in resolutions 42/197 and 43/201;

8. Reiterates its approval of the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Institute should, after the sale of the building, repay the amounts currently owed to the United Nations and use the balance to establish a reserve fund for the Institute;

9. Agrees with the Secretary-General that the reserve fund to be established by the Institute is to provide greater stability, predictability and reliability in the financing of the Institute, and notes that the fund is not intended to be a substitute for voluntary contributions from Governments, either to the General Fund of the Institute or to the Special Projects;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Board of Trustees of the Institute at its forthcoming session a complete report on his efforts to sell the land and headquarters building of the Institute;

11. Urges all States that have not yet contributed to the General Fund of the Institute to do so and calls upon all contributing States to increase their contributions to the Institute so as to enable it to continue to fulfil its mandate and to implement fully and successfully the provisions of the present resolution and other relevant resolutions;

24/ A/44/611.

25/ See A/43/697/Add.1.

26/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5D (A/44/5/Add.4), paras. 25 and 26.

12. Appeals to all States to provide appropriate special-purpose grants to enable the Institute to implement the training and research programmes that cannot be financed from its General Fund, and calls upon appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Institute;

13. Emphasizes the urgent need for broad-based financing for the Institute and invites the traditional donors, in the light of the implementation of resolutions 42/197 and 43/201 and the present resolution, to resume or continue, as appropriate, their voluntary contributions to the Institute;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Board of Trustees of the Institute, on the longer-term issues related to the financing of the Institute;

15. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue to explore new modalities for greater interfacing among United Nations research bodies, endorses the proposals of the Secretary-General and requests the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to organize a meeting of United Nations research institutes with a view to enhancing practical co-operation among them, particularly in regard to the formulation and implementation of their programmes and plans;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

44/176. Special economic assistance to Chad

Date: 19 December 1989 Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/864 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/205 of 20 December 1988 and its previous resolutions on assistance in the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Chad and on special economic assistance to that country,

Recalling the round table on assistance to Chad, convened by the United Nations Development Programme at Geneva on 4 and 5 December 1985, in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon at the International Conference on Assistance to Chad, held in November 1982,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Chad [27] dealing with, inter alia, the economic and financial situation of Chad, the status of assistance provided for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and the progress made in organizing and executing the programme of assistance for that country,

Considering that the effects of war, natural calamities and disasters are compromising all the reconstruction and development efforts of the Government of Chad,

Noting that the donor round table on assistance in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of northern Chad was convened by the Government of Chad, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, on 14, 15 and 16 December 1988,

Noting also that the round tables on education and the development of human resources and on public health and family welfare will be convened by the Government of Chad, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, in 1990,

Noting with satisfaction that the implementation of the interim plan for 1986-1988 is now drawing to an end, and that a development plan for 1990-1994 will be submitted to all contributors,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that responded and are continuing to respond generously to the appeals of the Government of Chad and of the Secretary-General by furnishing assistance to Chad;

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[27] A/44/418.

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties of Chad and to mobilize assistance for that country;

3. Renews the request made to States, competent United Nations organizations and programmes and international economic and financial institutions to continue to contribute to the rehabilitation and development of Chad;

4. Notes with satisfaction that the donor round table on assistance in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of northern Chad was held at N'Djamena on 14, 15 and 16 December 1988;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assess, in close collaboration with the humanitarian agencies concerned, the humanitarian needs, particularly in the area of health, of the displaced populations;

6. Invites all States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes to participate actively:

(a) In the contributors' round table on the implementation of the five-year development plan for Chad for 1990-1994, to be held at Geneva in 1990;

(b) In the round tables on education and the development of human resources and on public health and family welfare, planned for 1990 at N'Djamena;

7. Calls upon the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/177. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

Date: 19 December 1989	Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/864

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/2 of 12 May 1989 and the previous relevant resolutions of the Assembly on economic assistance to Djibouti,

Deeply concerned by the substantial devastation and damage in Djibouti caused by the unprecedented torrential rains and floods in April 1989,

Noting with concern the destruction of thousands of dwellings, particularly in working-class areas, and the disruption of major sectors of the national infrastructure, particularly the road network, the water supply, health centres and hospitals, educational establishments and other public services,

Considering the severe damage to the scarce agricultural resources of Djibouti, including the destruction of its livestock,

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti, which is categorized as one of the least developed countries, are thwarted by the negative consequences of the torrential rains and floods that periodically devastate that vulnerable country, and that the execution of reconstruction and development programmes requires the deployment of considerable resources which exceed the real capacities of the country,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 and to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, 28/

Noting with gratitude the support provided to emergency assistance operations by various countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

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28/ A/44/629.

1. Declares its solidarity with the Government and people of Djibouti in the face of the devastating consequences of the torrential rains and floods;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the States, international agencies and non-governmental organizations that have provided emergency assistance to that country and, in that connection, notes with satisfaction that the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator has undertaken a mission to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Djibouti with respect to disaster prevention and preparedness;

3. Calls upon the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the concerned organizations of the United Nations system and in close collaboration with the government authorities, to carry out an evaluation of the requirements of Djibouti with a view to drawing up an urgent programme of rehabilitation and reconstruction following the damage to the infrastructure of the country;

4. Also calls upon the Secretary-General to ensure that the international community is informed of those requirements in order that it may respond favourably to them;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help the Government of Djibouti in its reconstruction and development efforts;

6. Calls upon the specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the needs of Djibouti;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

44/178. Emergency assistance to Somalia

Date: 19 December 1989 Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/864

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of emergency assistance to Somalia,

Recalling its resolution 43/206 of 20 December 1988 and Economic and Social Council decision 1989/111 of 22 May 1989,

Noting the grave humanitarian situation that has developed in the northern regions of Somalia as a result of attacks by armed bandits on rural and urban centres,

Extremely concerned at the displacement of the population in the affected regions of northern Somalia as a result of the attacks and at the extensive damage and destruction caused to dwellings and the widespread disruption of the country's infrastructure, in particular bridges, water supplies, electricity supplies, communication systems, health centres, schools and other public services,

Noting with satisfaction the measures taken by the Secretary-General to obtain an assessment of the emergency and rehabilitation needs of the displaced population,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to respond fully to requests for emergency humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance for Somalia,

Considering that Somalia, as one of the least developed countries, is unable to cope with the mounting burden of providing adequate food, medicine and shelter for the large number of displaced people,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the efforts he is making to mobilize international resources to assist the Government and people of Somalia in coping with the emergency situation in the affected regions of northern Somalia;

2. *Takes note* of the interim report of the United Nations inter-agency mission that visited Somalia from 25 February to 12 March 1989; 29/

3. *Once again appeals* to all States and the competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously and urgently to meet the needs identified by the United Nations inter-agency mission to Somalia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the efforts of the United Nations system to help Somalia in its emergency and rehabilitation programme;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1990 of his efforts and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

44/179. Assistance to Democratic Yemen

Date: 19 December 1989 Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/864

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the extensive and unprecedented damage and devastation in Democratic Yemen caused by torrential rain and floods twice in the present decade, in March 1982 and in March and April 1989,

Extremely concerned about the destruction of the country's infrastructure, in particular roads, health centres and schools, as well as water supplies, electricity supplies, communication systems and other public utilities, and concerned that tens of thousands of hectares of cultivated land were inundated and that hundreds of villages have completely disappeared, leaving tens of thousands of persons without shelter or food,

Considering that Democratic Yemen, being one of the least developed countries, is unable to sustain rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes in spite of the efforts made by its Government,

Recalling the resolutions on assistance to Democratic Yemen that it has adopted since 1982, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/1 of 10 May 1989, resolution 176 (XV) of 18 May 1989 adopted by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia at its fifteenth session 30/ and decision 89/37 of 30 June 1989 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its thirty-sixth session, 31/

Noting with appreciation the response of various States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in emergency relief operations,

1. *Expresses* its solidarity with the Government and people of Democratic Yemen in facing the devastating consequences of the torrential rain and floods;

2. *Expresses its gratitude* to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have rendered support and assistance to the Government of Democratic Yemen in its relief and rehabilitation efforts;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the steps he has taken to co-ordinate and mobilize relief and rehabilitation assistance for Democratic Yemen;

4. *Calls upon* all States to contribute generously and to respond urgently and effectively to the needs of rehabilitation and reconstruction;

29/ A/44/261, annex.

30/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 17* (E/1989/36), chap. III.

31/ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 13* (E/1989/32), annex I.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to co-ordinate, in close co-operation with the Government of Democratic Yemen, the efforts of the United Nations system to help Democratic Yemen to mobilize resources for the mobilization of its rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes and to keep the international community informed of those needs;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990.

44/180. Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

Date: 19 December 1989	Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/864

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/207 of 20 December 1988 and its previous resolutions on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/100 of 26 July 1989 and recalling the previous relevant resolutions and decisions of the Council,

Noting with deep concern the grave deterioration of the economic situation in Lebanon, compounded recently by the extensive damage to the basic infrastructure of the country and to its utilities,

Reaffirming the urgent need for further international action to assist the Government of Lebanon in its continuing efforts for reconstruction and development,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon, [32] and of the statement made before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 24 October 1989 by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Reconstruction and Development of Lebanon, [33]

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report [34] and for the steps he has taken to mobilize assistance to Lebanon;

2. Commends the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services for his co-ordination of system-wide assistance to Lebanon;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue and intensify his efforts to mobilize all possible assistance within the United Nations system to help Lebanon in its reconstruction and development efforts;

4. Calls upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their programmes of assistance and to expand them in response to the pressing needs of Lebanon, and to take the necessary steps to ensure that their offices in Beirut are operational and adequately staffed at the senior level;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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[32] A/44/559.

[33] See A/C.2/44/SR.19.

[34] A/44/559.

44/181. Special assistance to front-line States

Date: 19 December 1989 Meeting: 83
Vote: 154-0-1 (recorded) Report: A/44/864

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/199 of 8 December 1986, 42/201 of 11 December 1987 and 43/209 of 20 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General, [35]

Deeply concerned about the adverse effects of South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization on the front-line States and other bordering States,

Aware that the continuing existence of the *apartheid* system in South Africa aggravates the economic and social problems confronting the front-line States and other bordering States,

Conscious of the urgent need and responsibility of the international community to address the problems affecting the region,

Commending the concerted and determined efforts of the countries of the region to cope with the prevailing adverse conditions by strengthening their economic co-operation and lessening their dependence on South Africa, particularly in the areas of transportation, communications and related sectors,

Reaffirming the importance of close co-operation between the United Nations system and the front-line States,

Mindful of Security Council resolutions 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985 and 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, in which the Council, *inter alia*, requested the international community to render assistance to the front-line States,

1. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations;

3. *Strongly urges* the international community to continue to provide in a timely and effective manner the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other bordering States to withstand the effects of economic measures taken by South Africa, or by the international community against South Africa, in accordance with their national and regional plans and strategies;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and further urges all States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests;

5. *Appeals* to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other bordering States to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in South Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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[35] A/44/373 and Add.1 and 2.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/181:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United States.

Absent: Belize, Israel, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

44/182. *Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America*

Date: 19 December 1989 Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/864

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988 and 44/10 of 23 October 1989, as well as decision 88/31 of 1 July 1988 36/ and resolution 89/64 of 30 June 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, 37/

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 42/231 of 12 May 1988 and 43/210 of 20 December 1988, in which it urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries within the framework of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America, 38/

Welcoming with satisfaction the commitments made by the Central American Presidents at Guatemala City in the Esquipulas II Agreement, 39/ the declarations of Alajuela, Costa Rica, and Costa del Sol, El Salvador, 40/ and, in particular, the agreements reached at Tela, Honduras, 41/ which represented concrete progress and strengthened the peace process in the region,

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36/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 9* (E/1988/19), annex I.

37/ *Ibid.*, *1989, Supplement No. 13* (E/1989/32), annex I.

38/ A/42/949, annex.

39/ A/42/521-S/19085, annex.

40/ A/44/140-S/20491.

41/ A/44/451-S/20778.

Also welcoming with satisfaction the convening of the first meeting between the Governments of Central America and co-operating Governments and institutions, which took place in Geneva from 4 to 6 July 1989, to review the evolution of the regional development process with regard to assistance and co-operation requirements, including the discussion of programmes and projects that could be implemented in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/210,

Stressing the need to encourage sectoral meetings for the purpose of mobilizing resources for the implementation of programmes and projects within the framework of the Special Plan,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Central America and on the work done to promote the Special Plan 42/ and, in particular, his report on the work of the Organization, 43/ in which he stated that "the time has now come to buttress the emerging peace by providing the massive support that the region needs to overcome its age-old problems",

Deeply concerned about the emergency situation in Central America and alarmed at the seriousness of the economic and social crisis that it faces,

Reaffirming its conviction that peace, development and democracy are inseparable,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his reports on the situation in Central America and for the efforts that he has made to promote the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America; 44/

2. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the Political Declaration and the Joint Economic Communiqué 45/ adopted at the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the countries of Central America, the European Community and the Contadora Group held at San Pedro Sula, Honduras, on 27 and 28 February 1989, in which they reaffirmed their commitment to and interest in continuing to participate in specific activities and in the reactivation and economic development of the region in accordance with the priorities established in the Special Plan;

3. *Welcomes* the Final Declaration and Plan of Action 46/ adopted by the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989;

4. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the convening in Geneva of the first meeting between the Governments of Central America and co-operating Governments and institutions, at which the evolution of the regional development process, including the region's assistance and co-operation requirements, were reviewed within the framework of the Special Plan;

5. *Recommends* the convening of sectoral meetings during 1990, in continuation of the process already begun between the Governments of Central America and the co-operating Governments and institutions, to examine the possibility of mobilizing additional resources for the early implementation of programmes and projects within the framework of the Special Plan;

6. *Urges* Member States and observers, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, the organs and organizations of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organs and agencies, taking into account the emergency situation faced by the Central American countries, to participate actively and to adopt immediate measures for the implementation of the activities in support of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan;

7. *Emphasizes* the urgent need to provide the Central American countries with financial resources on concessional and favourable terms, in addition to those which they are already receiving from the international community;

42/ A/44/344-S/20699 and Add.1 and A/44/642 and Cor. 1.

43/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/44/1).

44/ A/42/949, annex.

45/ A/44/169-S/20512, annex.

46/ A/444/527 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the Special Plan;

9. *Decides* to review and evaluate the progress in the implementation of the Special Plan at its forty-fifth session.

44/205. *Towards a durable solution of external debt problems*

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Vote: 139-1-0 (recorded) Report: A/44/861

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986, 42/198 of 11 December 1987 and 43/198 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling also Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978, 47/ 222 (XXI) of 27 September 1980, 48/ 358 (XXXV) of 5 October 1988 49/ and 375 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989, 50/

Concerned that a large number of developing countries experiencing debt difficulties, with serious social consequences, have recorded unsatisfactory rates of growth of output and development for many years, and that overall prospects for these countries are for a continuing unsatisfactory performance in 1989,

Recognizing that such a weak growth aggravated by the external debt crisis can pose a threat to their social and political stability,

Convinced that, in this context, overcoming the longstanding external indebtedness of developing countries would require, *inter alia* and as appropriate, a significant reduction in the stock and service of debt sufficiently large to contribute to the attainment of the objective of the resumption of vigorous growth and sustained development in debtor developing countries,

Recognizing that a number of recent initiatives aimed at a reduction of the stock and service of debt of developing countries, as well as debt relief measures, represent a conceptual advance and an important contribution to the efforts aimed at dealing with the debt crisis and that, in this regard, those initiatives need to be rapidly implemented to enhance their impact on the resolution of the debt crisis of developing countries,

Noting the close interrelationship among money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities, development and external debt, and recognizing in this regard the important policy implications of this interrelationship for a durable solution to the debt problems,

Concerned at the decline of external resources available to developing countries for development, which is, *inter alia*, due to severe external indebtedness,

Recognizing that overcoming the debt problems and ensuring that financial flows are fully and effectively utilized require continuing adjustment efforts on the part of all countries, collectively and individually, each country contributing to the common objective in accordance with its capacities and weight in the world economy,

Emphasizing that the efforts being undertaken by developing countries to foster sustained economic growth, although important, cannot succeed in reactivating growth and development without a favourable international economic environment,

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47/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/33/15), vol. I, part two, annex I.

48/ *Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/35/15), vol. II, annex I.

49/ *Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/43/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

50/ *Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/44/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

Recognizing that such a favourable international economic environment requires, *inter alia*, adjustment in the economies of the industrialized countries having a major impact on the world economy, including appropriate fiscal, monetary and trade policies, in order to eliminate the major imbalances in the world economy,

Welcoming the recognition of the need to continue efforts by all parties concerned to resolve the severe debt crisis and to forestall its proliferation and prevent its further aggravation,

Noting with deep concern the changes that have continued to occur in the destination and pattern of flow of external resources and the decline of those resources to developing countries, which have made the economic recovery and sustained development of developing countries more difficult,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the external debt crisis and development; 51/

2. *Welcomes* the contributions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the international search aimed at resolving the external debt crisis of developing countries and, in this regard, takes note of Trade and Development Board resolutions 165 (S-IX) 52/ and 375 (XXXVI) 53/ on debt and development problems of developing countries;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his efforts to find a solution to the debt problems of developing countries and, in this regard, encourages him to continue further his efforts;

4. *Recognizes* the role of the international financial institutions in dealing with the debt problems of developing countries;

5. *Urges* all parties concerned to continue their efforts in pursuit of a durable, equitable and mutually agreed growth-oriented and development-oriented solution to the debt problems of developing countries, which requires concerted international action;

6. *Stresses* that the deterioration in the economic situation of the debtor developing countries constitutes a major obstacle to their economic growth and sustained development, which can be a threat to their economic, social and political stability;

7. *Welcomes* the increasing acceptance by creditor countries of the need for writing off and/or reducing the stock and service of debt of developing countries and also welcomes, in this regard, the contributions that the recent initiatives aimed at the reduction of the stock and service of debt of the developing countries can make;

8. *Stresses* that a supportive international economic environment, together with a growth-oriented development approach, is needed for supporting the efforts of debtor developing countries in dealing with their external indebtedness and alleviating the political and social costs of structural adjustment programmes and adjustment fatigue, thus contributing to the restoration of their economic growth, development and credit-worthiness;

9. *Expresses deep concern* that the overall indebtedness of the debtor developing countries has persisted and often increased, that their growth and development are severely limited, and that their economic and social prospects continue to be a cause of serious concern;

10. *Stresses* the urgent need for the broadest implementation of the recent initiatives;

11. *Emphasizes* that in order to ensure that the recent initiatives, in particular those for debt reduction, in conjunction with appropriate economic policies and a favourable international environment, have effective and comprehensive impacts on the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development in the developing countries, the following measures would be required:

51/ A/44/628.

52/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/33/15), vol. I, part two, annex I.

53/ *Ibid.*, *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/44/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

(a) Financial packages should be negotiated that are adequate to support growth-oriented adjustment programmes, including, as appropriate, debt reduction, debt-service reduction, new lending and other measures, so that the financial obligations and payment capacity of individual debtor countries are made more compatible; the combination of these elements should lead to the release of sufficient resources to generate higher levels of investment, the resumption of vigorous growth and development and the satisfaction of the needs of the populations;

(b) Creditor Governments should review tax, regulatory and accounting practices in order to remove unnecessary obstacles with respect to new lending to developing countries and to debt reduction and debt-service reduction in order to ensure that a supportive policy environment is achieved and maintained;

(c) The medium-term and long-term perspective of the rescheduling process should be enhanced by ensuring that it takes fully into account the policies and programmes oriented towards development and adjustment with growth that are formulated by each country concerned; in this context, consideration should be given, where appropriate, to rescheduling agreements in a multi-year basis;

(d) The Governments of member countries of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other multilateral financial institutions should ensure that these institutions have adequate resources, sufficient for the full discharge of their mandate, including, where appropriate, their role in the implementation of recent initiatives;

(e) Serious consideration should continue to be given to mutually agreed ways and means of assisting debtor developing countries faced with large and bunched debts to the multilateral financial institutions;

(f) The parties concerned should continue to exercise increased flexibility in the development of innovative approaches, including those devised by banks and debtors, to take advantage of discounts prevailing in secondary markets;

(g) All those involved should take into account the above, as appropriate, in working towards a growth-oriented solution of the problems of external indebtedness of developing countries that are facing serious debt-servicing problems, including, *inter alia*, those whose debt is mainly to official creditors or multilateral institutions;

12. *Stresses* that a durable solution to the debt problems and the revival of growth and sustained development in the developing countries require, *inter alia*, the following:

(a) All Governments should work towards a more open international trading system that improves access especially for the export products of developing countries, particularly in the context of the Uruguay Round;

(b) Increased efforts should be directed to the diversification of exports of developing countries in order to enable them to achieve more stable earnings; strengthened existing compensatory financing arrangements for shortfalls in export earnings from commodities can facilitate this process;

(c) External resources should be increased to complement domestic measures conducive to capital formation in developing countries with insufficient savings and inadequate flow of resources from abroad;

(d) Industrialized countries should intensify efforts to continue structural adjustment, maintain the vigour of their expansion while reducing and/or containing inflation, and work towards a mix of fiscal and monetary policies that would allow interest rates to come down, and hence induce a more favourable international economic climate;

(e) It is essential for debtor developing countries to pursue and intensify their efforts to raise savings and investment, reduce inflation and improve efficiency, taking into account their own individual characteristics and vulnerability of the poorer strata;

(f) Coherent and co-ordinated policies should be developed on the part of the industrialized countries, including multilateral surveillance, aimed at addressing the imbalances in the world economy;

13. *Recognizes* that the external indebtedness of some other countries with serious debt-servicing problems also gives rise to considerable concern and invites all those involved to take into account, as appropriate, the above provisions in addressing those problems and in working towards a growth-oriented solution to the external debt problems;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution including an assessment of the impact of the external debt crisis on the availability of resources for the growth and socio-economic development of developing countries.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/205:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: None.

Absent: Belize, Benin, Central African Republic*, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Guinea, Lebanon, Liberia*, Mali*, Panama, Paraguay, Romania*, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Swaziland, Togo*, Zaire.

44/206. Possible adverse effects of sea-level rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/862

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/202 of 11 December 1987 and 43/53 of 6 December 1988,

Aware of the potential global problem of sea-level rise, which could adversely affect islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas,

Recognizing the need for further scientific study of climate change, including the possibility of sea-level rise induced by global warming,

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

Noting the ongoing work within the United Nations system, in particular within the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, on the potential global problem of sea-level rise and, in this connection, decision 15/36 of 25 May 1989 on global climate change adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, 54/

Noting that the South Pacific Forum expressed concern in the final communiqué of its twentieth meeting, held at Tarawa, Kiribati, on 10 and 11 July 1989, at the possible effects on island countries of rising sea levels resulting from global warming, 55/

Noting also that the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth, in the Langkawi Declaration of 21 October 1989, expressed support for low-lying and island countries in their efforts to protect themselves and their vulnerable natural marine ecosystems from the effects of sea-level rise, 56/

Noting further the Male' Declaration on Global Warming and Sea Level Rise, issued at the Small States Conference on Sea Level Rise held in Male', Maldives, from 14 to 18 November 1989, 57/ in which the participants declared their intent to work, collaborate and seek international co-operation to protect the low-lying small coastal and island States of the world from the dangers posed by climate change, global warming and sea-level rise,

Expressing concern that sea-level rise resulting from global climate change could lead, inter alia, to abnormally high tides, which could intensify flooding and the erosion of coastal areas and damage infrastructure in islands and low-lying coastal areas,

1. Welcomes the growing attention being given world-wide to the potentially serious effects on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas, of sea-level rise resulting from climate change;

2. Urges the international community to provide effective and timely support to countries affected by sea-level rise, particularly developing countries, in their efforts to develop and implement strategies to protect themselves and their vulnerable natural marine ecosystems from the particular threats of sea-level rise caused by climate change;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Meteorological Organization and, through them, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to take account in their work of the particular situation of islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas, by undertaking further scientific studies and by seeking ways to address the problems of sea-level rise, inter alia, by providing expertise, as requested, in accordance with their specific mandates for improved management of coastal zones;

4. Recommends that the vulnerability of affected countries and their marine ecosystems to sea-level rise be considered during discussions of a draft framework convention on climate, and within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in 1992 and during its preparatory process;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme.

54/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/44/25), annex I.

55/ A/44/463, annex, para. 20.

56/ A/44/673, para. 8 (k).

57/ A/C.2/44/7, annex.

44/207. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Date: 22 December 1989   Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote   Report: A/44/862

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/53 of 6 December 1988, in which it recognized climate change as a common concern of mankind,

Recalling also decision 15/36 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on global climate change, [58]

Noting the message of the Chairman of the Conference on Saving the Ozone Layer, held in London in March 1989, [59] the Declaration adopted at The Hague in March 1989, [60] the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer adopted in May 1989, [61] the relevant parts of the Langkawi Declaration issued by the Commonwealth Heads of Government at their meeting in Malaysia in October 1989, [62] the Declaration adopted at Noordwijk, the Netherlands, by the Ministerial Conference on Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change held on 6 and 7 November 1989, [63] and relevant parts of the Caracas Declaration adopted at the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, [64] held at Caracas from 21 to 23 June 1989,

Noting the relevant declarations and decisions adopted at intergovernmental regional meetings during 1989, including the Amazon Declaration, [65] adopted on 6 May by the Presidents of the States Parties to the Treaty for Amazonian Co-operation at their meeting in Manaus, Brazil, the Declaration of Brasilia, [66] adopted at Brasilia in March, and the relevant parts of the Final Communiqué of the Twentieth South Pacific Forum, held at Tarawa, Kiribati, in July, [67]

Noting also the relevant parts of the Communiqué of 16 July 1989 adopted in Paris at the fifteenth annual economic summit by seven major industrial nations and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, which supported the decision of the World Meteorological Organization to establish a global reference network to detect climate change, agreed that a framework convention on climate was urgently required and recognized that specific protocols with commitments could develop within this framework,

Noting further the conclusions of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade in September 1989, [68] which, *inter alia*, emphasized that necessary and timely action should be taken to deal with climate changes and their consequences within a global framework and, in this context, called for the preparation and adoption of a framework convention on climate on an urgent basis in conformity with General Assembly resolution 43/53,

Recognizing the need for additional research and scientific studies into all sources, causes and effects of climate change,

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[58] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/44/25), annex I.

[59] See UNEP/OzL.Pro.1/5, para. 11.

[60] A/44/340-E/1989/120, annex.

[61] See UNEP/OzL.Pro.1/5, appendix I.

[62] A/44/673, annex.

[63] A/C.2/44/5, annex.

[64] A/44/361, annex.

[65] A/44/275, annex.

[66] A/44/683, annex.

[67] A/44/463, annex.

[68] A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

Noting the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment originates in developed countries, and recognizing therefore that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution,

Recognizing the need for international collaboration with a view to adopting effective measures on the question of climate change, within a global framework and taking into account the particular needs and development priorities of developing countries,

Concerned that the participation of the developing countries in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change remains limited, and stressing the need for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in view of its intergovernmental nature, to do all that it can to ensure adequate participation and governmental involvement in its activities in accordance with United Nations practice,

1. *Emphasizes* the need to address with urgency the question of climate change as reflected in the conclusions of various important international meetings;

2. *Recommends* that Governments, with due consideration of the need for increased scientific knowledge of the sources, causes and impact of climate change and of global, regional and local climates, continue and, wherever possible, increase their activities in support of the World Climate Programme and the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, including the monitoring of atmospheric composition and climate conditions, and further recommends that the international community support efforts by developing countries to participate in these scientific activities;

3. *Urges* Governments, in keeping with their national policies, priorities and regulations, and intergovernmental organizations to collaborate in making every possible effort to limit, reduce and prevent activities that could adversely affect climate, and calls upon non-governmental organizations, industry and other productive sectors to play their due role;

4. *Reaffirms* that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their environmental policies, and also reaffirms their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and the need to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

5. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations system, through the General Assembly, owing to its universal character, is the appropriate forum for concerted political action on global environmental problems;

6. *Welcomes* the joint efforts of the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme in providing support to the urgent work being undertaken by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and its three Working Groups established to assess scientific information on, and the social and economic impact of, climate change and to formulate response strategies;

7. *Invites* all Governments, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to support fully and participate actively in the work of the Intergovernmental Panel;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Trust Fund and the contributions made to it;

9. *Urges* the Intergovernmental Panel to take the necessary steps to ensure the scientific and policy participation of developing countries in its work, and calls upon the international community, in particular the developed countries, to consider contributing generously to the Trust Fund, with a view to financing the participation of experts designated by Governments of developing countries in all the meetings of the Panel, including its working groups and subgroups;

10. Supports the request made by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in its decision 15/36, 69/ that the Executive Director of the Programme, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, begin preparations for negotiations on a framework convention on climate, taking into account the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as the results achieved at international meetings on the subject, including the Second World Climate Conference, and recommends that such negotiations begin as soon as possible after the adoption of the interim report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and that the General Assembly at an early date during its forty-fifth session take a decision recommending ways and means and modalities for further pursuing these negotiations, taking into account the work of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in 1992;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate for the information of delegations the reports of the third and fourth plenary sessions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as its interim report, as official documents of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

12. Urges Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to collaborate in efforts to prepare as a matter of urgency a framework convention on climate, and associated protocols containing concrete commitments in the light of priorities that may be authoritatively identified on the basis of sound scientific knowledge, and taking into account the specific development needs of developing countries;

13. Recommends that Governments and competent intergovernmental organizations consider, while awaiting the outcome of the negotiations, the range of possible options for averting the potentially damaging impacts of climate change, for removing the causes of the phenomenon and for developing programmes for implementing those more appropriate to national needs as outlined in paragraphs 11 (a) to (f) of decision 15/36 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme; 70/

14. Encourages Governments and relevant international organizations to further the development of international funding mechanisms, taking account of proposals for a climate fund and other innovative ideas, bearing in mind the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems, primarily at their source, in accordance with national development goals, objectives and plans, so as to ensure that development priorities are not adversely affected;

15. Decides that the concept of assured access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies for developing countries on favourable terms and its relation to intellectual property rights should be explored in the context of the elaboration of a framework convention on climate with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area;

16. Requests the Secretary-General, in the context of ongoing intergovernmental and other efforts in this field, to continue his support for the formulation and implementation of strategies to respond to climate change;

17. Also requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, as well as intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and scientific institutions with expertise in matters concerning climate;

18. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

19. Decides to include this item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session, without prejudice to the application of the principle of biennialization.

69/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/44/25), annex I.

70/ Ibid.

44/208. United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/863

The General Assembly,

Noting the importance of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities,

Bearing in mind the need for the United Nations Pledging Conference, the principal occasion for Member States and others to announce their contributions to the operational activities of the United Nations system, to continue to be managed as effectively as possible,

Requests the Secretary-General to examine the modalities of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and to make recommendations on future administrative arrangements for the Conference to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990, for transmission to the 1990 Pledging Conference and the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, as appropriate, including the following arrangements:

(a) Sessional arrangements for the Conference, including the possibility of shortening it, and its timing, bearing in mind the budgetary cycles of national Governments;

(b) Procedures for making pledges, including the greater use of written pledges, as appropriate;

(c) Formalization of and rationalization of procedures for the Final Act of the Pledging Conference.

44/209. Fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/863

The General Assembly,

Noting that 1990 will be the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system, which commenced with the establishment of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, the two programmes later consolidated into the United Nations Development Programme,

Taking note of decisions 89/68 of 30 June 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme 71/ and 1989/187 of 28 July 1989 of the Economic and Social Council,

1. Decides to observe, during its forty-fifth session, the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system, in a manner befitting the role and achievements of such co-operation, and that United Nations Day in 1990, Wednesday, 24 October, should be the day for the commemoration of this anniversary;

2. Invites the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, to make the necessary preparations for the celebration of the anniversary, and further invites all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system engaged in technical co-operation to contribute to that end.

71/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 13 (E/1989/32), annex I.

44/210. Future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/863

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, adopted in Bucharest in 1974 [72] and affirmed and expanded at the International Conference on Population in Mexico City in 1984, [73]

Recalling decision 87/30 of 18 June 1987 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, in which the Governing Council welcomed the intention of the United Nations Population Fund to conduct a wide-ranging review and assessment of accumulated population experience in key areas within its mandate, [74]

Recalling also its resolution 43/199 of 20 December 1988, in which it welcomed the review and assessment being conducted by the United Nations Population Fund of its experience in the field of population and requested that an appropriate summary of the main findings, conclusions and recommendations be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Mindful of the diversity in culture and traditions as well as in social, economic and political conditions among countries and respectful of the national sovereignty of all countries to formulate, promote and implement their own population policies,

1. Takes note of the report prepared by the United Nations Population Fund containing the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the review and assessment of population programme experience; [75]

2. Takes note with appreciation of the Amsterdam Declaration on A Better Life for Future Generations, adopted by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-First Century, held at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989; [76]

3. Stresses the importance of taking duly into account the outcome of the Forum in the preparations for and the deliberations of relevant forthcoming United Nations conferences, particularly the proposed international meeting on population in 1994, and in the preparations of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

4. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund:

(a) To bring the results of the Forum to the attention of Governments, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations;

(b) To examine, in particular, the implications for population programmes of the Declaration and to develop further the analysis of resource requirements for international population assistance;

(c) To submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic and Social Council.

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[72] See Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

[73] See Report of the International Conference on Population, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 84.XIII.8 and Corr.1 and 3).

[74] See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 12 (E/1987/25), annex I.

[75] A/44/432, annex.

[76] A/C.2/44/6.

44/211. Comprehensive triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/863

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 41/171 of 5 December 1986, 42/196 of 11 December 1987 and 43/199 of 20 December 1988,

Taking note of the report prepared by the United Nations Population Fund in pursuance to the request contained in General Assembly resolution 43/199 of 20 December 1988, entitled "Review and assessment of population programme experience", [77]

Reaffirming the exclusive responsibility of the Government of the recipient country for formulating its national development plan, priorities or objectives, as set out in the consensus of 1970 contained in the annex to its resolution 2688 (XXV), and emphasizing that the integration of the operational activities of the United Nations system with national plans and objectives would enhance the impact and relevance of those activities,

Reaffirming also that national plans and priorities constitute the only viable frame of reference for the national programming of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming further that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, *inter alia*, their universality, voluntary and grant nature, neutrality and multilateralism, and ability to respond to the needs of the developing countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of the developing countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

Recognizing the different and complex situations and conditions that exist among developing countries and the consequent need for the activities of the United Nations development system to respond effectively to them,

Recognizing the urgent and specific needs of the least developed countries,

Aware of the acute problems of island and land-locked developing countries and their particular needs for development to overcome their economic difficulties,

Recalling the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, [78]

Recalling also its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988 on the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America,

Concerned about the worsening economic and social situation of many developing countries,

Stressing the need for a significant increase in real terms in the overall resources available for development co-operation, taking into account the economic problems of developing countries, the economic capacities of developed countries and recent developments in international relations, which may have an impact on resources available for development, and emphasizing in this respect the need to increase the grant element of development co-operation resources,

Concerned that the resources available for operational activities are insufficient in relation to the requirements of developing countries,

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[77] A/44/432, annex.

[78] Resolution S-13/2, annex.

Stressing the consequent need for a substantial increase in resources for operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries, and emphasizing the special needs of the least developed countries,

Recalling the role of the United Nations Development Programme as the central funding mechanism for the United Nations system of technical co-operation, the full potential of which has not yet been realized,

Recognizing the need to reorient operational activities in order to strengthen and utilize fully national capacities in all aspects of the programme and project cycle,

Stressing that co-ordination in funding arrangements and procedures of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should minimize the administrative and financial burden on recipient Governments in their endeavour effectively to monitor and co-ordinate programmes and projects, and should maximize their complementarities and avoid duplication, so as to increase the positive impact of such activities on the development of developing countries,

Stressing that government/national execution and full utilization of national capacities would contribute to ensuring that programmes and projects are managed in an integrated manner and to promote their long-term sustainability and wider impact in the development process,

Emphasizing the need to increase and strengthen the promotion and implementation of technical co-operation among developing countries on a priority basis, through the rapid and full implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, 79/ in order to enhance the capacities and collective self-reliance of developing countries,

Emphasizing also the need to further decentralize capacity and authority in the United Nations system to the country level in order to increase responsiveness to the needs of developing countries, enhance coherent and efficient programming and resource utilization, achieve the objectives of programmes and projects, and strengthen and utilize national capacity,

Emphasizing further that the range and quantity of skills and expertise assembled by the United Nations system at the country level, under the team leadership of the resident co-ordinator, should correspond to the multisectoral and sectoral technical backstopping needs and requirements of developing countries and within the framework of the respective government programme of co-operation of the United Nations system, rather than to the institutional structure of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the need to promote the full integration of women in all aspects of the development process in accordance with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 80/

Affirming also the need to promote the survival, protection and development of children and youth and the full integration of their concerns in the development process of the developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of regional, interregional and global co-operation for solving common problems in the light of current concern for global, regional and subregional problems,

Affirming the responsibility of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation for leadership in promoting the coherence, co-ordination and effectiveness of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

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79/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum).

80/ See Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

Welcoming the positive reaction of the governing bodies to the recommendations contained in the report on the case studies undertaken in 1987 and in the subsequent General Assembly resolution 42/196 of 11 December 1987,

Taking note with appreciation of the decision adopted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination concerning the role and functioning of the United Nations development system in the 1990s in April 1989, particularly the unequivocal resolve of its members to continue to adapt, both individually and collectively, to present needs, evolving circumstances and challenges, in the developing countries,

1. Takes note with interest of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation for the triennial policy review of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, 81/ including the report on the integrated country reviews on the functioning of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system; 82/

2. Reiterates that the recipient Governments have the sole responsibility for the co-ordination of external assistance and the principal responsibility for its design and management and that the exercise of those responsibilities is crucial to the optimal use of external assistance and to the strengthening and utilization of national capacity;

3. Stresses that, in order to attain the goal of self-reliance in the developing countries through the strengthening of national capacities, the operational activities of the United Nations system should emphasize the human dimension of development, in particular through education, training and the development of human resources, and the need to reach the poorest and most vulnerable sections of societies and should have a positive impact on the overall quality of life and development;

4. Reaffirms the need for priority allocation of scarce grant resources to programmes and projects in low-income countries, particularly the least developed countries;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his report on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries a section analysing the role that operational activities for development could play in that area;

6. Stresses the need for maximum participation of populations, local communities and organizations, including national non-governmental organizations, in the development process, and encourages, at the request of Governments, promotion of participation at the grass-roots level and the productive sectors within the operational activities of the United Nations system;

7. Reiterates the importance attached to the integration of women in United Nations development programmes as participants in all aspects of the development process and calls on the funding, technical and specialized agencies to intensify efforts to increase the participation of women, particularly those from developing countries;

8. Emphasizes the protection and support of children as integral to the development process and recognizes the need for education and the promotion of opportunities for youth and to reflect the concerns of children and youth in development co-operation programmes of the United Nations system;

9. Calls upon the international community, in particular donor countries, for a real and significant increase in resources for operational activities for development on a continuous, predictable and assured basis, and urges all countries to increase their voluntary contributions for operational activities for development;

10. Urges developed countries, in particular those countries whose overall performance is not commensurate with their capacity, taking into account established official development assistance targets, and present levels of contributions to substantially increase their official development assistance, including contributions to operational activities of the United Nations system;

81/ A/44/324-E/1989/106 and Add.1-4.

82/ A/44/324-E/1989/106/Add.2.

11. *Emphasizes* the primary importance attached to funding through core resources in operational activities for development, and at the same time recognizes the value of special-purpose grant resources, provided they are designed as a means to ensure additional resource flows, and their projects are coherently and effectively integrated in the technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations system, in conformity with each country's national development plan and programme and in accordance with the respective mandates of programmes and organizations;

12. *Stresses* the value of the concept of central funding of technical co-operation through the United Nations Development Programme in order to promote co-ordination and responsiveness to national priorities through the country programming system and urges all Governments to channel the maximum possible share of resources available for multilateral technical co-operation through the United Nations Development Programme;

13. *Emphasizes* the need for full utilization of national capacities in all aspects of the programming processes and project cycle of operational activities;

14. *Stresses* the need, in this context, to improve the operational activities of the United Nations system, in particular with respect to programming, simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures governing the programming processes and project cycles, decentralization of authority, role of the country office structures and reorientation of execution modalities, in order to enable the recipient Governments to exercise their management and co-ordination responsibilities and strengthen their national capacities;

15. *Emphasizes* that the United Nations system at the country level should be structured and composed in such a way that it corresponds to ongoing and projected co-operation programmes rather than to the institutional structure of the United Nations system and, to this end, decides:

(*a*) That the country offices and the resident co-ordinators should effectively provide ongoing multidisciplinary technical advice and support to the Government in its programming and executing responsibilities;

(*b*) To reinforce the team-leadership capacity of the resident co-ordinator within the United Nations system at the country level for the integration of the sectoral inputs of the system and for the effective and coherent co-ordination of the response of the United Nations system to the national programme framework, through, *inter alia*:

(i) A clarified and strengthened mandate from the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 32/197, 41/171 and 42/196;

(ii) The effective co-ordination of technical advice and input from the United Nations system;

(iii) Closer co-operation of the field representation of the United Nations system at the country level with the resident co-ordinator;

(*c*) To request the Director-General to include in his annual report on operational activities for development, in 1991, an analysis of possible ways and means of providing multidisciplinary technical advice from the United Nations system at the country level, including the concept of multidisciplinary teams and their ability to provide effective and flexible assistance, taking into account the need to maximize the utilization of the capacities of the country offices and field representations of the United Nations system and the varied situations and needs of the developing countries;

(*d*) To request all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to make, without delay, the necessary arrangements, in co-operation with host Governments and without additional costs to developing countries, to establish common premises at the country level, and to request the Director-General to include in his annual reports on operational activities information on progress made in that area;

16. Recognizes the urgent need to improve the field representation of the United Nations system in accordance with the functions set out in the present resolution, and requests the Director-General to present a report containing comprehensive information, drawing on all relevant reports on the field representation of the United Nations system, and to make specific recommendations for improvements and increased effectiveness in line with the objectives of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, and requests the executive heads of all the organizations concerned to co-operate fully in the preparation of that report by providing the relevant information;

17. Calls for more integrated and co-ordinated programming of United Nations system co-operation, in which programming processes would be based on an overall national programme framework for operational activities for development to be prepared by the recipient Government with a view to submitting it to the United Nations system for support and funding by organizations of the system, whose response would be co-ordinated by the resident co-ordinator, and decides that:

(*a*) Governments should formulate, in accordance with their own development plans and priorities, integrated national programme frameworks setting out co-operation requirements from the United Nations system; this would enable the United Nations system to support more effectively the development priorities of developing countries and to be more country-focused, and would facilitate the development of a programme approach, through the clear definition of national objectives and systematic analysis of development problems and constraints;

(*b*) The organizations of the United Nations system should adapt their programming processes so as to be based upon those national programme frameworks and the needs and practices of recipient Governments;

(*c*) Programme cycles of all funding agencies of the United Nations system should be harmonized with and adapted to the planning periods of national Governments, and further consideration should be given to the introduction of budgetary cycles on a rolling cycle basis;

(*d*) The need for a shift from project to programme approaches implies that all relevant governing bodies, in particular the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, should develop more programme-oriented mechanisms for the provision of technical co-operation, with a view to allowing more flexible and effective support of national programmes;

(*e*) Non-emergency food aid channelled through the United Nations system should be programmed coherently so as to ensure its full integration with the development programmes of the Government;

(*f*) Organizations participating in programming should be invited to increase their efforts directed towards integrated programming under the leadership of Governments;

(*g*) To request the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to conduct an independent study aimed at developing, among other possible ways to improve the United Nations system's co-ordination at the country level, the concept of a document containing the United Nations system's integrated operational response, at the country level, to the national programme framework of the recipient Government for operational activities for development, which would give greater coherence to existing programming instruments, and to submit this study to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, including an analysis containing his views on the impact of this approach, in particular on the role of the resident co-ordinator, on the leadership role of the United Nations Development Programme, and on the relationship and relevance of such an approach *vis-à-vis* the existing co-ordinating mechanisms of the United Nations system at the country level, such as National Technical Co-operation Assessment and Programmes and round tables, as well as consultative groups, and possible ways for the implementation of the relevant elements contained therein;

18. Decides that, in order fully to enable Governments to assume the execution of programmes and projects funded by the United Nations system for development, the following changes will be undertaken:

(*a*) The present rules and procedures for government/national execution should be adapted, as appropriate, to promote and maximize the utilization and strengthening of national capacities while enabling Governments to make effective use of the expertise available within the United Nations system in the implementation of programmes and projects;

(*b*) Procedures pertaining to programme and project formulation, design, appraisal, implementation, procurement, reporting, monitoring and evaluation should be simplified and harmonized, taking into account costs involved for recipient Governments and the United Nations system, at both the country and headquarters levels, and on the basis of consultation with recipient Governments;

(*c*) Governing bodies should review existing budget, audit and other relevant practices with a view to taking specific decisions on measures designed to promote and maximize the utilization of national capacities through government/national execution, a more programme-oriented approach and the improved provision of technical advice and backstopping;

19. *Considers* that, in the context of the application of government/national execution of programmes and projects, as set out in paragraph 18 above, the participation of specialized agencies and technical entities of the United Nations system in operational activities should be redefined towards, in particular, the provision of technical support to Governments on a multisectoral and sectoral basis, as well as a supportive technical role in the project cycle, as requested by Governments;

20. *Requests* all organs and organizations of the United Nations system to improve their ability to provide Governments at the country level with information on the capacities and needs of other developing countries, in the required detail so as to enable greater integration in programme and project formulation and implementation of technical co-operation among developing countries, with a view to strengthening capacities of developing countries;

21. *Stresses* the need to attach high priority to increasing substantially procurement from developing countries in order to promote collective self-reliance, while paying due respect to the principles of international competitive bidding, and, in this regard, emphasizes the importance for all parts of the United Nations system to set specific goals for increasing procurement from developing countries;

22. *Acknowledges* the commitment to procurement from under-utilized major donor countries and recommends the implementation of the relevant proposals of the Director-General in accordance with the principles of international competitive bidding;

23. *Recommends*, within the framework of a more decentralized and strengthened capacity of the United Nations system at the country level, the delegation of authority from the headquarters to the country level by the organs and organizations of the United Nations system in order to develop a country-focused approach and to ensure maximum utilization and strengthening of national capacities and, in this regard, calls upon them to introduce the following changes:

(*a*) Within the broad multi-year programmes and projects approved by governing bodies, approval authority for specific programmes and projects should, to the maximum extent possible, be delegated to the country level, in support of improvement of programme and project appraisal capacity, and field offices should fully exercise it with a view to improving speed, quality and efficiency of implementation;

(*b*) During implementation of the overall programmes approved by governing bodies, country offices should have the flexibility for budgetary revisions of projects during implementation;

24. *Reaffirms* the established principles of accountability within the operational activities for development and, while maintaining the ultimate accountability of the executive heads of the funding organizations, stresses the need to redefine and adapt working mechanisms for ensuring full accountability in the light of the reorientation of the United Nations development system towards, in particular, government/national execution, decentralization, delegation of authority and adoption of a more programme-oriented approach as noted in paragraphs 15, 17, 18 and 23 above, and for this purpose recommends the following:

(a) The executive heads of the funding organizations of the United Nations system should make specific proposals to their governing bodies on ways and means of ensuring accountability through rationalizing and streamlining their existing systems, in the context of harmonization and simplification of procedures, including the possibility of conferring on the country offices a greater role in ensuring accountability;

(b) Recipient Governments should take the necessary steps to improve their capacity to satisfy the accountability requirements of their executing role, including financial reporting and the audit function, for operational activities for development and, in this regard, the funding organizations should provide appropriate technical support;

(c) All specialized and technical agencies, in the context of the review of their budget, audit and other relevant practices referred to in paragraph 18 (c) above, should take specific measures to achieve a greater degree of accountability and transparency for the use of funds in operational activities;

(d) Governing bodies of the relevant organizations should exercise their oversight function more effectively by improving their working mechanisms;

25. Encourages the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to continue to consider the question of successor arrangements for agency support costs from the standpoint of how best to meet the needs of developing countries and to foster co-ordination and coherence within the United Nations system, taking into account the need to ensure maximum utilization of national capacity through, in particular, government/national execution of projects, a more programme-oriented approach and regular and timely provision of technical advice and backstopping by agencies at the country level, as stated in paragraphs 17, 18 and 19 above;

26. Requests the executive heads of the United Nations funding and technical agencies to re-examine their organizational structures and staff deployment in support of the requirements of decentralization to the country offices, in particular with a view to redeploying personnel and effecting economies at headquarters;

27. Stresses the vital importance of the full, co-ordinated and timely implementation of all modifications required of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as mentioned in the above paragraphs;

28. Decides that the implementation of the present resolution in all the above-mentioned areas by the United Nations system should be accomplished as early as possible, and requests the Director-General to submit a proposed three-year schedule for the implementation of the resolution by all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 and to draw attention to recommendations on which he considers additional guidance is required, particularly those facilitating the full implementation of the present resolution, and make available the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation containing his recommendations for the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development; [83]

29. Requests the Director-General to submit, for the next three years, annual reports on the implementation of the present resolution, on a consolidated system-wide basis, to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session;

30. Calls upon States members of the governing bodies of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system consistently to ensure full implementation of the provisions contained in the present resolution;

31. Further calls upon the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to adopt the necessary adjustments required to implement the provisions of paragraphs 15, 17, 18 and 20 through 24 above and to prepare information on measures taken for inclusion in the Director-General's annual reports to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, starting in 1991;

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[83] A/44/324-E/1989/106/Add.3.

32. Requests the executive heads of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Director-General in the implementation of the present resolution, including, in particular, the preparation and implementation of the schedule referred to in paragraph 28 above;

33. Reaffirms the provision contained in General Assembly resolution 32/197 concerning the representation of developing countries at the executive management and other central decision-making levels of secretariat structures in the area of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and requests the Director-General to include, in his next annual report to the Economic and Social Council, a section on the implementation of this provision;

34. Requests the Director-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in the context of the triennial policy review, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the present resolution and to make appropriate recommendations.

44/212. International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

Date: 22 December 1989
Adopted without a vote
Meeting: 85
Report: A/44/746/Add.11

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling also its resolution 43/195 of 20 December 1988, Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/47 of 27 May 1988 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/10 of 2 March 1989 [84] concerning extreme poverty,

Realizing that insufficient attention has been paid to the human phenomenon of extreme poverty in developing countries, which frequently eludes international and intergovernmental action and current statistical analysis,

Realizing also that poverty, while not a new human phenomenon, has increased sharply, reaching alarming proportions in developing countries, threatening the very socio-political fabric of those countries and undermining peace and harmony,

Deeply concerned that more than one billion people throughout the world, mostly in developing countries, are still living in abject poverty and misery, with hunger, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy and premature death as an integral part of their lives,

Deeply concerned also about the sharp falls in living standards, incomes, employment levels, and health, nutritional and educational standards that have aggravated widespread poverty in both the urban and rural areas of most developing countries,

Noting that the eradication of poverty in developing countries is one of the most important development objectives shared by both developing and developed countries, requiring national and international action,

Noting also that the eradication of poverty, as a national objective, has merited the highest priority in domestic policies and national development efforts of developing countries and that specific programmes are needed to solve this problem,

Aware that the difficult economic situation of developing countries, exacerbated by specific aspects of international economic conditions, having adverse consequences, have hindered the development process in those countries and their capacity to undertake social and economic programmes for the eradication of poverty,

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[84] Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

Aware also that the eradication of poverty is made more difficult by a range of factors in the international economic environment, which impede growth and development in developing countries, *inter alia*, the worsening in the terms of trade, the persistence of protectionism, a sharp decline in financial and capital flows, high real interest rates, depressed prices for many commodities and the heavy burden of external debt,

Stressing that in developing countries there is a strong relationship between poverty, development and the environment, which requires concerted action, at all levels, to ensure comprehensive and effective solutions aimed at the eradication of poverty,

Emphasizing that the very large number of people in poverty in developing countries is a challenge to the international community and, at the same time, a potential resource which, through new and imaginative approaches to the eradication of poverty in developing countries, could be integrated into the development process and become an engine for growth and development in those countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries; [85]

2. *Recognizes* that a supportive international economic environment, together with a growth-oriented development approach, is crucial to the successful efforts of developing countries in dealing with the eradication of poverty;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to strengthen its work, on a priority basis, towards action-oriented programmes with short-term, medium-term and long-term approaches, for the eradication of poverty in support of developing countries' own efforts;

4. *Invites* the international community to adopt specific measures designed to increase financial flows to developing countries, including official development assistance, in order to strengthen the efforts of those countries to eradicate poverty;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to co-ordinate urgent appropriate actions for the formulation, in co-operation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other multilateral bodies, of improved and enhanced action-oriented technical co-operation programmes for the eradication of poverty within the framework of the organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with the policies, priorities and strategies of those countries;

6. *Invites* Governments to include in the preparatory process for the proposed United Nations conference on environment and development in 1992, and in the conference itself, the vital issue of the eradication of poverty, integrated with relevant environmental issues and with a view to strengthening international co-operation on environment and development;

7. *Requests* the Committee for Development Planning, taking into account the fact that the question of the eradication of poverty has been included as one of the priority aspects of development in the recommended outline for the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, [86] to submit to the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, at its session to be held from 4 to 15 June 1990, concrete proposals for action on the eradication of poverty in developing countries in the light of this resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the regional commissions, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report and to its forty-sixth session a comprehensive report containing, *inter alia*:

(*a*) An analysis of the diversified impact of those adverse international economic conditions on the intensification of poverty in developing countries;

(*b*) A summary of the experience of developing countries concerning the eradication of poverty;

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[85] A/44/467.

[86] See A/C.2/44/L.11, annex.

(*c*) Specific recommendations for effective policy measures for the urgent and permanent eradication of poverty, in accordance with the present resolution;

(*d*) An account on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions an item entitled "International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries".

44/213. *Developing human resources for development*

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/746/Add.11

The General Assembly,

Affirming that the human being is at the centre of all development activities,

Recognizing that human resources development is a broad concept encompassing many components and requiring integrated and concerted strategies, policies, plans and programmes to ensure the development of the full potential of human beings,

Recalling resolution 40/213 of 17 December 1985 on the role of qualified national personnel in the social and economic development of developing countries,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/73 of 23 July 1986 and 1987/81 of 8 July 1987 on the development of human resources,

Emphasizing that education and the acquisition and upgrading of skills, as well as continued technical training, are inextricably linked to the economic growth and sustained development of all countries, in particular, developing countries,

Stressing the importance of international co-operation in supporting and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries and, in this context, stressing also the valuable role that technical co-operation, particularly among developing countries, can play,

Deeply concerned that the negative impact of the international economic situation of the 1980s on developing countries, and the resulting adjustment measures, have led to significant cuts in national expenditures, including expenditures in sectors crucial to the development of human resources, and in this regard, that prolonged reduction of investment in human resources development will have grave implications for sustained growth and development,

1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/120 of 28 July 1989 on the development of human resources;

2. *Welcomes* the contributions to the elaboration of the concept of human resources development made by the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development in Africa, [87] the Jakarta Plan of Action on human resources development in the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, [88] the African Alternative Framework for Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-economic Recovery and Transformation, [89] and the communiqué of the tenth meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Grande Anse; [90]

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[87] A/43/430, annex I.

[88] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 11* (E/1988/35), chap. IV, resolution 274 (XLIV) of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

[89] A/44/315, annex.

[90] A/44/477, annex.

3. _Emphasizes_ that efforts for human resources development should optimize all means for the overall development of human beings so that they may, individually and collectively, be capable of improving their standard of living;

4. _Also emphasizes_ that it is within this objective that economic growth and sustained development should be pursued and that human resources development in itself is a specific means to achieve specific economic goals;

5. _Further emphasizes_ the need to continue to strengthen and expand the human resources base of developing countries in order to enable them to face the challenges of development and accelerated technological change so as to achieve sustained development;

6. _Stresses_ the need for demand-oriented strategies for human resources in order to encourage programmes aimed at inspiring people to upgrade their knowledge and skills and making it possible for them to fulfil their aspirations, and, in this context, stresses further the need to pay attention to employment constraints that impinge upon the most vulnerable groups;

7. _Also stresses_ the critical importance of developing human resources at all levels and the strengthening of the scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries in order to overcome present economic challenges and to take advantage of the opportunities unfolding in the world economy;

8. _Reaffirms_ that education and training of nationals, including the most vulnerable groups, are an integral and the most important part of human resources development, and stresses that the flow of resources to developing countries for these activities needs to be increased;

9. _Stresses_ the need for human resources development strategies to encompass supportive measures in such vital and related areas as health, nutrition, water, sanitation, housing and population;

10. _Also stresses_ that the public sector is an essential element in the growth and development of developing countries and, therefore, in the process of making the public sector more effective, it is desirable that efforts be made to foster new and productive employment opportunities so as to minimize any adverse impact on overall employment levels;

11. _Further stresses_ that policies, plans and programmes in developing countries for human resources development should focus, _inter alia_, on generating employment in all sectors, including self-employment and entrepreneurship;

12. _Emphasizes_ the need, in formulating strategies and programmes for human resources development, to intensify efforts for the full integration of women in the development process and to create opportunities for them, as well as to intensify efforts for the full integration of, and to create opportunities for, youth and the poor in the development process, both as beneficiaries and as agents of development;

13. _Also emphasizes_ the importance of human resources development in enhancing the endogenous capacity-building of the developing countries in the fields of science and technology;

14. _Further emphasizes_ the vital importance of qualified nationals in enhancing capacity-building in developing countries and, in this context, calls upon the international community to pay due attention to the serious problem of the brain drain from developing countries;

15. _Agrees_ that internationally supported structural adjustment programmes should be designed and formulated in order to have, _inter alia_, a positive impact on human resources development in developing countries;

16. _Calls upon_ the international community, including the multilateral financial and development institutions, to support the efforts of developing countries in human resources development, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, through, _inter alia_, operational activities of the United Nations;

17. *Invites* the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, to take the present resolution into account in the formulation of the new Strategy;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on human resources development, including an assessment of the negative impact of the current economic situation facing developing countries in their efforts for human resources development, recommendations for policy measures to promote human resources development in developing countries and ways and means of increasing the support of the international community, in particular, developed countries, for human resources development in developing countries, taking into account, *inter alia*, the report requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1989/120 and the results of the World Conference on Education for All, to be held at Bangkok in March 1990.

44/214. Specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Vote: 144-0-5 (recorded) Report: A/44/746/Add.2

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolutions 31/157 of 21 December 1976, 32/191 of 19 December 1977, 33/150 of 20 December 1978, 34/198 of 19 December 1979, 35/58 of 5 December 1980, 36/175 of 17 December 1981, 39/209 of 18 December 1984, 40/183 of 17 December 1985 and 42/174 of 11 December 1987 and other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

Reiterating the specific actions related to the particular needs of the land-locked developing countries set out in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III) of 19 May 1972, 91/ 98 (IV) of 31 May 1976, 92/ 123 (V) of 3 June 1979, 93/ and 137 (VI) of 2 July 1983 94/ and Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI) of 27 September 1985, 95/

Noting that most land-locked developing countries are among the very poorest of the developing countries and that, of the twenty-one land-locked developing countries, fifteen are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit, transport and trans-shipment costs and risks impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource mobilization of the land-locked developing countries and therefor adversely affect their growth and socio-economic development,

Recognizing also that the geographical situation of land-locked developing countries is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, 96/

91/ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

92/ *Ibid*., *Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

93/ *Ibid*., *Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

94/ *Ibid*., *Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

95/ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/40/15), vol. II, Sect. I.

96/ See TD/350.

Recalling also the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted on 10 December 1982, 97/

Noting that agreed bilateral, subregional and regional co-operative arrangements could make a contribution to improving the transit-transport systems in the land-locked countries and in transit developing countries,

Recognizing that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

Recognizing also that the implementation of accepted international conventions on transit trade would contribute to the elimination of some of the bottle-necks that are currently restricting subregional and regional transit traffic,

Noting with concern that the international support measures taken thus far have not adequately addressed the problems of land-locked developing countries,

1. *Reaffirms* the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with international law;

2. *Appeals* to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolutions 63 (III), 98/ 98 (IV), 99/ 123 (V) 100/ and 137 (VI) 101/ and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, 102/ in General Assembly resolutions 39/209, 40/183 and 42/174, in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 103/ in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries 104/ and in other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

3. *Agrees* that measures to deal with the transit problems of land-locked developing countries require effective co-operation and agreed collaboration between those countries and the neighbouring transit States;

4. *Urges* the international community, in particular donor countries and multilateral financial and development organizations, to provide land-locked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and transit infrastructure and facilities, including alternative routes;

5. *Emphasizes* that assistance for the improvement of transport and transit facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategy of the land-locked developing countries and that donor assistance should consequently take into account the requirement for long-term restructuring of the economies of the land-locked developing countries, including, as appropriate, the promotion of import-substituting industries producing high-bulk, low-value goods and developing high-value, low-bulk goods for export;

97/ *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

98/ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Third Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.D.4), annex I.A.

99/ *Ibid*., *Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

100/ *Ibid*., *Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

101/ *Ibid*., *Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

102/ See TD/350.

103/ Resolution 35/56, annex.

104/ *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

6. Invites transit countries and the land-locked developing countries to continue to co-operate effectively in the fields, inter alia, of transport and communications;

7. Calls upon the appropriate multilateral and bilateral international and technical assistance institutions to take into account such co-operative arrangements between the land-locked developing countries and the neighbouring transit States;

8. Invites Member States to ratify and implement, as appropriate, the relevant provisions of the international conventions on transit trade;

9. Invites land-locked and transit developing countries to promote bilateral, subregional and regional arrangements, as appropriate and in their mutual interest, designed to facilitate transit traffic;

10. Appeals to the international community to make available to all transit and land-locked developing countries, as required and on appropriate terms, including, inter alia, concessional arrangements, new scientific and technological know-how relating to specific transit-transport and communications problems;

11. Appeals to the international community and, in particular, donor countries, multilateral financial and development institutions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to extend all possible support to land-locked developing countries in their efforts to undertake economic measures and policies designed to promote a pattern of growth that renders their economies less vulnerable to adverse consequences of their land-locked situation;

12. Urges the international development bodies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, to expand further their support to the land-locked developing countries, including technical assistance programmes in the transport and communications sectors of those countries;

13. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to carry out and intensify further the technical co-operation activities of the Conference in the area of transit and transport, in accordance with paragraph 9 of Conference resolution 137 (VI) and paragraph 10 of Trade and Development Board resolution 319 (XXXI); 105/

14. Also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, for the purpose referred to in paragraph 12 above, to continue to seek adequate resources and voluntary contributions to enable him, if requested by the Governments concerned, to assist land-locked and transit developing countries in those efforts;

15. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make recommendations, in the context of the preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, on the problems of the land-locked developing countries with a view to rendering their economies less vulnerable to the adverse consequences of their land-locked situation;

16. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries, 106/ submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/174, and requests him to prepare another report, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

105/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/40/15), vol. II, Sect. I.

106/ A/44/588, annex.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/214:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Angola, India, Iran, Pakistan, United States.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Swaziland.

44/215. Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

Date:	22 December 1989	Meeting:	85
Vote:	118-23-2 (recorded)	Report:	A/44/746/Add.2

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 152 (VI) of 2 July 1983 107/ on rejection of coercive economic measures, and the principles and rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and paragraph 7 (iii) of the Ministerial Declaration adopted on 29 November 1982 by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement at their thirty-eighth session, 108/

107/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6) part one, sect. A.

108/ See General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Basic Instruments and Selected Documents, Twenty-ninth Supplement (Sales No. GATT/1983-1), document L/5424.

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984, 40/185 of 17 December 1985, 41/165 of 5 December 1986 and 42/173 of 11 December 1987, and considering that further work needs to be undertaken in order to implement them,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive measures adversely affects the economies and development efforts of developing countries and that, in some cases, those measures have worsened, creating a negative impact on international economic co-operation,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries; 109/

2. *Calls upon* the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures in order to eliminate the use of coercive measures against developing countries, which have been increasing and have taken new forms;

3. *Deplores* the fact that some developed countries continue to apply and, in some cases, have increased the scope and magnitude of economic measures that have the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of developing countries subject to those measures;

4. *Calls upon* the developed countries to refrain from exercising political coercion through the application of economic instruments with the purpose of inducing changes in the economic or social system, as well as in the domestic or foreign policy, of other countries;

5. *Reaffirms* that developed countries should refrain from threatening or applying trade and financial restrictions, blockades, embargoes and other economic sanctions, incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of undertakings contracted multilaterally and bilaterally, against developing countries as a form of political and economic coercion that affects their political, economic and social development;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to designate an identifiable unit within the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to collect pertinent information on economic measures taken by developed countries as a means of coercion against developing countries, which unit should receive and assess such information and produce a periodic report with recommendations for the consideration by the General Assembly;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/215:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain*, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

109/ A/44/510.

Abstaining: Greece, Malta.

Absent: Angola, Belize, Comoros, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Hungary, India*, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Seychelles, Swaziland.

44/216. International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/746/Add.2

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/184 of 17 December 1985, 41/166 of 5 December 1986 and 42/172 of 11 December 1987 and its decision 43/439 of 20 December 1988 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations carried out in 1989 relating to the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology; 110/

2. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit a complete report, based on the outcome of consultations, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session so as to enable the Assembly to take appropriate action on the negotiations on the draft code of conduct.

44/217. Trade embargo against Nicaragua

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Vote: 82-2-47 (recorded)	Report: A/44/746/Add.2

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/188 of 17 December 1985, 41/164 of 5 December 1986, 42/176 of 11 December 1987 and 43/185 of 20 December 1988, as well as its resolutions 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988 and 43/210 of 20 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the trade embargo against Nicaragua, 111/

1. Deplores the continuation of the trade embargo contrary to its resolutions 40/188, 41/164, 42/176 and 43/185 and to the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986, 112/ and once again requests that those measures be immediately revoked;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

110/ A/44/554.

111/ A/44/581.

112/ See Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports, 1986, p. 14.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/217:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ethiopia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Fiji, France, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Niger, Oman, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain*, Sri Lanka, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yemen.

Absent: Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Swaziland, Thailand.

44/218. *Commodities*

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Vote: 146-0-2 (recorded) Report: A/44/746/Add.2

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Conference resolutions 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on the Integrated Programme for Commodities, 113/ 124 (V) of 3 June 1979, 114/ 155 (VI), 156 (VI) and 157 (VI) of 2 July 1983, 115/ and the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, 116/

Recognizing the need for better functioning of commodity markets and the desirability of stable and more predictable conditions in commodity trade, the avoidance of excessive price fluctuations and the search for long-term solutions to commodity problems,

Bearing in mind that commodity exports continue to play a key role in the economies of developing countries as a whole, in particular by making a crucial contribution to their export revenues and investments and to the reactivation of their growth and development,

Expressing concern at the difficult situation faced by developing countries in the area of commodities,

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

113/ See *Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fourth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.II.D.10 and corrigendum), part one, sect. A.

114/ *Ibid.*, *Fifth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.II.D.14), part one, sect. A.

115/ *Ibid.*, *Sixth Session*, vol. I, *Report and Annexes* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

116/ See TD/350.

Bearing in mind that developing countries, in particular the least developed and commodity-dependent developing countries, have felt the most severe impact of the commodity price situation,

Welcoming the entry into force on 19 June 1989 of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities 117/ and expressing the hope that its establishment, in full compliance with the provisions of the Agreement, will provide a positive impetus towards long-term solutions to the commodity problems of developing countries,

1. Stresses the urgent need for appropriate and early action to address the present world situation in the area of commodities;

2. Expresses its concern at the negative effects of the long-term downward trend of commodity prices on the economic development of the developing countries, which hinders their efforts to improve the living conditions of their peoples and to redress the increasing levels of poverty;

3. Stresses the need for all countries, according to their economic capacity and their weight in the world economy, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions and other relevant organizations to undertake measures for the diversification of the commodity economy of developing countries and to ensure greater participation of those countries in the processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation, of commodities, and, in this context, stresses the importance of market access for commodities from developing countries and of improved market transparency;

4. Recognizes that decisions on diversification are primarily the responsibility of developing countries, emphasizes, in that context, the need for continued implementation of their diversification programmes, bearing in mind, inter alia, the long-term evolution of market conditions and the linkage between diversification efforts and market access, and invites developed countries, international financial institutions and other relevant organizations to extend financial support to such diversification programmes;

5. Notes with concern that a further decline in commodity prices and commodity export earnings, as well as the long-term deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries, in particular the least developed and the commodity-dependent ones, would hinder any prospect of sustained growth and development for those countries;

6. Expresses its conviction that more stable market conditions for commodities would be conducive to the social and economic development of developing countries and could, inter alia, contribute to the international campaign against illicit production, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs, thus supporting the efforts undertaken by countries to combat such illicit activities;

7. Recognizes the need for a better functioning of commodity markets and the desirability of achieving stable and more predictable conditions in commodity trade and of avoiding excessive fluctuations of prices, and urges between producers and consumers co-operation with a view to improving the functioning of existing international commodity agreements or arrangements and/or, as appropriate, negotiating other commodity agreements or arrangements, in line with the relevant provisions of the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session; 118/

8. Urges all parties involved to meet agreed commitments and work for a balanced approach to the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round so as to ensure that their successful conclusion brings about further expansion and liberalization in trade in commodities, taking into account the special and differential treatment for developing countries, as well as all other principles contained in the Punta del Este Ministerial Declaration;

9. Recognizes the urgent need to address the grave problem of shortfalls in export earnings in the commodities of developing countries and, in this regard, notes that a special session of the Trade and Development Board will be devoted to compensatory financing of these shortfalls;

117/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

118/ See TD/350.

10. *Calls upon* those countries which have ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities 119/ to contribute to making both accounts of the Fund fully operational as soon as possible, in full compliance with the provisions of the Agreement and, in this connection, welcomes the significant voluntary contributions made to the second account of the Fund and expresses the hope that further contributions will be forthcoming;

11. *Invites* all countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities that have not yet ratified the Agreement, to do so as soon as possible, thereby contributing to the improvement of market conditions to the benefit of both producers and consumers;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of the commodity-dependent developing countries;

13. *Decides* to include the question of commodities in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/218:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Swaziland.

44/219. Report of the Trade and Development Board

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/746/Add.2

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, 120/ on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Final Act adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987, 121/

119/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

120/ See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

121/ See TD/350.

Recalling also its resolution 43/188 of 20 December 1988 on the report of the Trade and Development Board,

Noting that the Trade and Development Report, 1989 122/ has made a constructive contribution to the examination by the Trade and Development Board, at the first part of its thirty-sixth session, of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, as well as to the Board's consideration of the debt and development problems of the developing countries,

1. Takes note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-fifth session 123/ and the first part of its thirty-sixth session, 124/ expresses appreciation of the constructive spirit permeating recent deliberations of the Board and invites all parties to give effect to its resolutions and decisions;

2. Welcomes the efforts made by Governments and the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to strengthen the debates of the Trade and Development Board on the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, and further welcomes Board resolution 374 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989 125/ on that topic;

3. Also welcomes the significant contribution made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the search for durable solutions to the problem of external indebtedness of developing countries, and further welcomes Trade and Development Board resolution 375 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989 126/ on debt and development problems of developing countries;

4. Welcomes Trade and Development Board decision 367 (XXXV) of 17 March 1989 127/ on protectionism and structural adjustment, and urges the Governments concerned to fulfil their commitments to halt and reverse protectionism and to take expeditious and concrete structural adjustment measures conducive, in particular, to the widening of markets for exports of products in which the developing countries have or may develop a comparative advantage;

5. Welcomes Trade and Development Board decision 368 (XXXV) of 17 March 1989 128/ on trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems and all trade flows resulting therefrom, and invites the Board to develop a programme for further promotion of trade and economic co-operation among countries having different systems, in particular East-South trade, based on an analysis and evaluation undertaken by an intergovernmental group of experts on the existing and evolving trends and potential factors related to inter-system trade;

6. Notes that the Trade and Development Board has decided to consider, at a future session, the implications of bilateral arrangements and regional economic integration, especially those which have a major impact on global trade, in particular on the trade and development of developing countries, and agrees on the need to ensure that such schemes impart dynamism to global trade and enhance trade and development possibilities for the developing countries;

7. Stresses that in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations commensurate attention should be given to all areas of negotiation, especially those of particular relevance to the trade and development of developing countries;

8. Invites the Trade and Development Board to continue to follow closely developments and issues in the Uruguay Round of particular concern to the developing countries;

122/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.II.D.14.

123/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/44/15), vol. I.

124/ Ibid., vol. II.

125/ Ibid., sect. II.A.

126/ Ibid.

127/ Ibid., vol. I, sect. II.B.

128/ Ibid.

9. *Notes* the entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities *129*/ and the operation of the Common Fund, welcomes the decisions taken by the Governing Council of the Common Fund at its first annual meeting and invites States members of the Fund to provide full support for its operations;

10. *Takes note* of Trade and Development Board decision 377 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989 *130*/ on arrangements and preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in 1991, including the agreement to hold consultations on its location in Latin America.

44/220. Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/746/Add.2

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/177 of 11 December 1987, in which it decided to convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in Paris in September 1990, and also its resolution 43/186 of 20 December 1988,

Taking note of the outcome of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries, held at Geneva from 22 to 31 May 1989, *131*/ in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other preparatory meetings held so far,

Recalling its decision to convene one session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, as Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, early in 1990 in order to prepare for the Conference,

Reiterating its request to the Secretary-General to obtain extrabudgetary resources to finance the travel expenses of at least two representatives of each least developed country to attend the meeting of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries in order to ensure the effective participation of the representatives of the least developed countries,

Noting with appreciation decision 88/30 of 1 July 1988 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, *132*/ in which the Governing Council requested the Administrator of the Programme, in close consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to enable the least developed countries to participate fully in the preparations for the Conference, including preparatory meetings, and in the Conference itself,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, *133*/

Expressing deep concern at the continuing deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries,

1. *Emphasizes* the crucial importance of adequate preparation for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, taking into account the priorities to be put forward by the least developed countries themselves;

129/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.D.8 and corrigendum.

130/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/44/15), vol. I, sect. II.A.

131/ See A/CONF.147/PC/2.

132/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 9* (E/1988/19), annex I.

133/ A/44/437.

2. Calls upon all Governments, intergovernmental and multilateral institutions and others concerned to take appropriate steps to ensure that adequate preparations are made for the Conference and to participate effectively in the forthcoming meeting of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, as well as in the Conference itself, and to support the least developed countries in making their own preparations;

3. Reiterates its request to all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system concerned to submit, if they have not already done so, reports containing a review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries 134/ within their fields of competence and proposals for further action as input to the preparations for the Conference;

4. Notes the steps being taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the assistance of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,and urges them to ensure the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the preparations for the Conference and in the Conference itself;

5. Encourages the United Nations Development Programme to pursue its specific efforts to facilitate the preparations for the Conference by the least developed countries and, pursuant to decision 89/12 of 24 February 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, 135/ invites all Governments to make special voluntary contributions, through the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries or as appropriate otherwise, for the preparations for the Conference, including the preparatory meetings, and in particular, towards ensuring the full participation of the representatives of the least developed countries in the Conference;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to obtain additional extrabudgetary resources, in line with the past practice, to provide for travel expenses and subsistence allowances for a third representative of each least developed country to the Conference, as noted in his report; 136/

7. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations, including the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to take the necessary measures to intensify their public information efforts and other relevant initiatives to enhance public awareness in favour of the Conference, its objectives and its significance;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

44/221. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/746/Add.6

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/248 of 21 December 1982, 38/160 of 19 December 1983, 39/215 of 18 December 1984, 40/195 of 17 December 1985 and 42/181 of 11 December 1987, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to promote co-operation between the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and urged intensification of contacts in order to accelerate the achievement of the objectives of the Lusaka Declaration of 1 April 1980, by which the Conference was established, 137/

134/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

135/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 13 (E/1989/32), annex I.

136/ See A/44/437, para. 15.

137/ See A/38/493, annex I.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, 138/

Noting the significant progress made by the Conference in formulating concrete development programmes and in implementing them under its Programme of Action, 139/

Reaffirming its recognition that successful implementation of these development programmes can be achieved only if the Conference has adequate resources at its disposal,

Concerned that the gap that still exists between the needs and the resources available to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference continues to widen,

Deeply concerned about the critical economic and security situation in southern Africa and the particularly difficult environment for regional co-operation caused by acts of destabilization committed by South Africa,

Reaffirming that increased self-reliance by States members of the Conference would contribute to the struggle against the *apartheid* policies of South Africa,

Noting the progress made by some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in working out mechanisms for formulating and executing co-operation programmes with the Conference,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, 140/ which describes the progress made in the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly dealing with co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference;

2. *Commends* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have extended concrete assistance to the Conference and expresses appreciation to those which have established contacts and relationships with it;

3. *Calls upon* the Member States and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet established contact and relationships with the Conference to explore the possibility of doing so;

4. *Commends* the Conference for the considerable achievements it has made since its founding in implementing projects covering all the major sectors of co-operation, in spite of difficulties due to destabilization policies of the South African régime and its acts of aggression on the States members of the Conference;

5. *Renews its appeal* to the international community to increase substantially its financial, technical and material support to the Conference in order to enable it to implement fully its expanding programmes;

6. *Appeals* to the specialized agencies and other organs and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to co-operate fully in the development programmes of the Conference;

7. *Welcomes* the impending independence of Namibia, which will bring additional possibilities for expanded economic co-operation in southern Africa;

8. *Also welcomes* the ongoing peace initiatives by the Governments of Angola and Mozambique to end violence in these two Members States, and urges the international community to assist in the reconstruction of their economies;

9. *Invites* the donor community and other co-operating partners to participate at a high level in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference Annual Consultative Conference, to be held at Lusaka from 31 January to 2 February 1990;

138/ A/44/374.

139/ See A/42/452, annex II.

140/ A/44/374.

10. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Conference, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing co-operation between the United Nations and the Conference;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

44/222. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/746/Add.6

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, 141/ and 42/180 of 11 December 1987, and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Emphasizing the important role that technical co-operation among developing countries plays in the growth and development of developing countries,

Reaffirming that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting technical co-operation among themselves, that developed countries and the United Nations system should assist and support such activities, and that, in addition, the United Nations system should play a prominent role as promoter and catalyst of technical co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

1. Reiterates the continued validity of all the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries 142/ and the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries;

2. Reiterates also the continued importance of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries as the principal forum in which representatives of all the States Members of the United Nations and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system review and promote technical co-operation among developing countries;

3. Endorses the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee at its sixth session, 143/ taking into account the intergovernmental arrangements envisaged in recommendation 37 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action;

4. Urges all Member States, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to give high priority in their particular fields of activity to the support and promotion of activities in technical co-operation among developing countries;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

141/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap, I.

142/ Ibid.

143/ A/44/39, annex I; to be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 39 (A/44/39).

44/223. Tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries

Date: 22 December 1989
Adopted without a vote
Meeting: 85
Report: A/44/746/Add.6

The General Assembly,

Considering the importance of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, 144/

Concerned that the economic situation of developing countries, which has been aggravated over the past decade, has had an impact generally on international co-operation for development and on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action,

Recognizing, however, that developing countries have achieved significant progress in implementing the recommendations contained in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, and that technical co-operation among developing countries has gradually become a means through which they contribute to development,

1. *Reaffirms* the continued validity and importance of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries; 145/

2. *Emphasizes* the imperative need to strengthen the implementation of activities and projects for technical co-operation among developing countries through the increased allocation and utilization of financial resources, as appropriate, for the promotion and implementation of projects for technical co-operation among developing countries;

3. *Requests* the various parties participating in the promotion and implementation of technical co-operation among developing countries, particularly within the United Nations system, including the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the regional commissions, to give the necessary priority for the support, encouragement and implementation of specific activities and projects, so that such co-operation will become a basic component of their policies for development;

4. *Urges* the international community, including governmental and non-governmental organizations, to be favourably disposed to the requests for technical and financial support presented to them, in order to implement the specific activities and projects of technical co-operation among developing countries;

5. *Reiterates* the need for developed countries and their international co-operation agencies to lend their firm support to technical co-operation among developing countries, in accordance with recommendations 35 and 36 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and in the context of recommendation 38 thereof.

44/224. International co-operation in the monitoring, assessment and anticipation of environmental threats and in assistance in cases of environmental emergencies

Date: 22 December 1989
Adopted without a vote
Meeting: 85
Report: A/44/746/Add.7

The General Assembly,

Convinced that one of the main global problems facing the world today is the deterioration of the environment,

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144/ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

145/ *Ibid*.

Recalling its resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988 on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Aware that increasing environmental degradation caused by human activities has led in some cases to irreversible changes in the environment, which threaten life-sustaining ecosystems and undermine the health, well-being, development prospects and the very survival of life on the planet,

Also aware that potential environmental disasters, whether natural, accidental or caused by human beings, as well as accidents could pose serious and immediate dangers to populations and to the economic development and the environment of the affected countries and regions,

Convinced that through monitoring, assessment, anticipation and prompt multilateral response, if requested - in particular, on the part of the United Nations system - environmental threats could be minimized or even prevented,

Also convinced that early warning of emerging environmental threats and degradation would help Governments to take preventive action,

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme to develop criteria for the identification of environmental threats at the national, regional and global levels,

Stressing the need for close co-operation between all countries - in particular, through a broad exchange of information, scientific knowledge and experience as well as transfer of technology - in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats, dealing with environmental emergencies, and rendering timely assistance, at the request of Governments, in accordance with respective national laws, regulations and policies and taking into account the particular needs and requirements of the developing countries,

Affirming the need in this context for closer co-operation between the United Nations Environment Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization and other competent organs, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, bearing in mind the co-ordinating role of the United Nations Environment Programme on environmental matters in the United Nations system,

Taking note of the fact that other proposals have been made on strengthening and improving the effectiveness within the United Nations system of international co-operation in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats and the rendering of timely assistance in cases of environmental emergencies,

1. Recognizes the need to strengthen international co-operation in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats and rendering assistance in cases of environmental emergencies;

2. Reaffirms that the United Nations system, through the United Nations General Assembly, owing to its universal character, is the appropriate forum for concerted political action on global environmental problems;

3. Underlines the importance of broader participation in Earthwatch, established by the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and operated by the United Nations Environment Programme, in order to strengthen its capacity to make authoritative assessments, anticipate environmental degradation and issue early warnings to the international community;

4. Reaffirms that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their environmental policies and also reaffirms their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and the need to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, assisted by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to prepare a report, on the basis of the views of Member States and existing national and international legislation in this field, containing proposals and recommendations on possible ways and means to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations:

(a) To monitor, assess and anticipate those threats;

(b) To define criteria for determining when environmental degradation undermines health, well-being, development prospects and the very survival of life on the planet to such an extent that international co-operation may be required, if requested;

(c) To issue early warnings to the international community when such degradation becomes imminent;

(d) To facilitate intergovernmental co-operation in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats;

(e) To assist Governments facing environmental emergencies, at their request;

(f) To mobilize financial resources and technical co-operation to fulfil the above tasks, taking into account the needs of the countries concerned, particularly the developing countries;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit the report mentioned above for consideration during the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

7. Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to consider the report referred to in paragraph 5 above and to present its views thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

44/225. Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impacts on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/746/Add.7

The General Assembly,

Noting that many countries are disturbed by the increase in the use of large-scale pelagic driftnets, which can reach or exceed 30 miles (48 kilometres) in total length, to catch living marine resources on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas,

Mindful that large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing, a method of fishing with a net or a combination of nets intended to be held in a more or less vertical position by floats and weights, whose purpose is to enmesh fish by drifting on the surface of or in the water, can be a highly indiscriminate and wasteful fishing method which is widely considered to threaten the effective conservation of living marine resources such as highly migratory and anadromous species of fish, birds and marine mammals,

Noting that the present resolution does not address the question of small-scale driftnet fishing traditionally conducted in coastal waters, especially by developing countries, which provides an important contribution to their subsistence and economic development,

Expressing concern that, in addition to targeted species of fish, non-targeted fish, marine mammals, seabirds and other living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas can become entangled in large-scale pelagic driftnets, either in those in active use or in those that are lost or discarded, and as a result of such entanglement, are often either damaged or killed,

Recognizing that more than one thousand fishing vessels use large-scale pelagic driftnets in the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean and in other areas of the high seas, *Recognizing* that any regulatory measures to be taken for the conservation and management of living marine resources should take account of the best available scientific data and analysis,

Recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 146/

Affirming that, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, all members of the international community have a duty to co-operate globally and regionally in the conservation and management of living resources on the high seas, and a duty to take, or to co-operate with others in taking, such measures for their nationals as may be necessary for the conservation of the living resources of the high seas,

Recalling, in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, the responsibility of all members of the international community to ensure the conservation and management of living marine resources and the protection and preservation of the living marine environment within their exclusive economic zones,

Noting the serious concern, particularly of coastal States and States with fishing interests, that when living marine resources are overexploited in the high seas adjacent to the exclusive economic zones of coastal States, this is likely to have adverse impacts on the same resources within such zones, and in this regard, the responsibility for co-operation in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention on the Law of the Sea,

Also noting that the countries of the South Pacific Forum and the South Pacific Commission, in recognition of the importance of living marine resources to the people of the South Pacific region, have called for a cessation of such fishing in the South Pacific and the implementation of effective management programmes,

Also noting the adoption by South Pacific Heads of Government of the Declaration on this subject at Tarawa on 11 July 1989 and the adoption by South Pacific States and Territories of the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific, at Wellington on 24 November 1989,

Further noting that some members of the international community have entered into co-operative enforcement and monitoring programmes for the immediate evaluation of the impacts of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing,

Recognizing that some members of the international community have taken steps to reduce their driftnet operations in some regions in response to regional concerns,

1. *Calls upon* all members of the international community, particularly those with fishing interests, to strengthen their co-operation in the conservation and management of living marine resources;

2. *Calls upon* all those involved in large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing to co-operate fully with the international community, and especially with coastal States and the relevant international and regional organizations, in the enhanced collection and sharing of statistically sound scientific data, in order to continue to assess the impacts of such fishing methods, and to secure conservation of the world's living marine resources;

3. *Recommends* that all interested members of the international community, particularly within regional organizations, continue to consider and, by no later than 30 June 1991, review the best available scientific data on the impacts of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing, and agree upon further co-operative regulation and monitoring measures, as needed;

4. *Further recommends* that all members of the international community, bearing in mind the special role of regional organizations and regional and bilateral co-operation in the conservation and management of living marine resources, as reflected in the relevant articles of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, 147/ agree to:

146/ *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/121, annex I.

147/ *Ibid*.

(a) Moratoria on all large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas by 30 June 1992 with the understanding that such a measure will not be imposed in a region, or if implemented, can be lifted, should effective conservation and management measures be taken based upon statistically sound analysis to be jointly made by concerned parties of the international community with an interest in the fishery resources of the region, to prevent unacceptable impacts of such fishing practices in that region and to ensure the conservation of the living marine resources of that region;

(b) Take immediate action to reduce progressively large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing activities in the South Pacific region leading to the cessation of such activities by no later than 1 July 1991, as an interim measure, until appropriate conservation and management arrangements for South Pacific albacore tuna resources are entered into by the parties concerned;

(c) An immediate cessation to further expansion of large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas of the North Pacific and all the other high seas outside the Pacific Ocean, with the understanding that this measure will be reviewed subject to the conditions in paragraph 4 (a) above;

5. Encourages coastal countries which have exclusive economic zones adjacent to the high seas to take appropriate measures and to co-operate in collection and submission of scientific information on driftnet fishing in their own exclusive economic zones, taking into account the measures taken on the high seas for the conservation of living marine resources;

6. Requests specialized agencies, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the various regional and subregional fisheries organizations, to study urgently large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impacts on the living marine resources and to report their views to the Secretary-General;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution for its consideration.

44/226. Traffic in and disposal, control and transboundary movements of toxic and dangerous products and wastes

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/746/Add.7

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 37/137 of 17 December 1982, 38/149 of 19 December 1983 and 39/229 of 18 December 1984, as well as its decision 41/450 of 8 December 1986,

Having considered its resolution 42/183 of 11 December 1987 on the traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes,

Recalling also its resolution 43/212 of 20 December 1988 entitled "Responsibility of States for the protection of the environment: prevention of the illegal international traffic in, and the dumping and resulting accumulation of, toxic and dangerous products and wastes affecting the developing countries in particular",

Having considered also Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/70 of 28 July 1988,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/71 of 28 July 1988 and 1989/104 of 27 July 1989, *Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment 148/ and Economic and Social Council decision 1989/177 of 27 July 1989,

Taking note also of decisions 15/28 and 15/30 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, 149/

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes, 150/

Taking note of the conclusion of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 151/

Inviting all States to consider signing the Basel Convention without prejudice to the final positions to be taken by regional intergovernmental organizations in this regard,

Mindful of the growing threat to the environment and to human health and safety posed by the improper management, increased generation, complexity and transboundary movement of hazardous wastes,

Convinced that illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes presents a severe threat to the environment and to human health and safety,

Also convinced that these problems cannot be resolved without adequate co-operation among members of the international community,

Deeply concerned by the fact that cases of illegal transboundary movement and dumping of dangerous products and wastes particularly harmful for the environment and human health continue to occur, affecting, in particular, developing countries,

Also convinced of the need to assist all countries, particularly developing countries, in obtaining all appropriate information concerning toxic and dangerous products and wastes and in reinforcing their capacity to detect and halt any illegal attempt to introduce toxic and dangerous products and wastes into the territory of any State, in contravention of national legislation and relevant international legal instruments, as well as traffic not carried out in compliance with internationally accepted guidelines and principles in this field,

I

Traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes

1. *Requests* each regional commission, within existing resources, to contribute to the prevention of the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes by monitoring and making regional assessments of this illegal traffic and its environmental and health implications, on a continuing basis, in each region, and, in this context, in co-operation with and relying upon expert support and advice from the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant bodies of the United Nations, including the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Prior Informed Consent and Other Modalities to Supplement the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade, and the Interim Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 152/ without prejudice to the final position to be taken by regional intergovernmental organizations on the Convention, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session as from 1990;

148/ A/44/276-E/1989/78.

149/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/44/25), annex I.

150/ A/44/362 and Corr.1.

151/ See UNEP/IG.80/3.

152/ *Ibid*.

2. Also requests the regional commissions to interact among themselves, and in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme, with a view to maintaining efficient and co-ordinated monitoring and assessment of the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to submit recommendations to the General Assembly on the findings and conclusions of the regional commissions, in accordance with the consideration of environmental issues;

4. Calls upon all countries to co-operate with their respective regional commissions with the aim of preventing the illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

II

Protection against products harmful to health and the environment

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on products harmful to health and the environment, 153/ which contains a review of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments;

2. Notes with appreciation the co-operative relationship between the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals for the preparation of the Consolidated List;

3. Notes in this context the need to utilize also the work being done by the Working Group on Export of Domestically Prohibited Goods and Other Hazardous Substances established by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as those activities currently under way within the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in connection with implementation of prior informed consent schemes for chemicals and pesticides in international trade, which implement the system of information exchange envisaged by the developers of the Consolidated List, as well as the work being done under international agreements and conventions in related areas;

4. Expresses its appreciation for the growing co-operation extended by Governments in the preparation of the Consolidated List, and urges all Governments that have not yet done so to provide the necessary information for inclusion in updated versions of the list;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure, within existing resources, publication of the Consolidated List in English, French and Spanish, in accordance with demand, bearing in mind its resolution 39/229;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to undertake a special effort to ensure effective and wider dissemination of the Consolidated List in all appropriate circles;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General in this context to consider ways and means of ensuring more effective involvement of non-governmental organizations to assist in promoting the dissemination and utilization of the Consolidated List;

8. Requests the Secretary-General, in the context of the preparation of his next scheduled report on the question:

(a) To make specific suggestions on ways and means of providing technical co-operation, including through appropriate United Nations organizations, to countries, in particular developing countries, to create and strengthen their capacity to utilize the Consolidated List;

(b) To study all the pending issues, such as sustainable alternatives to banned and severely restricted products and unregistered pesticides, with a focus on improving the usefulness of the Consolidated List;

153/ A/44/276-E/1989/78.

III

Control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal

1. *Recognizes* the necessity of developing rules of international law, as early as practicable, on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Basel Conference, to establish, on the basis of equitable geographical representation and in consultation with Governments, an *ad hoc* working group of legal and technical experts to develop, as early as practicable, elements which might be included in a protocol on liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and to report to the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in accordance with its mandate in this regard;

3. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, in consultation, as appropriate, with other relevant international organizations, to review the existing rules, regulations and practices with respect to the disposal of hazardous wastes at sea, in order to harmonize the provisions of the relevant conventions as adopted in this regard;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress achieved in the implementation of the provisions of the Basel Convention [154] and of the present resolution.

44/227. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/746/Add.7

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/186 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, in which it adopted the Perspective as a broad framework to guide national and international co-operation on policies and programmes aimed at achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries,

Recalling also its resolution 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the report on the World Commission on Environment and Development, [155] in which it welcomed the report and, *inter alia*, invited Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to take account of the analysis and recommendations contained in the report in determining their policies and programmes,

Recalling further its resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988 on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/196 and 42/187, [156] containing information on action taken by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to pursue sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries, and decision 15/2 of 26 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, [157]

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[154] See UNEP/IG.80/3.

[155] A/42/427.

[156] A/44/350.

[157] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/44/25), annex I.

1. _Takes note_ of the report of the Secretary-General; 158/

2. _Notes with appreciation_ the efforts made by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries;

3. _Expresses_ at the same time its concern that much more needs to be done in translating the increased understanding of the need for sustainable and environmentally sound development into concrete action in all countries;

4. _Notes with satisfaction_ the regional activities which have taken place or are being planned with a view to promoting sustainable and environmentally sound development, _inter alia_, the First Regional Conference on Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa, organized by the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Environment Programme at Kampala, Uganda, in June 1989, as well as similar conferences in the other regions planned to take place in 1990;

5. _Invites_ Governments and the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify further their efforts towards promoting and achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development by integrating environmental concerns and considerations into policies and programmes in all areas;

6. _Notes with appreciation_ efforts made by the Secretary-General in reviewing, co-ordinating and strengthening the activities of the United Nations system for the promotion of sustainable and environmentally sound development;

7. _Notes_ that serious environmental problems are arising for all countries and that those problems must be progressively addressed through preventive measures at their sources by national efforts and international co-operation;

8. _Reaffirms_ that there is a direct interrelationship between environment and development, and recognizes that a supportive international economic environment that would result in sustained economic growth and development, particularly in developing countries, is of major importance for sound management of the environment;

9. _Reaffirms also_ that environment issues are closely intertwined with development policies and practices, consequently environmental goals and actions need to be defined in relation to development objectives and policies;

10. _Further notes_ that the critical objectives for environment and development policies that follow from the need for sustainable and environmentally sound development must include creating a healthy, clean and safe environment in all countries, reviving overall economic growth particularly in developing countries, and improving its quality, eradicating poverty and satisfying human needs by raising the standard of living and the quality of life, addressing the issues of sound management and enhancement of the resource base, promotion, accelerated development, and transfer of environmentally sound technology, minimization of environmental dangers, and merging environment and economics in decision-making in all countries, as well as the interrelationship between people, resources, environment and development;

11. _Stresses_ that sustainable and environmentally sound development requires changes in the unsustainable pattern of production and consumption, particularly in industrialized countries, and the development of environmentally sound technologies, and, in this context, stresses also the need to examine with a view to recommend effective modalities for favourable access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies, in particular to the developing countries, including on concessional and preferential terms, and for supporting all countries in their efforts to create and develop their endogenous technological capacities in the field of scientific research and development as well as in the acquisition of relevant information and, in this context, to explore the concept of assured access, for developing countries, to environmentally sound technologies, in its relation to proprietory rights, with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area;

158/ A/44/350.

12. Endorses the views and suggestions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its fifteenth session on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187, contained in the report of the Secretary-General, and regards Governing Council decision 15/2 159/ as a positive step towards a better understanding of the concept of sustainable and environmentally sound development and of the implications of the implementation of the concept for all countries, and invites Governments and the governing bodies of the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take them into account in their further efforts towards promoting and achieving sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries;

13. Reaffirms the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries for measures, inter alia, to identify, analyse, monitor, prevent and manage environmental problems, primarily at their sources, in accordance with their national development goals, objectives and plans, so as to ensure that their development priorities are not adversely affected;

14. Stresses also the need for new and additional financial resources for measures towards solving major environmental problems of global concern, and especially to support those countries, in particular developing countries, for whom the implementation of such measures would entail a special or abnormal burden, in particular due to their lack of financial resources, expertise and/or technical capacity;

15. Reaffirms the need for developed countries and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to strengthen technical co-operation with the developing countries to assist them to develop and strengthen their endogenous capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, priorities and objectives;

16. Reaffirms that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their environmental policies and also reaffirms their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and the need to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

17. Considers that the regional follow-up conferences should contribute to a better understanding and a more concrete meaning of the concept of sustainable and environmentally sound development and of the implications of the implementation of the concept, and make important substantive contributions to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992;

18. Invites the Preparatory Committee for the 1992 Conference to take duly into account the recommendations contained in the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development 160/ in the preparatory process for the Conference as well as recommendations for action by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and the views and suggestions expressed by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system on those matters;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare for submission to the Preparatory Committee for the 1992 Conference, and for the further submission to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

20. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the 1992 Conference, and for further submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic and Social Council, a new consolidated report on the further substantive follow-up of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system.

159/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/44/25), annex I.

160/ A/42/427.

44/228. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/746/Add.7

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/196 of 20 December 1988 on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Taking note of decision 15/3 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme 161/ on a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Taking note also of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/87 of 26 July 1989 on the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/101 of 27 July 1989 entitled "Strengthening international co-operation on environment: provision of additional financial resources to developing countries",

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 42/186 of 11 December 1987 on the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and resolution 42/187 of 11 December 1987 on the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, 162/

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development, 163/

Mindful of the views expressed by Governments in the plenary debate held at its forty-fourth session on the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development,

Recalling the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 164/

Deeply concerned by the continuing deterioration of the state of the environment and the serious degradation of the global life-support systems, as well as by trends that, if allowed to continue, could disrupt the global ecological balance, jeopardize the life-sustaining qualities of the Earth and lead to an ecological catastrophe, and recognizing that decisive, urgent and global action is vital to protecting the ecological balance of the Earth,

Recognizing the importance for all countries of the protection and enhancement of the environment,

Recognizing also that the global character of environmental problems, including climate change, depletion of the ozone layer, transboundary air and water pollution, the contamination of the oceans and seas and degradation of land resources, including drought and desertification requires actions at all levels, including the global, regional and national levels and involving the commitment and participation of all countries,

Gravely concerned that the major cause of the continuing deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of production and consumption, particularly in industrialized countries,

Stressing that poverty and environmental degradation are closely interrelated and that environmental protection in developing countries must, in this context, be viewed as an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it,

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161/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/44/25), annex I.

162/ A/42/427.

163/ A/44/256-E/1989/66 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

164/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum).

Recognizing that measures to be undertaken at the international level for the protection and enhancement of the environment must take fully into account the current imbalances in global patterns of production and consumption,

Affirming that the responsibility for containing, reducing and eliminating global environmental damage must be borne by the countries causing such damage, must be in relation to the damage caused and must be in accordance with their respective capabilities and responsibilities,

Recognizing the environmental impact of material remnants of war and the need for further international co-operation for their removal,

Stressing the importance for all countries to take effective measures for the protection, restoration and enhancement of the environment in accordance, *inter alia*, with their respective capabilities, while at the same time acknowledging the efforts being made in all countries in this regard, including international co-operation between developed and developing countries,

Stressing the need for effective international co-operation in the area of research, development and application of environmentally sound technologies,

Conscious of the crucial role of science and technology in the field of environmental protection and of the need of developing countries, in particular, concerning favourable access to environmentally sound technologies, processes, equipment and related research and expertise through international co-operation designed to further global efforts for environmental protection, including the use of innovative and effective means,

Recognizing that new and additional financial resources will have to be channelled to developing countries in order to ensure their full participation in global efforts for environmental protection,

I

1. *Decides* to convene a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of two weeks' duration and at the highest possible level of participation to coincide with World Environment Day, 5 June, in 1992;

2. *Accepts with deep appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Brazil to host the Conference;

3. *Affirms* that the Conference should elaborate strategies and measures to halt and reverse the effects of environmental degradation in the context of strengthened national and international efforts to promote sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries;

4. *Affirms* that the protection and enhancement of the environment are major issues that affect the well-being of peoples and economic development throughout the world;

5. *Also affirms* that the promotion of economic growth in developing countries is essential to address problems of environmental degradation;

6. *Further affirms* the importance of a supportive international economic environment that would result in sustained economic growth and development in all countries for protection and sound management of the environment;

7. *Reaffirms* that States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the applicable principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their environmental policies, and also reaffirms their responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and the need for States to play their due role in preserving and protecting the global and regional environment in accordance with their capacities and specific responsibilities;

8. *Affirms* the responsibility of States for the damage to the environment and natural resources caused by activities within their jurisdiction or control through transboundary interference, in accordance with national legislation and applicable international law;

9. *Notes* that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries, and therefore recognizes that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution;

10. *Stresses* that large industrial enterprises, including transnational corporations, are frequently the repositories of scarce technical skills for the preservation and enhancement of the environment, conduct activities in sectors that have an impact on the environment and, to that extent, have specific responsibilities and that, in this context, efforts need to be encouraged and mobilized to protect and enhance the environment in all countries;

11. *Reaffirms* that the serious external indebtedness of developing countries, and other countries with serious debt-servicing problems, has to be addressed efficiently and urgently in order to enable those countries to contribute fully and in accordance with their capacities and responsibilities to global efforts to protect and enhance the environment;

12. *Affirms* that in the light of the above, the following environmental issues, which are not listed in any particular order of priority, are among those of major concern in maintaining the quality of the Earth's environment and especially in achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development in all countries:

(*a*) Protection of the atmosphere by combating climate change, depletion of the ozone layer and transboundary air pollution;

(*b*) Protection of the quality and supply of freshwater resources;

(*c*) Protection of the oceans and all kinds of seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, and of coastal areas and the protection, rational use and development of their living resources;

(*d*) Protection and management of land resources by, *inter alia*, combating deforestation, desertification and drought;

(*e*) Conservation of biological diversity;

(*f*) Environmentally sound management of biotechnology;

(*g*) Environmentally sound management of wastes, particularly hazardous wastes, and of toxic chemicals, as well as prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

(*h*) Improvement of the living and working environment of the poor in urban slums and rural areas, through eradicating poverty, *inter alia*, by implementing integrated rural and urban development programmes, as well as taking other appropriate measures at all levels necessary to stem the degradation of the environment;

(*i*) Protection of human health conditions and improvement of the quality of life;

13. *Emphasizes* the need for strengthening international co-operation for the management of the environment to ensure its protection and enhancement and the need to explore the issue of benefits derived from activities, including research and development, related to the protection and development of biological diversity;

14. *Reaffirms* the need to strengthen international co-operation, particularly between developed and developing countries, in research and development and the utilization of environmentally sound technologies;

15. *Decides* that the Conference, in addressing environmental issues in the developmental context, should have the following objectives:

(*a*) To examine the state of the environment and changes that have occurred since the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and since the adoption of such international agreements as the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, 165/ the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, adopted on 22 March 1985, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted on 16 September 1987, taking into account the actions taken by all countries and intergovernmental organizations to protect and enhance the environment;

(*b*) To identify strategies to be co-ordinated regionally and globally, as appropriate, for concerted action to deal with major environmental issues in the socio-economic development processes of all countries within a particular time-frame;

(*c*) To recommend measures to be taken at the national and international levels to protect and enhance the environment, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries, through the development and implementation of policies for sustainable and environmentally sound development with special emphasis on incorporating environmental concerns in the economic and social development process, and of various sectoral policies and through, *inter alia*, preventive action at the sources of environmental degradation, clearly identifying the sources of such degradation and appropriate remedial measures, in all countries;

(*d*) To promote the further development of international environmental law, taking into account the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment, 166/ as well as the special needs and concerns of the developing countries, and to examine, in this context, the feasibility of elaborating general rights and obligations of States, as appropriate, in the field of the environment, also taking into account relevant existing international legal instruments;

(*e*) To examine ways and means further to improve co-operation in the field of protection and enhancement of the environment between neighbouring countries with a view to eliminating adverse environmental effects;

(*f*) To examine strategies for national and international action with a view to arriving at specific agreements and commitments by Governments for defined activities to deal with major environmental issues, in order to restore the global ecological balance and to prevent further deterioration of the environment, taking into account the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries, and therefore recognizing that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution;

(*g*) To accord high priority to drought and desertification control and to consider all means necessary, including financial, scientific and technological resources, to halt and reverse the process of desertification with a view to preserving the ecological balance of the planet;

(*h*) To examine the relationship between environmental degradation and the structure of the international economic environment, with a view to ensuring a more integrated approach to environment-and-development problems in relevant international forums without introducing new forms of conditionality;

(*i*) To examine strategies for national and international action with a view to arriving at specific agreements and commitments by Governments and by intergovernmental organizations for defined activities to promote a supportive international economic environment that would result in sustained and environmentally sound development in all countries, with a view to combating poverty and improving the quality of life, and bearing in mind that the incorporation of environmental concerns and considerations in development planning and policies should not be used to introduce new forms of conditionality in aid or in development financing and should not serve as a pretext for creating unjustified barriers to trade;

165/ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, 29 August-9 September 1977* (A/CONF.74/36), chap. I.

166/ See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.II.A.14 and corrigendum).

(j) To identify ways and means to provide new and additional financial resources, particularly to developing countries, for environmentally sound development programmes and projects in accordance with national development objectives, priorities and plans and to consider ways of establishing effective monitoring of the implementation of the provision of such new and additional financial resources, particularly to developing countries, so as to enable the international community to take further appropriate action on the basis of accurate and reliable data;

(k) To identify ways and means to provide additional financial resources for measures directed towards solving major environmental problems of global concern and especially to support those countries, in particular developing countries, for whom the implementation of such measures would entail a special or abnormal burden, in particular owing to their lack of financial resources, expertise or technical capacity;

(l) To consider various funding mechanisms, including voluntary ones, and to examine the possibility of a special international fund and other innovative approaches, with a view to ensuring the carrying out, on a favourable basis, of the most effective and expeditious transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries;

(m) To examine with the view to recommending effective modalities for favourable access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies, in particular to the developing countries, including on concessional and preferential terms, and for supporting all countries in their efforts to create and develop their endogenous technological capacities in scientific research and development, as well as in the acquisition of relevant information, and, in this context, to explore the concept of assured access for developing countries to environmentally sound technologies in its relation to proprietary rights with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area;

(n) To promote the development of human resources, particularly in developing countries, for the protection and enhancement of the environment;

(o) To recommend measures to Governments and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening technical co-operation with the developing countries to enable them to develop and strengthen their capacity for identifying, analysing, monitoring, managing or preventing environmental problems in accordance with their national development plans, objectives and priorities;

(p) To promote open and timely exchange of information on national environmental policies, situations and accidents;

(q) To review and examine the role of the United Nations system in dealing with the environment and possible ways of improving it;

(r) To promote the development or strengthening of appropriate institutions at the national, regional and global levels to address environmental matters in the context of the socio-economic development processes of all countries;

(s) To promote environmental education, especially of the younger generation, as well as other measures to increase awareness of the value of the environment;

(t) To promote international co-operation within the United Nations system in monitoring, assessing and anticipating environmental threats and in rendering assistance in cases of environmental emergency;

(u) To specify the respective responsibilities of and support to be given by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system for the implementation of the conclusion of the Conference;

(v) To quantify the financial requirements for the successful implementation of Conference decisions and recommendations and to identify possible sources, including innovative ones, of additional resources;

(w) To assess the capacity of the United Nations system to assist in the prevention and settlement of disputes in the environmental sphere and to recommend measures in this field, while respecting existing bilateral and international agreements that provide for the settlement of such disputes;

II

1. Decides to establish a Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

2. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall hold an organizational session of two weeks' duration in March 1990 and a final session, both at United Nations Headquarters, in New York, and three additional substantive sessions, the first in Nairobi and the following two in Geneva, the timing and duration of which shall be determined by the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session;

3. Decides that the Preparatory Committee, at its organizational session, shall elect, with due regard to equitable geographic representation, the Chairman and other members of its bureau, comprising a substantial number of vice-chairmen and a rapporteur;

4. Decides that the host country of the Conference, Brazil, shall be *ex officio* a member of the Bureau;

5. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, following the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, to establish an appropriate *ad hoc* secretariat in Geneva, with a unit in New York and another unit in Nairobi, taking into account the decisions to be made by the Preparatory Committee regarding the preparatory process for the Conference and based on the principle of equitable geographic distribution;

6. Decides that the *ad hoc* secretariat will be headed by a Secretary-General of the Conference to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

7. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a report for the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee containing recommendations on an adequate preparatory process, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution and the views expressed by Governments in the plenary debate at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

8. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall:

(*a*) Draft the provisional agenda of the Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

(*b*) Adopt guidelines to enable States to take a harmonized approach in their preparations and reporting;

(*c*) Prepare draft decisions for the Conference and submit them to the Conference for consideration and adoption;

9. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme, as the main organ for the environment, and requests the other organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to contribute fully to the preparations of the Conference on the basis of guidelines and requirements to be established by the Preparatory Committee;

10. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the co-ordination of contributions from the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

11. Invites all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference, to prepare national reports, as appropriate, to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee in a timely manner and to promote international co-operation and broad-based national preparatory processes involving the scientific community, industry, trade unions and concerned non-governmental organizations;

12. Requests relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to contribute to the Conference, as appropriate;

13. Stresses the importance of holding regional conferences on environment and development with the full co-operation of the regional commissions, and recommends that the results of such regional conferences be introduced into the preparatory process for the 1992 Conference, bearing in mind that regional conferences should make important substantive contributions to the Conference;

14. Decides that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations without adversely affecting other, ongoing activities and without prejudice to the provision of sources of extrabudgetary resources;

15. Decides to establish a voluntary fund for the purpose of supporting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process, and invites Governments to contribute to the fund;

16. Requests the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions on the progress of the work of the Committee;

17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions an item entitled "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development".

44/229. International co-operation in the field of the environment

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/746/Add.7 (as orally amended)

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned at the increasing degradation of the environment which, if allowed to continue, could endanger not only economic and social development but the very basis of life itself,

Noting the increased political interest in solving environmental problems and intensified international co-operation to that effect,

Welcoming that there have been encouraging developments in some important areas of environmental co-operation,

Reaffirming that there is a direct interrelationship between environment and development, and recognizing also that a favourable international economic environment that results in sustained economic growth and development, particularly in developing countries, is of major importance for sound management of the environment,

Reaffirming the importance of integrating environmental concerns and considerations into policies and programmes in all countries without introducing a new form of conditionality in aid or development financing or constituting a pretext for unjustified barriers to trade,

Noting the fact that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes, originates in developed countries, and recognizing that those countries therefore have the main responsibility for combating such pollution,

Recognizing that serious environmental problems are arising for all countries and that those problems must be progressively addressed through preventive measures at their sources by national efforts and international co-operation,

Recalling decision 14/10 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the environmental impact of apartheid on black agriculture in South Africa, [167]

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[167] See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/43/25), annex I.

Reaffirming also the need for developed countries and appropriate international organs and organizations to strengthen technical co-operation with developing countries, increase the transfer of technology and provide additional resources enhancing the capacity of developing countries to solve their environmental problems,

Recognizing that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 is a unique opportunity for all nations to address environmental and development issues in an integrated manner and to mobilize their political will to solve environmental problems through international co-operation,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its fifteenth session, [168]

1. Endorses the work of the United Nations Environment Programme, welcomes the work on its fifteenth session [169] and takes note with appreciation of its decisions, as adopted, in light of this resolution;

2. Reaffirms the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme as defined in General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) and supports further strengthening of the role of the Environment Programme as the central catalysing, co-ordinating and stimulating body in the field of the environment within the United Nations system;

3. Welcomes the steps taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to improve its own effectiveness and efficiency in its decision 15/1 of 25 May 1989;

4. Reaffirms that the United Nations system, through the General Assembly, due to its universal character, is the appropriate forum for concerted political action on global environmental problems;

5. Considers in this regard that the structure and responsiveness of the United Nations to deal with major environmental issues should be reviewed in order to strengthen its capacity in dealing with these matters in an integrated, coherent and effective way and requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this issue taking into account the views expressed by Governments, to be considered in the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

6. Takes note of the areas of concentration for the international community set out by the Governing Council in its decision 15/1, section IV, and with the list of issues within those areas which are not listed in any particular order of priority to which the United Nations Environment Programme should give special attention;

7. Takes note of the Governing Council decision 15/4 of 26 May 1989 and supports its decision to hold a special session in 1990 of three days duration at the same location, and in conjunction with the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which, at its organizational session, should bear this issue in mind with a view to achieving an effective preparatory process for the Conference. This special session should deal with the elaboration of, and the process of making and implementing decisions on, priority environmental issues, in particular ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations Environment Programme within the United Nations system in addressing those issues;

8. Reaffirms the need to provide new and additional financial resources to support developing countries in identifying, analysing, monitoring, preventing and managing environmental problems primarily at their source, in accordance with their national development goals, objectives and plans, so as to ensure that their development priorities are not adversely affected;

9. Stresses the need for new and additional financial resources for measures towards solving major environmental problems of global concern, and especially to support those countries, in particular developing countries for whom the implementation of such measures would entail a special or abnormal burden, in particular due to their lack of financial resources, expertise and/or technical capacity;

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[168] See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/44/25), annex I.

[169] Ibid.

10. Expresses its appreciation at indications that the flow of resources to the United Nations Environment Fund is increasing in real terms, and endorses the annual target of a minimum of one hundred million United States dollars in contributions by the year 1992, taking into account the increasing tasks of the United Nations Environment Programme, and calls upon all Governments to contribute or increase their contributions to the Fund by at least thirty-five per cent per annum from the 1 January 1989 level to enable that target to be met by 1992;

11. Endorses the views and suggestions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme as expressed in its decision 15/2 on the implementation of resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 as a positive step towards a better understanding of the concept of sustainable and environmentally sound development by all countries;

12. Takes note of the recommendation made by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme in its decision 15/5 of 25 May 1989 and stresses that sustainable and environmentally sound development in all countries should become one of the central guiding principles in the international development strategy being elaborated for the fourth United Nations development decade;

13. Concurs with Governing Council decision 15/14 of 25 May 1989 on the clearing-house function, in which it is proposed that the United Nations Environment Programme should play a more vigorous role in supporting developing countries, upon their request, in the following undertakings:

(a) To establish and strengthen their institutions and professional capacities to integrate environmental considerations into their development policies and planning;

(b) To formulate and initiate programmes and activities for dealing with their most serious environmental problems;

(c) To formulate and participate in action plans for the common management of ecosystems and critical environmental problems at the national, regional and global levels;

14. Stresses that sustainable and environmentally sound development requires changes in the unsustainable pattern of production and consumption, particularly in industrialized countries, and the development of environmentally sound technologies, and, in this context, stresses also the need to examine with a view to recommend effective modalities for favourable access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technologies, in particular to the developing countries, including on concessional and preferential terms, and for supporting all countries in their efforts to create and develop their endogenous technological capacities in the field of scientific research and development as well as in the acquisition of relevant information and, in this context, to explore the concept of assured access, for developing countries, to environmentally sound technologies, in its relation to proprietory rights, with a view to developing effective responses to the needs of developing countries in this area;

15. Takes note of the decision 15/24 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council on sustainable agriculture and calls upon the Governing Council to pay special attention to its implementation;

16. Reaffirms the urgent need for Governments, multilateral organizations and governmental and non-governmental financial institutions to take into account in their policies, decision-making processes and financial mechanisms the relationship between the foreign debt and the ability of developing countries to strengthen their capacity to address the critical environmental issues fundamental to development and protection of the environment;

17. Urges the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to take the necessary steps to ensure the scientific and policy participation of developing countries in its work, and calls upon the international community, in particular the developed countries, to consider contributing generously to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change trust fund with a view to financing the participation of experts designated by Governments of the developing countries in all the meetings of the Panel including its working groups and sub-groups;

18. Supports the request made by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, in its decision 15/36, that the Executive Director of the Programme, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, begin preparations for negotiations on a framework convention on climate, taking into account the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and its interim report, as well as the results achieved at international meetings on the subject, including the Second World Climate Conference, and recommends that such negotiations begin as soon as possible after the adoption of the interim report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and that the General Assembly at an early date during its forty-fifth session take a decision recommending ways and means and modalities for further pursuing these negotiations, taking into account the work of the Preparatory Committee for the 1992 Conference on Environment and Development;

19. Notes with satisfaction the progress made on the protection of the ozone layer and urges all States to co-operate with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in the process of strengthening the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in the light of the Helsinki Declaration on the Protection of the Ozone Layer of 2 May 1989, 170/ emphasizes the importance of taking into account the special needs and requirements of developing countries and developing appropriate funding mechanisms in order to enable all, and, in particular, developing countries, to participate effectively in the revised protocol;

20. Notes further the adoption, on 22 March 1989, of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 171/ and calls upon all States to consider signing the Basel Convention without prejudice to the final position to be adopted by regional [illegible]anizations in this regard and to strengthen their co-operation in problem areas with[illegible]e scope of the Convention;

21. Supports Governing Council decision 15/23 of 25 May 1989 on drought and desertification in which the Council, inter alia, invites donor Governments and intergovernmental bodies to accord high priority in their bilateral and multilateral assistance to national programmes for combating desertification and for the rehabilitation of land resources;

22. Considers the conservation and utilization of biological diversity to be a priority issue, an important element of ecological balance and as a source of benefit to mankind and welcomes decision 15/34 of 25 May 1989 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

23. Notes the consideration given by the Governing Council in its decision 15/10 of 25 May 1989 to the proposed establishment of a United Nations centre for urgent environmental assistance and further notes the information provided by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the preliminary results of his consultations regarding the views expressed by Governments and organizations on this matter bearing in mind the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Meteorological Organization, the International Maritime Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as other relevant United Nations specialized agencies and bodies;

24. Expresses its satisfaction at the impetus given to addressing environmental concerns through meetings at the regional level and calls on the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant organizations to continue to play an effective role in this regard.

44/230. Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1991-1992

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/832

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 2095 (XX) of 20 December 1965 to the effect that the World Food Programme is to be reviewed before each pledging conference,

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170/ See UNEP/OzL.Pro.1/5, appendix I.

171/ See UNEP/IG.80/3.

Recalling also the provisions of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 42/164 of 11 December 1987 stipulating that, subject to the review mentioned above, the next pledging conference, at which Governments and appropriate donor organizations should be invited to pledge contributions for 1991 and 1992, with a view to reaching such a target as may then be recommended by the General Assembly and by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should be convened not later than 1990,

Noting that the Programme was reviewed by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme at its twenty-seventh session and by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/121 of 28 July 1989, and the recommendation of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes,

Recognizing the value of and continuing need for multilateral food aid as provided by the World Food Programme, both as a form of capital investment and for meeting emergency food needs,

1. Establishes for the period 1991-1992 a target for voluntary contributions to the World Food Programme of $1.5 billion, of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or services, and expresses the hope that those resources will be substantially augmented by additional contributions from other sources in view of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the Programme to operate at a higher level;

2. Urges States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure that the target is fully attained;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to convene a pledging conference for this purpose at United Nations Headquarters early in 1990.

44/231. Report of the Secretary-General on General Assembly resolution 42/165

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/832

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/165 of 11 December 1987, as adopted,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on international economic security, [172]

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations and the interest of its Member States in strengthening international co-operation for ensuring sustained development, particularly in the developing countries, and balanced growth in the world economy,

1. Notes with appreciation the work undertaken by the Secretary-General on the subject;

2. Recognizes that the discussions that have taken place on the subject have contributed to a growing common understanding of economic interdependence and have played a useful role in the continuing efforts to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of United Nations economic activities and strengthen multilateral co-operation in international economic affairs to the benefit of all countries, especially developing countries;

3. Emphasizes that a universal, constructive and comprehensive dialogue aimed at revitalizing economic growth and development, in particular the development of developing countries, is essential if effective and co-operative approaches to international economic issues are to be found;

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[172] A/44/217-E/1989/56.

4. *Invites* the organs and organizations of the United Nations system concerned, in accordance with their respective mandates, to consider in their current activities the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General; [173]

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the present resolution into account when preparing his report for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries.

44/232. Trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Vote: 147-1-0 (recorded)	Report: A/44/832/Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/202 of 8 December 1986 on strengthened international economic co-operation aimed at resolving the external debt problems of developing countries, 42/198 of 11 December 1987 on furthering international co-operation regarding the external debt problem and 43/198 of 20 December 1988, on external debt crisis and development towards a durable solution of the debt problems,

Recalling also its resolution 43/197 of 20 December 1988 on fulfilment of the target for official development assistance,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1988/160 of 27 July 1988 on the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries and resolution 1989/112 of 28 July 1989 on the net transfer of resources from developing countries and its impact on their economic growth and development,

Aware that the pronounced decline in the flow of resources, severe external indebtedness, deterioration in terms of trade, long-term downward trend of commodity prices, continued protectionism and other trade measures, translated into a net transfer of resources from developing countries,

Deeply concerned that such a phenomenon is still contributing to depriving the developing countries affected of resources needed for economic growth and sustained development and may threaten their social and political stability,

Bearing in mind that, owing to the persistent structural imbalances of the world economy, the developing countries continue to face major problems in the areas of money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and external debt,

Gravely concerned that the trend in the net flow of resources indicates the urgent need for all countries to act in a concerted way to address this problem in order to ensure the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development of the developing countries,

1. *Urges* the international community to adopt concrete measures in order to ensure adequate resources for the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development in developing countries, taking into account the following recommendations:

(*a*) That the Governments of developed countries promote an adequate flow of resources to developing countries, and donor countries bring up the official development assistance rate as quickly as possible to internationally agreed targets;

(*b*) That, where appropriate, national economic measures be taken that are conducive to capital formation in developing countries experiencing insufficiency of savings and flow of external resources;

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[173] A/44/217-E/1989/56.

(*c*) That, in order to overcome the longstanding external indebtedness of developing countries, there should be, *inter alia*, and as appropriate, a significant reduction in the stock of debt and debt service that is sufficiently large to contribute to the attainment of the objective of the resumption of vigorous growth and sustained development in indebted developing countries;

(*d*) That the Governments of countries members of multilateral financial institutions ensure that these institutions have an adequate level of resources for a full discharge of their mandate in order to contribute to meeting the needs and requirements of the economic and social programmes of developing countries in the context of an approach consistent with the socio-economic objectives, growth and development priorities of those countries;

(*e*) That intensified efforts be made by industrial countries to continue structural adjustment, maintain the vigour of their expansion while reducing and/or containing inflation, and work towards a mix of fiscal and monetary policies that would allow interest rates to come down, and hence induce a more favourable international economic climate;

(*f*) That all Governments work towards a more open international trading system that improves access especially for the export products of developing countries particularly in the context of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations;

2. *Recommends* that the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its thirty-seventh session give in-depth consideration to the transfer of resources to and from developing countries;

3. *Invites* the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries to continue its work and to give in-depth consideration to the transfer of resources to and from developing countries;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraph 1 of the present resolution.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/232:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: None.

Absent: Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Kenya*, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Swaziland, Yugoslavia*.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

44/233. Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/832/Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/15 of 27 October 1988, Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/108 of 27 July 1989, World Health Assembly resolutions WHA 42.20, WHA 42.33 and WHA 42.34 of 19 May 1989, 174/ other relevant resolutions, the London Declaration on AIDS prevention 175/ and the discussions of the Fifth International Conference on AIDS, held in Montreal from 4 to 9 June 1989,

Acknowledging the established leadership of the World Health Organization in directing and co-ordinating AIDS education, prevention, control and research,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as national Governments, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and the public and private sector, in combating the spread of AIDS,

Welcoming, in particular, the World Health Organization Global Programme on AIDS, and noting that the World Health Organization/United Nations Development Programme Alliance to Combat AIDS is facilitating the implementation at the country level of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS,

Recalling the resolutions of the General Assembly, World Health Assembly and Economic and Social Council concerning the need to respect the human rights and dignity of all people, including those affected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), their families and those with whom they live,

Reaffirming that the struggle against AIDS should be consistent with and divert neither attention nor resources from other national public health priorities and development goals and should not divert international efforts and resources needed for overall health priorities,

Aware that AIDS can have serious social and economic consequences, particularly in countries with a high incidence of infection from the human immunodeficiency virus and limited public health services and other developmental resources,

Recognizing that, depending upon individual and social circumstances, women and children may be at a higher risk of infection from the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) than previously and may otherwise suffer deprivation as a consequence of the indirect impact of AIDS on their families and communities,

Emphasizing the crucial importance of a supportive socio-economic environment to ensure the effective implementation of national AIDS prevention programmes and the humane care of affected persons,

Recognizing the need for all sectors of society to contribute actively to the local, national and international efforts for HIV/AIDS prevention and control,

Noting that scientific research is making progress in developing improved diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive technologies and pharmaceuticals, and stressing the importance of making these technologies and pharmaceuticals available as soon as possible and at an affordable cost,

1. Takes note of the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS and the supplementary report on AIDS-related activities being carried out by the organizations of the United Nations system; 176/

174/ See World Health Organization, Forty-second World Health Assembly, Geneva, May 1989, Resolutions and Decisions, Annexes.

175/ A/43/341-E/1988/80, annex, appendix I.

176/ A/44/274-E/1989/75, annex, and A/44/274/Add.1-E/1989/75/Add.1.

2. *Notes with appreciation and welcomes* the arrangements made by the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to ensure a co-ordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/108 and General Assembly resolution 43/15;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the potentially serious implications of the AIDS pandemic for socio-economic development in some developing countries, to intensify his efforts, in collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization, all other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, and the World Health Organization/United Nations Development Programme Alliance to Combat AIDS, to mobilize the technical and other relevant resources of the United Nations system, at all levels, including at the regional and country levels, through co-ordinated research and programmes, to deal with this aspect of the problem;

4. *Urges* Member States to increase their efforts in combating AIDS and to encourage, support and facilitate national efforts to prevent the further spread of AIDS;

5. *Calls upon* Governments, the World Health Organization, all other relevant United Nations organizations, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, to promote greater awareness about the transmission of the pandemic in order to avoid misconceptions as much as possible, and to increase the understanding of the general public towards people affected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);

6. *Further calls upon* international, national and research institutions and organizations to co-ordinate their activities so as to provide input to and be supportive of the policy of national AIDS committees and the World Health Organization's Global AIDS Strategy in a manner appropriate to local conditions and requirements;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization, in close collaboration with the other organizations of the United Nations system and without prejudice to ongoing priorities and programmes, to continue to develop and advance the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS, and specifically:

(*a*) To promote the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the global AIDS strategy through support of national efforts;

(*b*) To collaborate, as appropriate, with the United Nations Office at Vienna, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations bodies, Governments and non-governmental organizations in their efforts to develop:

(i) Policies, programmes and research proposals to address the impact of AIDS, including issues affecting women, and to promote their vital role in preventing and controlling the pandemic;

(ii) Policies and programmes to alleviate the impact of AIDS, in all its aspects, on children;

(iii) Policies and programmes to combat the illicit traffic and abuse of drugs with a view to contributing to a reduction in the spread of HIV infection;

(*c*) To promote access of all peoples to appropriate preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic technologies and pharmaceuticals, and to help make these technologies and pharmaceuticals available at an affordable cost;

(*d*) To promote the active participation of public and private sector enterprises, including through financial contributions, in HIV/AIDS prevention and control efforts at the local, national and international levels;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

44/234. Patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/832/Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/179 of 17 December 1985, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/6 of 26 May 1987 and 1989/4 of 22 May 1989 and the reports of the Statistical Commission on the work of its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions, in particular the sections on development indicators, 177/

Reiterating that the subject of patterns of consumption and related socio-economic indicators is of considerable importance and high priority for developing countries,

Reaffirming that in order for the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade to be successful, there must be a range of indicators relating to economic and social progress, the application of concerted objectives and early-warning systems, with due regard for the economic, technological, social and environmental aspects of development,

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4 and requests the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to pursue actively their co-operation in collaboration with the other relevant organizations in the United Nations system, with a view to achieving the objectives set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4;

2. Recognizes that the identification of indicative patterns of consumption and the development of qualitative indicators of development would be extremely useful in the evaluation of the progress achieved in the implementation of the international development strategy and would make a substantial contribution to the work of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

3. Invites interested donor countries, the relevant international organizations and other bodies and institutions wishing to participate in the research work on patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development to make voluntary contributions for that purpose to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development with a view to the holding in good time of the preparatory meeting and the international conference of high-level experts referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to submit a preliminary progress report on the implementation of the present resolution and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4 for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/235. Assistance to the Palestinian people

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Vote: 146-2-1 (recorded)	Report: A/44/832/Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/178 of 20 December 1988,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/96 of 26 July 1989,

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177/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 6 (E/1987/19), paras. 133-140 and Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 3 (E/1989/21), paras. 128-141.

Taking into account the intifadah of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory against the Israeli occupation, including its economic and social policies and practices,

Rejecting Israeli restrictions on external economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory,

Aware of the increasing need to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people,

Affirming that the Palestinian people cannot develop their national economy as long as the Israeli occupation persists,

1. Takes note of the report annexed to the note by the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people; 178/

2. Expresses its appreciation to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have provided assistance to the Palestinian people;

3. Requests the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

4. Calls for treating on a transit basis Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry;

5. Also calls for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin;

6. Further calls for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by the United Nations Development Programme, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory;

7. Reiterates its call for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in General Assembly resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/235:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

178/ A/44/637.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Canada.

Absent: Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Grenada, Kenya*, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Swaziland.

44/236. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/832/Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/169 of 11 December 1987, by which it decided to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, would pay special attention to fostering international co-operation in the field of natural disaster reduction,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of its resolutions 42/169 and 43/202 of 20 December 1988, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/99, in which the Council recommended that the General Assembly take action to develop an appropriate framework for attaining the objective and goals of the Decade,

Considering that natural disasters have adversely affected the lives of a great number of people and caused considerable damage to infrastructure and property world-wide, especially in developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of environmental protection for the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters,

Considering further that the international community as a whole has now improved its capacity to confront this problem, and that fatalism about natural disasters is no longer justified,

Recognizing the necessity for the international community to demonstrate the strong political determination required to mobilize and use existing scientific and technical knowledge to mitigate natural disasters, bearing in mind, in particular, the needs of developing countries,

Recognizing further the important responsibility of the United Nations system as a whole for promoting international co-operation in order to mitigate natural disasters, provide assistance and co-ordinate disaster relief, preparedness and prevention,

Recalling the specific responsibilities and functions in the field of disaster prevention and preparedness entrusted to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator as set out in its resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971,

Bearing in mind the crucial role of professional and other non-governmental organizations, particularly scientific and technological societies, humanitarian groups and investment institutions, whose participation in the implementation of specific programmes planned for the Decade is highly desirable,

Bearing in mind further the need for the United Nations system to pay special attention to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries in that regard,

Emphasizing that appropriate emergency planning for natural disasters and its integration in national development plans could also be very helpful in preventing, as a consequence, other kinds of disasters, such as those of an industrial or technological nature,

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

Taking note, with appreciation, of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, 179/

Expressing its appreciation for the work done by the International *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, which submitted its report to the Secretary-General in June 1989, 180/

Bearing in mind the common position on natural disasters of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade in September 1989, 181/

1. *Proclaims* the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, beginning on 1 January 1990;

2. *Decides* to designate the second Wednesday of October as an International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction, to be observed annually during the Decade by the international community in a manner befitting the objective and goals of the Decade;

3. *Adopts* the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction contained in the annex to the present resolution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution, including the organizational arrangements made for the Decade, and on the status of existing international protocols and conventions for mutual assistance in case of disasters;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, intergovernmental organizations, appropriate non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and competent scientific institutions in the field of disaster mitigation;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction".

ANNEX

International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

A. OBJECTIVE AND GOALS

1. The objective of the Decade is to reduce through concerted international action, especially in developing countries, the loss of life, property damage, and social and economic disruption caused by natural disasters, such as earthquakes, windstorms, tsunamis, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, wildfires, grasshopper and locust infestations, drought and desertification and other calamities of natural origin.

2. The goals of the Decade are:

(*a*) To improve the capacity of each country to mitigate the effects of natural disasters expeditiously and effectively, paying special attention to assisting developing countries in the assessment of disaster damage potential and in the establishment of early-warning systems and disaster-resistant structures when and where needed;

(*b*) To devise appropriate guidelines and strategies for applying existing scientific and technical knowledge, taking into account the cultural and economic diversity among nations;

179/ A/44/322-E/1989/114.

180/ A/44/322-E/1989/114/Add.1, annex.

181/ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

(*c*) To foster scientific and engineering endeavours aimed at closing critical gaps in knowledge in order to reduce loss of life and property;

(*d*) To disseminate existing and new technical information related to measures for the assessment, prediction and mitigation of natural disasters;

(*e*) To develop measures for the assessment, prediction, prevention and mitigation of natural disasters through programmes of technical assistance and technology transfer, demonstration projects, and education and training, tailored to specific disasters and locations, and to evaluate the effectiveness of those programmes.

B. POLICY MEASURES TO BE TAKEN AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

3. All Governments are called upon to:

(*a*) Formulate national disaster-mitigation programmes, as well as economic, land use and insurance policies for disaster prevention; and particularly in developing countries, to integrate them fully into their national development programmes;

(*b*) Participate during the Decade in concerted international action for the reduction of natural disasters and, as appropriate, establish national committees in co-operation with the relevant scientific and technological communities and other concerned sectors with a view to attaining the objective and goals of the Decade;

(*c*) Encourage their local administrations to take appropriate steps to mobilize the necessary support from the public and private sectors and to contribute to achieving the purposes of the Decade;

(*d*) Keep the Secretary-General informed of the plans of their countries and of assistance that can be provided so that the United Nations may become an international centre for the exchange of information and the co-ordination of international efforts concerning activities in support of the objective and goals of the Decade, thus enabling each State to benefit from the experience of other countries;

(*e*) Take measures, as appropriate, to increase public awareness of damage risk probabilities and of the significance of preparedness, prevention, relief and short-term recovery activities with respect to natural disasters and to enhance community preparedness through education, training and other means, taking into account the specific role of the news media;

(*f*) Pay due attention to the impact of natural disasters on health care, particularly to activities to mitigate the vulnerability of hospitals and health centres, as well as the impact on food storage facilities, human shelter and other social and economic infrastructure;

(*g*) Improve the early international availability of appropriate emergency supplies through the storage or earmarking of such supplies in disaster-prone areas.

4. Scientific and technological institutions, financial institutions, including banks and insurance companies, and industrial enterprises, foundations and other related non-governmental organizations are encouraged to support and participate fully in the programmes and activities of the Decade prepared and implemented by the international community, including Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

C. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

5. The organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system are urged to accord priority, as appropriate and in a concerted manner, to natural disaster preparedness, prevention, relief and short-term recovery including economic damage risk assessment in their operational activities. The Secretary-General is requested, in this regard, to ensure that adequate means are made available to the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator so that it may diligently discharge its specific role and responsibilities in the field of disaster mitigation and response in conformity with its mandate, as contained in General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971.

6. The Secretary-General, in close association with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in particular through the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, as well as national information authorities, is requested to assist in the formulation and implementation during the Decade of public information programmes aimed at raising awareness of disaster prevention among the general public.

7. The United Nations resident co-ordinators and the field representatives of the United Nations system are requested to work closely and in a co-ordinated manner with Governments to achieve the objective and goals of the Decade.

8. The regional commissions of the United Nations are urged to play an active role in implementing the activities of the Decade, considering that natural disasters often transcend national boundaries.

9. The Secretary-General is requested to designate the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in accordance with his mandate as set out in General Assembly resolution 32/197, as the focal point for oversight and co-ordination of the programmes and activities of the United Nations system referred to above, in close co-operation with the Co-ordinator of the United Nations Disaster Relief Office and, as appropriate, in consultation with the Director of the Decade secretariat mentioned in paragraph 14 of the present annex.

10. The Secretary-General is requested to report biennially to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the activities of the Decade.

D. ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE DECADE

1. Special High-Level Council

11. The Secretary-General is requested to establish, with due regard to equitable geographical representation, a Special High-Level Council, consisting of a limited number of internationally prominent persons, in order to provide him with overall advice with respect to the Decade, to take appropriate action to promote public awareness and to mobilize the necessary support from the public and private sectors.

2. Scientific and Technical Committee on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

12. The Secretary-General is requested to establish, with due regard to equitable geographical representation and covering the diversity of disaster-mitigation issues, a Scientific and Technical Committee on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, consisting of 20 to 25 scientific and technical experts selected in consultation with their Governments on the basis of their personal capacities and qualifications and including experts from the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system.

13. The role of the Committee is to develop overall programmes to be taken into account in bilateral and multilateral co-operation for the Decade, paying attention to priorities and gaps in technical knowledge identified at the national level, in particular by national committees; to assess and evaluate the activities carried out in the course of the Decade; and to make recommendations on the overall programmes in an annual report to the Secretary-General.

3. Secretariat

14. The Secretary-General is requested to establish a small secretariat, to be funded by extrabudgetary resources, as follows:

(*a*) The secretariat shall be established at the United Nations Office at Geneva, in close association with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, with its members drawn, as appropriate, from the international community of disaster reduction experts and other relevant experts, *inter alia*, seconded from competent United Nations organizations, Governments and non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) The secretariat shall be responsible for the day-to-day co-ordination of Decade activities and shall provide substantive and secretarial support to the Special High-Level Council and the Committee, as well as for other related activities.

E. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

15. It is recommended that extrabudgetary resources be provided for implementation of the Decade and, therefore, that voluntary contributions from Governments, international organizations and other sources, including the private sector, be strongly encouraged. To this end, a trust fund shall be established by the Secretary-General, who will be entrusted with its administration.

F. REVIEW

16. The Economic and Social Council will carry out a mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action during its second regular session of 1994 and report its findings to the General Assembly.

44/237. Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/832/Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/66 B of 5 December 1980 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/70 of 8 July 1987, in which the Council recommended that, after appropriate evaluation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the proclamation of a second decade should be considered in order to expedite the process of Africa's industrialization,

Recalling also resolution AHG/Res.180 (XXV) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity 182/ on the proclamation of a second industrial development decade for Africa and on an African industrialization day,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/115 of 28 July 1989 on the proclamation of a second industrial development decade for Africa,

Welcoming Industrial Development Board decision IDB.5/DEC.7 of 6 July 1989 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in which the Board recommended that the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization request the General Assembly to proclaim a second industrial development decade for Africa,

Welcoming further resolution GC.3/10 on the second industrial development decade for Africa, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on 23 November 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of the second industrial development decade for Africa (1991-2000), 183/ containing proposals for the preparation of the programme for the second decade,

1. Proclaims the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

2. Further proclaims 20 November as Africa Industrialization Day, for the purpose of mobilizing the commitment of the international community to the industrialization of Africa;

3. Endorses the proposals of the Secretary-General, as contained in his report, on the participation of the United Nations through the Economic Commission for Africa in the preparation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

182/ See A/44/603, annex III.

183/ A/44/812.

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the relevant subregional and regional economic groupings in Africa and the United Nations bodies concerned, to undertake the necessary preparations for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on those preparations to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/238. World Decade for Cultural Development

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/832/Add.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/187 of 10 December 1986 in which it proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be observed under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Considering Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/107 of 27 July 1989,

Recognizing the importance of cultural development based on the affirmation and enrichment of the cultural identities of all countries and its close relationship to overall development,

Welcoming the progress made by Member States and by non-governmental organizations to develop activities within the framework of the Decade,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) during the period 1988-1989; 184/

2. Invites Member States that have not yet done so to establish national committees for the Decade and otherwise to strengthen their efforts to implement the Plan of Action for the Decade;

3. Expresses appreciation to those countries that have provided voluntary contributions in the form of consultant services to the Decade secretariat and encourages other countries, international organizations and other organizations to make voluntary contributions to support the implementation of the Decade;

4. Invites the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue their efforts to develop activities within the framework of the Decade, in accordance with directives of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; 185/

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to strengthen co-ordination of the activities undertaken by the organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in support of the Decade;

6. Emphasizes the importance of taking the cultural dimension of development into account in the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade and in the working documents for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries;

184/ A/44/284-E/1989/109.

185/ See ACC/1988/2/Add.3.

7. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, *186*/ which aim at promoting women's participation in the Plan of Action for the Decade, in particular those relating to a better integration and promotion of women in the objectives of the Decade;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to obtain the views of Governments, appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the objectives and scope of the global review for the purpose in paragraph 92 of the report on the Decade, *187*/ and to submit those views, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Expresses support* for the recommendation in paragraph 92 of the relevant report *188*/ for the conduct of an evaluation at the mid-point of the Decade in 1993, under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in order to evaluate the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to submit a report on the progress of the Decade for the period 1990-1991 to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

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186/ *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

187/ A/44/284-E/1989/109.

188/ *Ibid*.

44/25. Convention on the Rights of the Child

Date: 20 November 1989 Meeting: 61
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/736 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions, especially resolutions 33/166 of 20 December 1978 and 43/112 of 8 December 1988, and those of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council related to the question of a convention on the rights of the child,

Taking note, in particular, of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/57 of 8 March 1989, [1] by which the Commission decided to transmit the draft convention on the rights of the child, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/79 of 24 May 1989,

Reaffirming that children's rights require special protection and call for continuous improvement of the situation of children all over the world, as well as for their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of inadequate social conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger and disability, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations Children's Fund and of that of the United Nations in promoting the well-being of children and their development,

Convinced that an international convention on the rights of the child, as a standard-setting accomplishment of the United Nations in the field of human rights, would make a positive contribution to protecting children's rights and ensuring their well-being,

Bearing in mind that 1989 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child [2] and the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Child,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Commission on Human Rights for having concluded the elaboration of the draft convention on the rights of the child;

2. Adopts and opens for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Rights of the Child contained in the annex to the present resolution;

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[1] See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20) chap. II, sect. A.

[2] Resolution 1386 (XIV).

3. Calls upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority and expresses the hope that it will come into force at an early date;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all the facilities and assistance necessary for dissemination of information on the Convention;

5. Invites United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Convention and to promoting its understanding;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

7. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-fifth session under an item entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child".

ANNEX

Convention on the Rights of the Child

PREAMBLE

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Bearing in mind that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recognizing that the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 3/ and in the International Covenants on Human Rights, 4/ proclaimed and agreed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling that, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance,

Convinced that the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community,

Recognizing that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,

Considering that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society, and brought up in the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity,

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3/ Resolution 217 A (III).

4/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Bearing in mind that the need to extend particular care to the child has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924 [5] and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959 [6] and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (in particular in articles 23 and 24), [7] in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (in particular in article 10) [8] and in the statutes and relevant instruments of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children,

Bearing in mind that, as indicated in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, "the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth", [9]

Recalling the provisions of the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally; [10] the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules); [11] and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict, [12]

Recognizing that, in all countries in the world, there are children living in exceptionally difficult conditions, and that such children need special consideration,

Taking due account of the importance of the traditions and cultural values of each people for the protection and harmonious development of the child,

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation for improving the living conditions of children in every country, in particular in the developing countries,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

Article 2

1. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians or family members.

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[5] See League of Nations, *Official Journal, Special Supplement No. 21*, October 1924, p. 43.

[6] Resolution 1386 (XIV).

[7] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[8] *Ibid*.

[9] Resolution 1386 (XIV), third preambular paragraph.

[10] Resolution 41/85, annex.

[11] Resolution 40/33, annex.

[12] Resolution 3318 (XXIX).

Article 3

1. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

2. States Parties undertake to ensure the child such protection and care as is necessary for his or her well-being, taking into account the rights and duties of his or her parents, legal guardians or other individuals legally responsible for him or her, and, to this end, shall take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures.

3. States Parties shall ensure that the institutions, services and facilities responsible for the care or protection of children shall conform with the standards established by competent authorities, particularly in the areas of safety, health, in the number and suitability of their staff, as well as competent supervision.

Article 4

States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the present Convention. With regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.

Article 5

States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents or, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided for by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 6

1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life.

2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

Article 7

1. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.

2. States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.

Article 8

1. States Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference.

2. Where a child is illegally deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to speedily re-establishing his or her identity.

Article 9

1. States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. Such determination may be necessary in a particular case such as one involving abuse or neglect of the child by the parents, or one where the parents are living separately and a decision must be made as to the child's place of residence.

2. In any proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1 of the present article, all interested parties shall be given an opportunity to participate in the proceedings and make their views known.

3. States Parties shall respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, except if it is contrary to the child's best interests.

4. Where such separation results from any action initiated by a State Party, such as the detention, imprisonment, exile, deportation or death (including death arising from any cause while the person is in the custody of the State) of one or both parents or of the child, that State Party shall, upon request, provide the parents, the child or, if appropriate, another member of the family with the essential information concerning the whereabouts of the absent member(s) of the family unless the provision of the information would be detrimental to the well-being of the child. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall of itself entail no adverse consequences for the person(s) concerned.

Article 10

1. In accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, applications by a child or his or her parents to enter or leave a State Party for the purpose of family reunification shall be dealt with by States Parties in a positive, humane and expeditious manner. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall entail no adverse consequences for the applicants and for the members of their family.

2. A child whose parents reside in different States shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis, save in exceptional circumstances personal relations and direct contacts with both parents. Towards that end and in accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 2, States Parties shall respect the right of the child and his or her parents to leave any country, including their own, and to enter their own country. The right to leave any country shall be subject only to such restrictions as are prescribed by law and which are necessary to protect the national security, public order (ordre public), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Convention.

Article 11

1. States Parties shall take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad.

2. To this end, States Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or accession to existing agreements.

Article 12

1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.

2. For this purpose, the child shall, in particular, be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.

Article 13

1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; or

(b) For the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals.

Article 14

1. States Parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

2. States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of the parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of his or her right in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child.

3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals, or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

Article 15

1. States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (ordre public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Article 16

1. No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation.

2. The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 17

States Parties recognize the important function performed by the mass media and shall ensure that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health. To this end, States Parties shall:

(a) Encourage the mass media to disseminate information and material of social and cultural benefit to the child and in accordance with the spirit of article 29;

(b) Encourage international co-operation in the production, exchange and dissemination of such information and material from a diversity of cultural, national and international sources;

(c) Encourage the production and dissemination of children's books;

(d) Encourage the mass media to have particular regard to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority group or who is indigenous;

(e) Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines for the protection of the child from information and material injurious to his or her well-being, bearing in mind the provisions of articles 13 and 18.

Article 18

1. States Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child. Parents or, as the case may be, legal guardians have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The best interests of the child will be their basic concern.

2. For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the present Convention, States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children.

3. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from child-care services and facilities for which they are eligible.

Article 19

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

Article 20

1. A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State.

2. States Parties shall in accordance with their national laws ensure alternative care for such a child.

3. Such care could include, *inter alia*, foster placement, *kafalah* of Islamic law, adoption or if necessary placement in suitable institutions for the care of children. When considering solutions, due regard shall be paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing and to the child's ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background.

Article 21

States Parties that recognize and/or permit the system of adoption shall ensure that the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration and they shall:

(*a*) Ensure that the adoption of a child is authorized only by competent authorities who determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures and on the basis of all pertinent and reliable information, that the adoption is permissible in view of the child's status concerning parents, relatives and legal guardians and that, if required, the persons concerned have given their informed consent to the adoption on the basis of such counselling as may be necessary;

(*b*) Recognize that inter-country adoption may be considered as an alternative means of child's care, if the child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the child's country of origin;

(*c*) Ensure that the child concerned by inter-country adoption enjoys safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in the case of national adoption;

(*d*) Take all appropriate measures to ensure that, in inter-country adoption, the placement does not result in improper financial gain for those involved in it;

(e) Promote, where appropriate, the objectives of the present article by concluding bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements, and endeavour, within this framework, to ensure that the placement of the child in another country is carried out by competent authorities or organs.

Article 22

1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in the present Convention and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are Parties.

2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason, as set forth in the present Convention.

Article 23

1. States Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.

2. States Parties recognize the right of the disabled child to special care and shall encourage and ensure the extension, subject to available resources, to the eligible child and those responsible for his or her care, of assistance for which application is made and which is appropriate to the child's condition and to the circumstances of the parents or others caring for the child.

3. Recognizing the special needs of a disabled child, assistance extended in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article shall be provided free of charge, whenever possible, taking into account the financial resources of the parents or others caring for the child, and shall be designed to ensure that the disabled child has effective access to and receives education, training, health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in a manner conducive to the child's achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development, including his or her cultural and spiritual development.

4. States Parties shall promote, in the spirit of international co-operation, the exchange of appropriate information in the field of preventive health care and of medical, psychological and functional treatment of disabled children, including dissemination of and access to information concerning methods of rehabilitation, education and vocational services, with the aim of enabling States Parties to improve their capabilities and skills and to widen their experience in these areas. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 24

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.

2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:

(a) To diminish infant and child mortality;

(*b*) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;

(*c*) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, *inter alia*, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking-water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;

(*d*) To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers;

(*e*) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breast-feeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents;

(*f*) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.

3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.

4. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international co-operation with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right recognized in the present article. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 25

States Parties recognize the right of a child who has been placed by the competent authorities for the purposes of care, protection or treatment of his or her physical or mental health, to a periodic review of the treatment provided to the child and all other circumstances relevant to his or her placement.

Article 26

1. States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law.

2. The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted, taking into account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for the maintenance of the child, as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child.

Article 27

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.

3. States Parties, in accordance with national conditions and within their means, shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

4. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to secure the recovery of maintenance for the child from the parents or other persons having financial responsibility for the child, both within the State Party and from abroad. In particular, where the person having financial responsibility for the child lives in a State different from that of the child, States Parties shall promote the accession to international agreements or the conclusion of such agreements, as well as the making of other appropriate arrangements.

Article 28

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall, in particular:

(*a*) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all;

(*b*) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need;

(*c*) Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means;

(*d*) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children;

(*e*) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and in conformity with the present Convention.

3. States Parties shall promote and encourage international co-operation in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy throughout the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

Article 29

1. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to:

(*a*) The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential;

(*b*) The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

(*c*) The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, for the national values of the country in which the child is living, the country from which he or she may originate, and for civilizations different from his or her own;

(*d*) The preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin;

(*e*) The development of respect for the natural environment.

2. No part of the present article or article 28 shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principles set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article and to the requirements that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State.

Article 30

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such a minority or who is indigenous shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.

Article 31

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.

2. States Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.

Article 32

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

2. States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of the present article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall, in particular:

(a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment;

(b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment;

(c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of the present article.

Article 33

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances.

Article 34

States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall, in particular, take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

(a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;

(b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;

(c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

Article 35

States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.

Article 36

States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.

Article 37

States Parties shall ensure that:

(a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below eighteen years of age;

(b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;

(c) Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. In particular, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his or her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances;

(d) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority, and to a prompt decision on any such action.

Article 38

1. States Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts which are relevant to the child.

2. States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities.

3. States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of fifteen years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of fifteen years but who have not attained the age of eighteen years, States Parties shall endeavour to give priority to those who are oldest.

4. In accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect the civilian population in armed conflicts, States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.

Article 39

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

Article 40

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child's sense of dignity and worth, which reinforces the child's respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others and which takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's reintegration and the child's assuming a constructive role in society.

2. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of international instruments, States Parties shall, in particular, ensure that:

(a) No child shall be alleged as, be accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law by reason of acts or omissions that were not prohibited by national or international law at the time they were committed;

(b) Every child alleged as or accused of having infringed the penal law has at least the following guarantees:

(i) To be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law;

(ii) To be informed promptly and directly of the charges against him or her, and, if appropriate, through his or her parents or legal guardians, and to have legal or other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of his or her defence;

(iii) To have the matter determined without delay by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body in a fair hearing according to law, in the presence of legal or other appropriate assistance and, unless it is considered not to be in the best interest of the child, in particular, taking into account his or her age or situation, his or her parents or legal guardians;

(iv) Not to be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt; to examine or have examined adverse witnesses and to obtain the participation and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under conditions of equality;

(v) If considered to have infringed the penal law, to have this decision and any measures imposed in consequence thereof reviewed by a higher competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body according to law;

(vi) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if the child cannot understand or speak the language used;

(vii) To have his or her privacy fully respected at all stages of the proceedings.

3. States Parties shall seek to promote the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law, and, in particular:

(a) The establishment of a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe the penal law;

(b) Whenever appropriate and desirable, measures for dealing with such children without resorting to judicial proceedings, providing that human rights and legal safeguards are fully respected.

4. A variety of dispositions, such as care, guidance and supervision orders; counselling; probation; foster care; education and vocational training programmes and other alternatives to institutional care shall be available to ensure that children are dealt with in a manner appropriate to their well-being and proportionate both to their circumstances and the offence.

Article 41

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions which are more conducive to the realization of the rights of the child and which may be contained in:

(a) The law of a State Party; or

(b) International law in force for that State.

PART II

Article 42

States Parties undertake to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known, by appropriate and active means, to adults and children alike.

Article 43

1. For the purpose of examining the progress made by States Parties in achieving the realization of the obligations undertaken in the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Rights of the Child, which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.

2. The Committee shall consist of ten experts of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field covered by this Convention. The members of the Committee shall be elected by States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution, as well as to the principal legal systems.

3. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.

4. The initial election to the Committee shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention and thereafter every second year. At least four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall subsequently prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Convention.

5. The elections shall be held at meetings of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At those meetings, for which two thirds of States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

6. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if renominated. The term of five of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election, the names of these five members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting.

7. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or declares that for any other cause he or she can no longer perform the duties of the Committee, the State Party which nominated the member shall appoint another expert from among its nationals to serve for the remainder of the term, subject to the approval of the Committee.

8. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure.

9. The Committee shall elect its officers for a period of two years.

10. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee. The Committee shall normally meet annually. The duration of the meetings of the Committee shall be determined, and reviewed, if necessary, by a meeting of the States Parties to the present Convention, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.

12. With the approval of the General Assembly, the members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide.

Article 44

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized herein and on the progress made on the enjoyment of those rights:

(a) Within two years of the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned;

(b) Thereafter every five years.

2. Reports made under the present article shall indicate factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the degree of fulfilment of the obligations under the present Convention. Reports shall also contain sufficient information to provide the Committee with a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of the Convention in the country concerned.

3. A State Party which has submitted a comprehensive initial report to the Committee need not, in its subsequent reports submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 (b) of the present article, repeat basic information previously provided.

4. The Committee may request from States Parties further information relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

5. The Committee shall submit to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, every two years, reports on its activities.

6. States Parties shall make their reports widely available to the public in their own countries.

Article 45

In order to foster the effective implementation of the Convention and to encourage international co-operation in the field covered by the Convention:

(*a*) The specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organs shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their mandate. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies as it may consider appropriate to provide expert advice on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their respective mandates. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organs to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities;

(*b*) The Committee shall transmit, as it may consider appropriate, to the specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other competent bodies any reports from States Parties that contain a request, or indicate a need, for technical advice or assistance, along with the Committee's observations and suggestions, if any, on these requests or indications;

(*c*) The Committee may recommend to the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General to undertake on its behalf studies on specific issues relating to the rights of the child;

(*d*) The Committee may make suggestions and general recommendations based on information received pursuant to articles 44 and 45 of the present Convention. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be transmitted to any State Party concerned and reported to the General Assembly, together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

PART III

Article 46

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.

Article 47

The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 48

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 49

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 50

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to States Parties, with a request that they indicate whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that, within four months from the date of such communication, at least one third of the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

2. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article shall enter into force when it has been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of States Parties.

3. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted it, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Convention and any earlier amendments which they have accepted.

Article 51

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession.

2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall then inform all States. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General.

Article 52

A State Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation becomes effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 53

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depositary of the present Convention.

Article 54

The original of the present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In witness thereof the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

44/52. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Date: 8 December 1989	Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/715

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its objective set forth in the Charter of the United Nations to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its firm determination and its commitment to eradicate totally and unconditionally racism in all its forms, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[13] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,[14] the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,[15] the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports[16] and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 December 1960,[17]

Recalling also its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, on the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and 38/14 of 22 November 1983, on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Recalling further the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva in 1978 and 1983, respectively,

Bearing in mind the *Report of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination*,[18]

Convinced that the Second World Conference represented a positive contribution by the international community towards attaining the objectives of the Decade, through its adoption of a Declaration and an operational Programme of Action[19] for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Noting with concern that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were not attained and that millions of human beings continue to this day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Recalling its resolutions 39/16 of 23 November 1984, 42/47 of 30 November 1987 and 43/91 of 8 December 1988,

Emphasizing once again the necessity of attaining the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General[20] and the reports of the Secretary-General[21] submitted within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade,

Convinced of the need to take more effective and sustained international measures for the elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and the total eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Aware that certain activities of the Second Decade scheduled for 1985-1989 have not been implemented owing to a lack of financial resources,

Aware also of the importance and the magnitude of the phenomenon of migrant workers, as well as the efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and their families,

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[13] Resolution 217 A (III).

[14] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[15] Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

[16] Resolution 40/64 G, annex.

[17] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Eleventh Session, Resolutions*, p. 119.

[18] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum.

[19] *Ibid.*, chap. II.

[20] A/44/574.

[21] A/44/575 and A/44/595.

Noting the conclusions and suggestions of the global consultations on racism and racial discrimination held at Geneva from 3 to 6 October 1988, 22/ the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar on the effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States, held at Geneva from 16 to 20 January 1989, 23/ and the conclusion and recommendations of the seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers, held at Athens from 18 to 26 September 1989, 24/

1. *Declares once again* that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as *apartheid*, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;

2. *Decides* that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, and to intensify their efforts, during the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to provide assistance and relief to the victims of racism and all forms of racial discrimination and *apartheid*, especially in South Africa and Namibia and in occupied territories and territories under alien domination;

3. *Appeals* to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of these evils;

4. *Takes note* of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General containing information on the activities of Governments, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as United Nations organs, to give effect to the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; 25/

5. *Notes and commends* the efforts made to co-ordinate all the programmes currently under implementation by the United Nations system that relate to the objectives of the Decade and encourages the Co-ordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to continue his efforts;

6. *Notes with satisfaction* the holding of the seminar on the effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States and the seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers and requests the Secretary-General to give the reports on the seminars 26/ wide distribution among Governments, competent United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations;

7. *Notes* the decision to publish the global compilation of national legislation against racism and racial discrimination 27/ and requests the Secretary-General to transmit this publication to Governments as soon as possible;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the field of education, training and employment, and to submit, *inter alia*, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination;

9. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination; 28/

22/ E/1989/48; see also A/44/595, para. 50.

23/ E/CN.4/1989/22.

24/ See A/44/595, paras. 57-62.

25/ A/44/575 and A/44/595.

26/ See E/CN.4/1989/22 and A/44/595, paras. 5[illegible]-62.

27/ See A/44/574, para. 8.

28/ A/41/550, A/43/631 and A/44/575.

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and issue as soon as possible a collection of model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination;

11. *Renews its invitation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to expedite the preparation of teaching materials and teaching aids to promote teaching, training and educational activities on human rights and against racism and racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on activities at the primary and secondary levels of education;

12. *Welcomes* the completion and the submission to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the study of the results achieved and the obstacles encountered during the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first half of the Second Decade and requests the Commission on Human Rights to transmit this study to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

13. *Emphasizes again* the importance of adequate recourse procedures for victims of racism and racial discrimination, and therefore requests once again the Secretary-General, in the light of the results of the seminars held on this topic, to prepare and finalize, with the assistance of experts in this field, a handbook of recourse procedures;

14. *Considers* that all the parts of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination should receive equal attention in order to attain the objectives of the Second Decade;

15. *Invites* the Secretary-General to implement immediately those activities for the period 1985-1989 not yet carried out and to proceed with the implementation of the activities scheduled for the biennium 1990-1991;

16. *Affirms once again* the need for the implementation of the plan of activities proposed for the period 1990-1993 contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/47;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating *apartheid*;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/47, to ensure that sufficient additional resources are included in the proposed regular programme budgets for the bienniums 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 to provide for the implementation of the activities of the Second Decade, and requests him to inform the Assembly of the steps taken in that regard;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers;

20. *Invites* all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the implementation of the plans of activities for the periods 1985 to 1989 and 1990 to 1993 by intensifying and broadening their efforts to bring about the speedy elimination of *apartheid* and all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

21. *Considers* that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are indispensable for the implementation of the above-mentioned programmes;

22. *Notes once again with regret* that the present situation of the Trust Fund is not encouraging;

23. *Strongly appeals*, therefore, to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions;

24. Takes note of the reports on the activities of the Decade, 29/ and reiterates its request to the Economic and Social Council, throughout the Second Decade, to submit annually to the General Assembly a report containing, inter alia:

(a) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(b) A review and appraisal of those activities;

(c) Its suggestions and recommendations;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

26. Decides to keep the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" on its agenda throughout the Second Decade and to consider it as a matter of the highest priority at its forty-fifth session.

44/53. Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/749

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/152 of 17 December 1979, 37/55 of 3 December 1982, 38/24 of 22 November 1983 and 40/99 of 13 December 1985,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/31 of 27 May 1983 and decision 1984/131 of 24 May 1984, as well as of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/14 of 2 March 1989, 30/

Reaffirming that popular participation in all its various forms constitutes an important factor in socio-economic development and in the full realization of all human rights and the dignity of the human person,

1. Invites Governments, the concerned specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the relevant non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to transmit to the Secretary-General their comments on the study on popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights; 31/

2. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to consider at its forty-sixth and, if desired by the Commission, at its forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions, the question of popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in the full realization of all human rights, and to inform the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, of the results of that consideration;

3. Decides to continue the consideration of this question at its forty-eighth session, in the context of the item relating to the world social situation, under the sub-item entitled "Popular participation in its various forms as an important factor in development and in the full realization of all human rights".

29/ A/44/575 and A/44/595.

30/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II.

31/ E/CN.4/1985/10 and Add.1 and 2.

44/54. Social welfare, development and science and technology

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/749

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is an important factor in the social and economic development of society,

Reaffirming the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, which was proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, in which States were called upon to share equitably scientific and technological advances, to intensify international co-operation in the field and to use science and technology for the benefit of the social development of society,

Reaffirming also the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, which was proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, in which all States were called upon to promote international co-operation to ensure that the results of scientific and technological developments were used in the interests of strengthening international peace and security, freedom and independence, and also for the purpose of the economic and social development of peoples and the realization of human rights in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that implementation of those Declarations will contribute to the social and economic development of peoples and international co-operation in the interests of scientific and technological progress, as well as to the strengthening of peace,

Emphasizing that international co-operation among States for the promotion of scientific and technological progress is in the interest of the social and economic development of all peoples,

Convinced that, in a time of rapid scientific and technological progress, the resources of mankind and the work of scientists make an important contribution to the peaceful economic and social development of nations and to the improvement of the living standards of all peoples,

Aware that technical co-operation, including the possibility of transfer of technology, is one of the ways of achieving better social progress in developing countries,

1. *Calls upon* all States to encourage co-operation to ensure scientific and technological progress for the welfare of their peoples, as well as of all human beings and their social and economic development and to contribute to the promotion of economic development and the elimination of grave social problems in the world;

2. *Stresses* the necessity of making scientific and technological progress a major aspect of the implementation process of fundamental civil and political, economic, social and cultural human rights in their entirety, as laid down in the International Covenants on Human Rights; [32]

3. *Calls upon* all Governments to make every effort to use scientific and technological achievements for the promotion of peaceful social and economic development and to prevent their misuse to the disadvantage of human beings;

4. *Invites* the Commission for Social Development, in its discussion of the world social situation, to pay increasing attention to the effects of science and technology on the processes of social welfare and development;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when elaborating the next report on the world social situation, to take due account of the effects of science and technology on processes of social welfare and development on the basis of available information from Governments and from organizations of the United Nations system;

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[32] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

6. Requests the Secretary-General or interested Governments to consider convening in the near future, within existing resources, a seminar of experts on the effects of science and technology on social welfare and development.

44/55. Achievement of social justice

Date: 8 December 1989
Adopted without a vote
Meeting: 78
Report: A/44/749

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/49 of 30 November 1987 as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/46 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/71 of 24 May 1989,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, [33] social progress and development shall be founded on respect for the dignity and value of the human person and shall ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice,

Convinced that more extensive international and regional co-operation is important for promoting social progress at the national level,

Mindful of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, [34]

Persuaded of the importance of taking measures to ensure co-ordination within the United Nations system in order to develop a comprehensive approach to developmental social welfare, including better integrated and mutually supportive economic and social development policies, aimed at the achievement of social justice,

1. Considers that the common purpose of the international community must be to forge from varied economic, social and political conditions a global environment of sustained development, full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and social justice and peace;

2. Recognizes that social justice is one of the most important goals of social progress;

3. Reaffirms the importance of co-operation among countries in promoting a climate conducive to the achievement by individual countries of the goals of development and social justice and progress;

4. Considers that such co-operation should continue to be a major focus of activities of the United Nations in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Calls upon Member States, in elaborating their national policy in the field of social development, to take into consideration the importance of achieving social justice for all;

6. Recommends that the Secretary-General, in preparing studies and reports on social problems and, in particular, the report on the world social situation, should examine questions of the realization of social justice and ways in which it could be achieved;

7. Requests the Commission for Social Development to continue to consider the question of achieving social justice at its next regular session.

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[33] General Assembly resolution 2542 (XXIV).

[34] E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

44/56. *World social situation*

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Vote: 131-1-23 (recorded) Report: A/44/749

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1392 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 40/98 and 40/100 of 13 December 1985, 42/49 of 30 November 1987 and 43/113 of 8 December 1988, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/39, 1987/40, 1987/46 and 1987/52 of 28 May 1987, 1989/72 of 24 May 1989 and 1989/113 of 28 July 1989,

Bearing in mind the objective of improving the well-being of the world's population on the basis of the full participation of all members of society in the process of development and the fair distribution to them of the benefits therefrom, and recognizing that the pace of development in the developing countries should be accelerated substantially in order to enable them to achieve this objective, especially in meeting the basic needs for food, housing, education, employment and health care,

Concerned at the worsening economic situation of the developing countries, particularly that of the least developed countries, including a significant decline in living conditions, the persistence and increase of widespread poverty in a large number of countries and the decrease of the main social and economic indicators of those countries,

Conscious that each country has the sovereign right freely to adopt the economic and social system that it deems the most appropriate and that each Government has the primary role in ensuring the social progress and well-being of the people,

Convinced of the urgent need to eradicate policies and practices that hinder social progress, including racism and racial discrimination, in particular *apartheid*,

Convinced also of the crucial need to eradicate dangerous trends and habits that debilitate individuals and incapacitate society, in particular drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Bearing in mind the importance of the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation* 35/ for increasing awareness of the advances made towards the goals of social progress and better standards of living, established in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as of the obstacles to further progress,

Believing that there is a need for greater efforts by the United Nations system to study and disseminate data on the existing world social situation, in particular in the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the important contribution of the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation* to the preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Taking note of the deliberation on the question of the world social situation by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session 36/ and by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989, 37/

Having considered the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*,

Concerned over certain shortcomings in the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*,

1. *Takes note* of the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*, 38/ including the information on the critical social situation in Africa as provided in the annex to the report;

35/ ST/ESA/213-E/CN.5/1989/2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.1).

36/ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 7* (E/1989/25).

37/ See A/44/3. chap; V, sect. C.; to be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/44/3/Rev.1).

38/ ST/ESA/213-E/CN.5/1989/2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.1).

2. Urges the timely issue of future reports on the world social situation in order to allow the Commission for Social Development to consider the report;

3. Notes with deep concern the continuing deterioration of the economic and social situation in the developing countries, in particular that of the least developed countries, as well as of the low-income countries;

4. Notes also with deep concern that the situation faced by the developing countries has been worsened by sharp fluctuations in exchange rates, high real rates of interest, fluctuations in commodity prices, a serious deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries, increased protectionist pressures, the net transfer of resources from developing countries, crushing debt burdens, the restrictive adjustment process demanded by financial and development institutions, the decline in official development assistance in real terms and the severe inadequacy of resources experienced by multilateral development and financial institutions;

5. Notes further with deep concern the critical social situation in Africa resulting from structural imbalances and weaknesses of the African economy and a hostile international economic environment, in spite of the efforts of the Governments of African countries to undertake measures, with the support of the international community, to stabilize and adjust their economies;

6. Reaffirms the principles and objectives of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development 39/ and calls for their effective realization as a means of attaining a more equitable world social situation;

7. Calls upon all Member States to promote economic development and social progress by the formulation and implementation of an interrelated set of policy measures to achieve the goals and objectives established within the framework of national plans and priorities for employment, education, health, nutrition, housing facilities, crime prevention, the well-being of children, equal opportunities for the disabled and the aging, full participation of youth in the development process and full integration and participation of women in development;

8. Calls upon the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to mobilize the necessary resources to undertake measures aimed at improving social conditions world-wide;

9. Affirms the request of the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1989/72 for the Secretary-General to submit an expanded version of the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1990 and to meet the other requests made in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the same resolution;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis and to submit the next full report on the world social situation, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly in 1993, for consideration at its forty-eighth session, and also requests the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Assembly, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, every two years in the intervening period, starting in 1991;

11. Also requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements for the wider dissemination of the reports on the world social situation;

12. Invites the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the preparation of future reports by making available all relevant information pertaining to their respective areas of competence;

13. Decides to include the item entitled "World social situation" in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session for the purpose of considering the expanded version of the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation, of its forty-sixth session for the purpose of considering the interim report, and of its forty-eighth session for the purpose of considering the next full report in 1993.

39/ Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/56:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Absent: Belize, Malta, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

44/57. *Twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development*

Date: 8 December 1989   Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote   Report: A/44/750

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, by which it solemnly proclaimed the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, and resolutions 2543 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 32/117 of 16 December 1977, 34/59 of 29 November 1979 and 41/142 of 4 December 1986 on the implementation of the Declaration,

Reaffirming, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration, its importance as a source of inspiration for national and international efforts for the promotion of social progress and development,

Recalling its resolutions 40/98 of 13 December 1985 on the improvement of the role of the United Nations in the field of social development, 42/49 of 30 November 1987 on the achievement of social justice and 43/113 of 8 December 1988 on the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Recalling also that in resolution 42/48 of 30 November 1987 it decided to observe in 1989 the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration,

Desirous of achieving effective realization of the provisions of the Declaration,

Noting the continuous validity and importance of the principles and objectives proclaimed in the Declaration,

1. *Invites* all Governments to take into consideration the provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development in their developmental policies, plans and programmes as well as in their bilateral and multilateral co-operation;

2. *Recommends* that the Declaration be taken into account in the formulation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade and in the implementation of programmes of international action to be carried out during the decade;

3. Recommends also that the international organizations concerned with development continue to use the provisions of the Declaration, which is an important United Nations document, in formulating strategies, programmes and international instruments aimed at social progress and development;

4. Urges the Secretary-General to carry out the activities indicated in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/48 in order to ensure the successful observance of the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration;

5. Reiterates its invitation to all States that have not yet done so to transmit to the Secretary-General their views and comments pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 of General Assembly resolution 42/48;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the next report on the world social situation a special part dealing with the activities carried out in pursuance of the present resolution;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development".

44/58. National experience in promoting the co-operative movement

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/751

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2459 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 3273 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, 31/37 of 30 November 1976, 33/47 of 14 December 1978 and 36/18 of 9 November 1981, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/15 of 26 May 1983, 1985/22 of 29 May 1985 and 1987/47 of 28 May 1987,

Aware of the ongoing work to elaborate the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Bearing in mind that co-operatives in their different forms are becoming an indispensable factor of economic and social development of all countries, especially the developing countries,

Noting that co-operatives are called upon to help to ensure the fullest possible participation in the development process of all population groups, including women, youth, disabled persons and the aging, and to contribute to the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, 40/

Having in mind the recent widespread reassessment by Governments of the status and role of co-operatives in enhancing economic and social development,

Convinced that the exchange among countries of national experience relating to the active involvement of co-operatives in the development process is acquiring increasing importance in the light of new trends in the approach to co-operatives,

1. Commends the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in promoting the co-operative movement; 41/

2. Invites all States, the regional commissions and the specialized agencies concerned to make further efforts with a view to promoting the co-operative movement as an important instrument of economic and social development, thus contributing to the implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future; 42/

40/ See E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

41/ A/44/79-E/1989/8.

42/ See E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

3. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely national experience in promoting co-operatives and to encourage all forms of international co-operation, in collaboration with interested Governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as an important part of the social development strategy;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the status and role of co-operatives in the light of new economic and social trends and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. Decides to consider the question entitled "Co-operatives and new trends in socio-economic development" at its forty-seventh session as a sub-item of the item entitled "National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress".

44/59. Policies and programmes involving youth

Date: 8 December 1989	Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/752

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/94 of 8 December 1988,

Recalling its resolution 40/14 entitled "International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace", adopted on 18 November 1985 by the General Assembly acting as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, by which the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth were endorsed, and its subsequent resolutions,

Recalling its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977 and 36/17 of 9 November 1981, by which it adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, and its subsequent resolutions,

Recalling also its resolution 40/16 of 18 November 1985 entitled "Opportunities for youth" and its subsequent resolutions,

Recalling further its resolution 36/29 of 13 November 1981 and its subsequent resolutions in which it, inter alia, recognized the need to adopt appropriate measures for securing the implementation and the enjoyment by youth of human rights, particularly the right to education and to work,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with resolution 43/94, [43]

Recognizing that the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth [44] provide a constructive framework for a long-term strategy in the field of youth,

Expressing its serious interest in systematically consolidating and building further on the results of the International Youth Year in order to contribute to the increasingly active participation of young people in the political and socio-economic life of their countries,

Convinced of the importance of improving the effective and efficient functioning of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations as a means of providing adequate information on young people and of encouraging their active participation in the United Nations system at the national, regional and international levels,

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[43] A/44/387.

[44] A/40/256, annex.

Recognizing that in many countries the majority of young people, under prevailing critical social and economic conditions, are facing serious problems in the exercise of their right to education and to work and that insufficient education and unemployment of young people limit their ability to participate effectively in the development process and impede their full integration into society,

Emphasizing that the suitable education of young people, equipping them with proper and up-to-date skills and qualifications, prepares them for entering the labour market at a level commensurate with their skills,

Noting that the year 1990 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2037 (XX) of 7 December 1965,

1. Calls upon all States, all United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through its Commission for Social Development, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth; [45]

2. Appeals to all States to adopt effective measures, in accordance with their legislations, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, in order to strengthen and promote among nations and, primarily, among youth understanding, mutual respect and friendship among nations, for the further improvement of an international climate free of mistrust and discord;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to promote and monitor intensively, by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat as a focal point, the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies, specifically on such themes as communication, health, housing, culture, youth employment and education, drug abuse and the environment;

4. Calls upon Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to organize a meeting, if necessary from extrabudgetary resources, between United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies concerned and non-governmental youth organizations to discuss the problems of existing channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth organizations in order to achieve effective results for their improvement and for the establishment of effective functioning structures of communication and co-operation between youth and the United Nations;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to develop methods that indicate specifically how the channels of communication could efficiently be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of the United Nations organs and of the specialized agencies, and to include in a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution concrete suggestions for co-operation between the United Nations system and the non-governmental youth organizations;

7. Calls upon youth mechanisms that have been set up by youth and youth organizations at the national, regional and international levels to continue to act as channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations by putting forth their proposals for co-operation with the United Nations system and, where such mechanisms do not exist, recommends that national co-ordinating committees of the International Youth Year should similarly continue to act as channels of communication;

8. Calls upon all States, all governmental and non-governmental organizations, interested United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through its Commission for Social Development, and specialized agencies to continue to give priority to the formulation and implementation of effective measures for securing the exercise by youth of the right to education and to work, with a view to resolving the problem of unemployment among youth;

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[45] A/40/256, annex.

9. Calls upon Member States to enable young people to obtain proper and up-to-date education and to pay increased attention to the promotion of the employment of youth in all sectors of the economy, thereby facilitating their integration into social and professional life;

10. Stresses the importance for youth and youth organizations of the freedom of association, in accordance with the relevant national legislation, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 46/ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 47/ and other relevant international human rights instruments, so as to enable their active and direct participation at all stages of implementation of the policies, projects and activities organized at the local, national, regional and international levels in the field of youth;

11. Emphasizes that providing education and employment to each young person is a worthy goal for all States and should serve the full development of the human being, which can best be ensured by countries that respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of everyone;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibilities for a linkage between the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Institute of HOPE '87, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General, 48/ taking into account the importance of that Institute in promoting, technically and financially, income-generating youth employment projects;

13. Again invites Governments to include youth representatives in their national delegations to the General Assembly and other relevant United Nations meetings and international conferences dealing with youth-related issues, thus enhancing and strengthening the channels of communication through the discussion of such issues, with a view to finding solutions to the problems confronting youth in the contemporary world;

14. Invites Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Youth Fund, in order to enable it to continue its mandated role and to contribute effectively to the needs of developing countries in the field of youth;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to include the United Nations Youth Fund among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

16. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the guidelines containing a draft programme of action to mark the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year and to submit it, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

17. Decides to consider the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" at its forty-fifth session on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution.

44/60. International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Date: 8 December 1989	Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/801 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/65 of 30 November 1987, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/43 of 24 May 1989,

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46/ Resolution 217 A (III).

47/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

48/ A/44/387.

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its activities, [49]

Recognizing that research, training and information activities relating to women and development, the three main components of the Institute, have been further strengthened, thus reflecting the current trends with regard to mainstream developmental changes benefiting women and society,

Convinced that networking, the Institute's mode of operation, has been consolidated by co-operative arrangements with organizations within and outside the United Nations system and that this could strengthen interaction between regions and countries with a view to integrating the participation and needs of women into mainstream development,

1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the significance and scope of the activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and at the special importance attached to research, training, information, documentation and communication relating to women and development in order to contribute to the designing of mainstream developmental policy;

2. *Notes with appreciation* that the Institute, in consultation with the institutions and organizations of the United Nations system, has launched its new research programme for the elaboration of special methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects for women, as requested in resolution 42/65;

3. *Requests* the Institute to continue its research on the contribution of women to development, including the work of women in the informal sector of the economy, and the elaboration of special methodologies for the monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects for women and to intensify its efforts to apply innovative training strategies with a view to strengthening national training capabilities, particularly in developing countries;

4. *Commends* the Institute for the priority that it has assigned to co-operation with the institutions and organizations of the United Nations system and welcomes the ongoing consultations between the regional commissions and the Institute with a view to launching parallel activities relating to women and development;

5. *Notes* that in 1990 the Institute will observe the tenth anniversary of its establishment;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments and organizations which have contributed to or supported the activities of the Institute, thus expanding the scope of its research, training and information programmes relating to women and development;

7. *Renews its appeal* to States as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, so as to ensure that the Institute has the necessary resources to continue its research, training and information programmes, which are still of vital importance for the elaboration of improved methodological criteria relating to women and development;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the activities of the Institute;

9. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women".

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[49] A/44/416, annex.

44/61. Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/799

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that activities to improve public knowledge in the field of human rights are essential to the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations set out in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and that carefully designed programmes of teaching, education and information are essential to the achievement of lasting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the relevant resolutions on this subject, in particular its resolution 43/128 of 8 December 1988 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/53 of 7 March 1989, 50/

Recognizing the catalytic effect of initiatives of the United Nations on national and regional public information activities in the field of human rights,

Recognizing also the valuable role that non-governmental organizations can play in those endeavours,

Believing that the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights is a valuable complement to the activities of the United Nations further to promote and to protect human rights world-wide,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights; 51/

2. Reaffirms the need for information materials on human rights to be carefully designed in clear and accessible form, to be tailored to regional and national requirements and circumstances with specific target audiences in mind and to be effectively disseminated in national and local languages and in sufficient volume to have the desired impact, and for effective use also to be made of the mass media, in particular radio and television and audio-visual technologies, in order to reach wider audiences, with priority being given to children, other young people and the disadvantaged, including those in isolated areas;

3. Appreciates the measures taken by the Secretariat to update, increase stocks and extend the language versions of human rights information materials, especially those on the basic United Nations human rights instruments and institutions, and, in that regard, urges the Secretariat to take measures to ensure the further production and effective dissemination of such documents in national and local languages, in co-operation with regional, national and local organizations as well as with Governments, making full and effective use of the United Nations information centres;

4. Encourages all Member States to make special efforts to provide, facilitate and encourage publicity for the activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights and to accord priority to the dissemination, in their respective national and local languages, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 52/ the International Covenants on Human Rights 53/ and other international conventions, as well as to information and education on the practical ways in which the rights and freedoms enjoyed under those instruments can be exercised;

5. Urges all Member States to include in their educational curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues and encourages all those responsible for training in law and its enforcement, the armed forces, medicine, diplomacy and other relevant fields, to include appropriate human rights components in their programmes;

50/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

51/ A/44/660 and Add.1.

52/ Resolution 217 A (III).

53/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

6. Requests the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Member States to the teaching booklet on human rights, which could serve as a broad and flexible framework adaptable to national circumstances for the structuring and development of the teaching of human rights;

7. Notes the special value, under the advisory services and technical assistance programme, of regional and national training courses and workshops, in co-operation with Governments, regional and national organizations and non-governmental organizations, in promoting practical education and awareness in the field of human rights, and welcomes the priority given to the organization of such activities by the Centre for Human Rights;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the fullest effective deployment of the skills and resources of all concerned units of the Secretariat and to make available, within existing resources, and in particular from the budget of the Department of Public Information, adequate funding for developing practical and effective human rights information activities, including those within the programme of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

9. Calls upon the Centre for Human Rights, which has primary responsibility within the United Nations system in the field of human rights, to co-ordinate the substantive activities of the World Campaign pursuant to the direction of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, and to serve as liaison with Governments, regional and national institutions, non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals in the development and implementation of the activities of the Campaign;

10. Calls upon the Department of Public Information, which has primary responsibility for public information activities, to co-ordinate the public information activities of the World Campaign and, in its responsibility as secretariat to the Joint United Nations Information Committee, to promote co-ordinated system-wide information activities in the field of human rights;

11. Stresses the need for close co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information, inter alia, in the implementation of the aims established for the World Campaign and for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law and, with regard to education for human rights, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. Requests the Secretariat, in the implementation of the World Campaign, to take advantage, as much as possible, of the collaboration of non-governmental organizations, including the dissemination of human rights material, with a view to increasing universal awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

13. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-sixth session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, to give priority consideration to this question with a view to providing appropriate guidance on the aims and activities of the World Campaign;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution for consideration under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

44/62. Right to development

Date: 8 December 1989
Adopted without a vote
Meeting: 78
Report: A/44/799

The General Assembly,

Recalling the proclamation by the General Assembly at its forty-first session of the Declaration on the Right to Development,[54]

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[54] Resolution 41/128, annex.

Recalling also its resolutions and those of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the right to development, and taking note of Commission resolution 1989/45 of 6 March 1989, 55/ approved by the Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development 56/ and all other relevant documents submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Aware of the interest in the work of the Working Group shown by several Member States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations,

1. Expresses the hope that the replies of Governments, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations, including those active in development and human rights, submitted at the request of the Secretary-General based on Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/45 57/ to offer additional, updated and more specific views on the subject of the implementation and further enhancement of the Declaration on the Right to Development, 58/ will contain such views and proposals;

2. Notes the invitation of the Commission to the Secretary-General to organize, within existing resources, a global consultation on the realization of the right to development, which would involve experts with relevant experience gained at the national level and representatives of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested non-governmental organizations, including those active in development and human rights, and which would focus on the fundamental problems posed by the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, the criteria that might be used to identify progress and mechanisms for evaluating and stimulating such progress;

3. Expresses its hope that the results of that global consultation, the report on which is to be presented to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session, will substantially contribute to its future work on the implementation and further enhancement of the Declaration;

4. Endorses the view of the Commission that there is a need for a continuing evaluation mechanism so as to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles set forth in the Declaration;

5. Urges all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, particularly the specialized agencies, when planning their programmes of activities, to take due account of the Declaration and to make efforts to contribute to its application;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session and the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system on the implementation of the Declaration;

7. Calls upon the Commission to decide at its forty-sixth session on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration;

8. Invites the Commission to report on the question to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

9. Decides to consider this question at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

55/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

56/ E/CN.4/1989/10.

57/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

58/ Resolution 41/128, annex.

44/63. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Vote: 129-1-25 (recorded) Report: A/44/799

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in the Charter of the United Nations the peoples of the United Nations declared their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling also the purposes and principles of the Charter to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Emphasizing the significance and validity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [59] and of the International Covenants on Human Rights [60] in promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977, in which it decided that the approach to future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions should take into account the concepts set forth in that resolution,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/46 of 23 November 1979, 35/174 of 15 December 1980, 36/133 of 14 December 1981, 38/124 of 16 December 1983, 39/145 of 14 December 1984, 40/124 of 13 December 1985, 41/131 and 41/133 of 4 December 1986, 42/119 of 7 December 1987 and 43/125 of 8 December 1988,

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/43 of 14 March 1985, [61]

Reiterating that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of development opportunities is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals within nations,

Recognizing that the human being is the main subject of development and that everyone has the right to participate in, as well as to benefit from, the development process,

Bearing in mind that the grave economic situation facing the developing countries noticeably affects the effective promotion and full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reiterating once again that the establishment of the new international economic order is an essential element for the effective promotion and full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reiterating also its profound conviction that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights,

Emphasizing the need for the creation, at the national and international levels, of conditions for the promotion and full protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples,

Recognizing that international peace and security are essential elements for the full realization of human rights, including the right to development,

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[59] Resolution 217 A (III).

[60] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[61] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

Convinced that the resources that would be released by disarmament could contribute significantly to the development of all States, in particular to that of the developing countries,

Reiterating that co-operation among all nations on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, is essential for the promotion of peace and development,

Convinced that the primary aim of such international co-operation must be the achievement by all human beings of a life of freedom and dignity and freedom from want,

Concerned, however, about the occurrence of violations of human rights in the world,

Reaffirming that nothing in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or in the International Covenants on Human Rights may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person the right to engage in any activity or perform any act aimed at destroying any of the rights and freedoms proclaimed therein,

Affirming that the ultimate aim of development is the steady improvement of the well-being of the entire population, on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

Considering that the efforts of the developing countries for their own development should be supported by an increased flow of resources and by the adoption of appropriate and substantive measures for creating an external environment conducive to such development,

Taking into account the documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, [62]

Bearing in mind also the stipulations of the final documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989, particularly paragraphs 10 to 13 of the Economic Declaration, [63]

Emphasizing the special importance of the purposes and principles proclaimed in its Declaration on the Right to Development, [64]

Taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/15 of 2 March 1989 and 1989/45 of 6 March 1989, [65]

Reaffirming the importance of furthering the activities of the organs of the United Nations in the field of human rights in conformity with the principles of the Charter,

Emphasizing that Governments have the duty to ensure respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

1. *Reiterates its request* that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions and concepts of General Assembly resolution 32/130 and other relevant texts;

2. *Affirms* that a primary aim of international co-operation in the field of human rights is a life of freedom, dignity and peace for all peoples and for every human being, that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from promoting and protecting the others;

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[62] A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

[63] See A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

[64] Resolution 41/128, annex.

[65] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

3. Reaffirms that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of civil and political rights and of economic, social and cultural rights;

4. Reaffirms that it is of paramount importance for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms that Member States should assume specific obligations by acceding to or ratifying international instruments in this field and, consequently, that the work within the United Nations system of setting standards in the field of human rights and universal acceptance and implementation of the relevant international instruments should be encouraged;

5. Reiterates once again that the international community should accord, or continue to accord, priority to the search for solutions to mass and flagrant violations of human rights of peoples and individuals affected by situations such as those mentioned in paragraph 1 (e) of General Assembly resolution 32/130, paying due attention also to other situations of violations of human rights;

6. Reaffirms its responsibility for achieving international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and expresses its concern at serious violations of human rights, in particular mass and flagrant violations of those rights, wherever they occur;

7. Expresses concern at the present situation as regards the achievement of the objectives and goals for the establishment of the new international economic order, and at its adverse effects on the full realization of human rights, in particular the right to development;

8. Reaffirms that the right to development is an inalienable human right;

9. Reaffirms also that international peace and security are essential elements for achieving full realization of the right to development;

10. Recognizes that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent;

11. Considers that all Member States must promote international co-operation on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State, including the right of every people to choose freely its own socio-economic and political system, with a view to solving international economic, social and humanitarian problems;

12. Expresses concern at the disparity existing between established norms and principles and the actual situation of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the world;

13. Urges all States to co-operate with the Commission on Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

14. Reiterates the need to create, at the national and international levels, conditions for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples;

15. Reaffirms once again that, in order to facilitate the full enjoyment of all human rights without diminishing personal dignity, it is necessary to promote the rights to education, work, health and proper nourishment through the adoption of measures at the national level, including those that provide for the right of workers to participate in management, as well as the adoption of measures at the international level, including the establishment of the new international economic order;

16. Decides that the approach to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should also take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development 66/ and the need for the implementation thereof;

17. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

66/ Resolution 41/128, annex.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/63:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Absent: Albania, Belize, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

44/64. National institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/799

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant resolutions concerning national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, notably its resolution 41/129 of 4 December 1986 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/40 of 10 March 1987, 67/ 1988/72 of 10 March 1988 68/ and 1989/52 of 7 March 1989, 69/

Emphasizing the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 70/ the International Covenants on Human Rights 71/ and other international instruments for promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Affirming that priority should be accorded to the development of appropriate arrangements at the national level to ensure the effective implementation of international human rights standards,

Conscious of the significant role that institutions at the national level can play in protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and freedoms,

Recognizing that the United Nations can play a catalytic role in assisting the development of national institutions by acting as a clearing house for the exchange of information and experience,

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67/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5 (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

68/ Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2 (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

69/ Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

70/ Resolution 217 A (III).

71/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Mindful in this regard of the guidelines on the structure and functioning of national and local institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/46 of 14 December 1978,

Noting the diverse approaches adopted throughout the world for the protection and promotion of human rights at the national level and recognizing the value of such approaches,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General; [72]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of developing, in accordance with national legislation, effective national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and of maintaining their independence and integrity;

3. *Encourages* Member States to establish or, where they already exist, to strengthen national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights and to incorporate those elements in national development plans;

4. *Welcomes* the increase in the number of national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights in various countries around the world;

5. *Encourages* initiatives on the part of Governments, regional, international and intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations intended to strengthen existing national institutions and to establish such institutions where they do not exist;

6. *Takes note with appreciation* of the action taken by the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to co-operate with regional and national institutions for the protection and promotion of human rights;

7. *Encourages* all Member States to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and operation of such national institutions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of experts, if necessary, and including materials submitted by Governments, a report containing conceptual models of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, to be submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-seventh session;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to respond favourably to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national institutions as part of the Programme for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights;

10. *Invites* the Secretary-General to include in his updated report all the information provided by Governments and any additional information that Governments may wish to provide, with particular emphasis on the functioning of various models of national institutions in implementing international standards on human rights, as well as a list of existing national institutions with contact points and a bibliography of relevant materials;

11. *Affirms* the role of national institutions as agencies for the dissemination of human rights materials and other public information activities under the auspices of the United Nations;

12. *Recognizes* the constructive role that non-governmental organizations can play in relation to national institutions;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[72] A/44/525. For the updated report, see E/CN.4/1989/47 and Add.1.

44/65. Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future and follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/753

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, as well as other relevant international instruments,

Reaffirming the importance and value of strategies and plans of action concerning the situation of women, aging, youth, the disabled, crime prevention and drug abuse,

Recalling its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, in which, it, *inter alia*, endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future [73] and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to ensure follow-up action to the Guiding Principles,

Stressing the importance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/48 of 28 May 1987, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to redeploy resources to ensure adequate and appropriate follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes,

Mindful of the critical importance of practical social welfare questions and the need to provide adequate resources to deal with them,

Concerned at the lack of follow-up action in the regions of Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Western Asia,

1. Reaffirms the validity of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future [74] as an appropriate framework for future action in the field of social welfare and development;

2. Calls upon Governments to make use of the Guiding Principles, to apply the recommendations contained therein, as appropriate, within their national structures, needs and objectives, to inform the Secretary-General of problems in the national implementation process and to accelerate the follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation on Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes;

3. Requests the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to give particular attention to the recommendations for action at the regional level contained in the Guiding Principles;

4. Urges the Secretary-General and all organizations of the United Nations system concerned to include the implementation of the Guiding Principles in their respective programmes of work and to assist Governments, particularly those of the developing countries, in formulating appropriate social welfare policies and in setting up effective programmes according to their needs;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the follow-up action to the Interregional Consultation, focusing, *inter alia*, on integrated, family- and community-oriented cost-effective innovations in the design of social welfare policies and programmes;

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[73] See E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

[74] *Ibid*.

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and technical support for Governments, especially those of developing countries, focusing on the policy, planning, administration and training aspects of developmental social welfare;

7. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to redeploy resources for undertaking measures to follow up the Interregional Consultation;

8. Recommends the organization of additional regional expert group meetings devoted to issues raised in the Guiding Principles, such as the first regional follow-up international expert meeting, held at Bonn in January 1989;

9. Also recommends that the efforts to reinforce the functioning of intergovernmental machinery in the social sector of the United Nations should continue in line with the view expressed in paragraph 95 of the report of the Interregional Consultation; 75/

10. Decides that social issues as conceived in the Guiding Principles should become a major part of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

11. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the results and follow-up of the Interregional Consultation; 76/

12. Notes the progress made so far in strengthening the United Nations Office at Vienna as the nucleus for all issues and reports relating to social policy and development;

13. Invites funding agencies within the United Nations system to consider a readjustment and an appropriate increase of their input of resources in the field of social development in order to reflect fully the changing world situation and actual requirements;

14. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To enhance the monitoring functions of the United Nations Office at Vienna and within that Office and to maintain effective co-ordination between its individual units;

(b) To prepare, maintain and publicize an overview of social components and internationally accepted norms of the many international plans, covenants, declarations and strategies in the social field;

(c) To ensure that all bodies of the United Nations system concerned with developmental programmes and projects consult the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat on the social components of those programmes and projects;

(d) To reflect appropriately the recommendations of the Guiding Principles in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 and in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

(e) To report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the progress achieved in implementing and following up the Guiding Principles and the present resolution;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future".

75/ E/CONF.80/10.

76/ E/CN.5/1989/3.

44/66. Monitoring of information on effective measures and alternative methods of implementing the plans, strategies and programmes of action in the social field at the national level

Date: 8 December 1989	Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/753

The General Assembly,

Having considered the *1989 Report on the World Social Situation*, [77]

Recalling its resolutions 37/51 of 3 December 1982, 37/52 of 3 December 1982, 40/14 of 18 November 1985, 40/32 of 29 November 1985 and 40/108 of 13 December 1985, in which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, [78] endorsed the International Plan of Action on Aging [79] and the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, [80] approved the Milan Plan of Action [81] and endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women [82] respectively,

Recalling also its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, in which it endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, [83]

Aware that much remains to be done at the national level to achieve the full realization of the principles and objectives contained in those major documents adopted at the international level,

Concerned at the need to study effective measures and alternative methods of implementing those plans, strategies and programmes of action,

Recognizing that, in addition to material and technical assistance, both committed leadership and self-reliance of people for effective popular participation are required for the mobilization of action in the social field,

Considering that sustained co-operation and regular dialogue are necessary between leaders and people and among citizens themselves in order to foster social change,

1. *Recognizes* the need for Member States to select their own specific social priorities;

2. *Emphasizes* that national leaders need commitment and political will in order to realize in concrete terms the provisions of the aforementioned plans, strategies and programmes of action at the national, local and grass-roots levels;

3. *Reaffirms* that non-governmental organizations and individual citizens require the human values of self-reliance and initiative in order to undertake their own programmes and projects;

4. *Expresses* the need for Governments, non-governmental organizations and citizens to co-operate effectively with each other in undertaking programmes on behalf of social development, notably with regard to social welfare policies, youth, the elderly, the advancement of women and disabled persons, as well as crime prevention and criminal justice;

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[77] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.2.

[78] A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

[79] See *Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July to 6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

[80] A/40/256, annex.

[81] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. A.

[82] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[83] See E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

5. Stresses the need to formulate at the national level innovative, effective and viable measures for social development in the face of limited budgetary allocations for social issues and diminishing natural resources;

6. Requests the Secretary-General and, in particular, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to include on a regular basis in their reports on social issues more information on the ways and means of fully implementing the aforementioned plans, strategies and programmes of action at the national, local and grass-roots levels, stressing, *inter alia*, the attitudes and values of leaders and citizens required to achieve social goals despite limited resources, effective methods that can be duplicated on a larger scale at the national level and adopted in other countries, and methods of co-operation and networking at the international level aimed at assistance in the implementation of plans of action at the national level.

44/67. Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging and related activities

Date: 8 December 1989	Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/754

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/93 of 8 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the second review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Aging, conducted by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-first session, [84]

Taking note with interest of the priorities identified and recommendations made in the second review and appraisal of the Plan of Action,

Noting with appreciation the renewed momentum of the United Nations programme on aging but deeply regretting the proposed cut in the resources of subprogramme 7 (Aging) of section 8 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, [85]

Aware of the need of the developing countries for technical assistance and expert advice in the field of aging,

Reiterating the urgent appeal made to the Secretary-General in its resolution 43/93 to maintain and strengthen the existing programmes on aging and to strengthen the United Nations system-wide co-ordination of policies and programmes on aging, with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat continuing in its role as focal point in the United Nations system for activities relating to aging,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of aging; [86]

2. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/50 of 24 May 1989;

3. Also endorses the outline of a programme of United Nations activities in the field of aging for 1992 and beyond contained in annex II to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/50;

4. Notes with interest that aging is being considered as a priority theme of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade and the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

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[84] Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 13 (E/1989/13).

[85] Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

[86] A/44/420 and Add.1.

5. Calls upon Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to assist the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in elaborating for the consideration of the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a detailed global programme of activities for 1992 on the basis of the outline endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1989/50, which would simultaneously provide a guide for parallel national and regional programmes;

6. Also calls upon Member States that have special expertise or an interest in aging to consider giving direct staff or extrabudgetary support to the Centre in its preparatory activities for 1992;

7. Decides that the priorities identified and recommendations made in the second review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Aging should be included as an annex in future publications of the Plan;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to consider the feasibility of preparing a system-wide medium-term plan on aging in order to ensure that all concerned organizations of the United Nations system address the question of aging in a coherent and effective manner, taking into account that the Centre is the duly mandated focal point in all matters related to aging;

9. Invites the United Nations Statistical Office to increase the availability and use of national statistics on aging for the formulation and implementation of national policies and programmes and to consider the possibility of dedicating the 1992 Demographic Yearbook to the question of aging;

10. Invites the major international non-governmental organizations and donor countries to join the United Nations system in establishing a technical co-operation network that would design and support the implementation of a series of straightforward self-help projects by the elderly in order to bridge the gap between major funding entities and local self-help initiatives, as well as the gap between globally espoused standards and the real living conditions of the elderly;

11. Requests the Commission on the Status of Women to pay particular attention to the specific problems faced by elderly women and to the discrimination suffered by these women because of their gender and age;

12. Urges all the relevant agencies of the United Nations system dealing with refugees to pay special attention to the plight of all elderly refugees;

13. Urges the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to co-operate with the Centre in the preparation of a report on the status and the highlights of the global aging of populations for distribution to the media and the general public in 1992;

14. Calls upon the United Nations Population Fund to consider seconding a demographer to the Centre to assist in producing demographic profiles of the global, regional and selected national aging populations;

15. Also calls upon the United Nations Postal Administration to produce in 1992 commemorative United Nations stamps to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Plan of Action;

16. Recommends that, in view of the rapid expansion of activities and infrastructure for aging, the participants in the United Nations programme on aging give careful attention to its mandate with a view to avoiding duplication of the activities of other programmes and continuing in the 1990s the unified approach to implementing the Plan of Action that has been a strengthened and distinguishing mark of the programme to date;

17. Acknowledges with appreciation the progress report submitted by the Secretary-General on the training programmes and activities of the International Institute on Aging in Malta, 87/ welcomes its unique contribution to the implementation of the Plan of Action and requests the Secretary-General, in reporting on the question of aging to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, to inform the Assembly as to the activities, plans and programmes of the Institute;

87/ A/44/420, chap. V, sect. D.

18. *Also acknowledges with appreciation* the establishment, with the assistance of the United Nations Office at Vienna, of an African Society of Gerontology at Dakar;

19. *Notes with satisfaction* the offer of the Governments of Yugoslavia and Argentina to establish institutes on aging at Belgrade and Buenos Aires, respectively;

20. *Also notes with satisfaction* the convening of the meeting of eminent persons to develop an international fund-raising strategy for policies and programmes on population aging, held at United Nations Headquarters on 18 and 19 September 1989, 88/ further notes the adoption at that meeting of a declaration agreeing on the desirability and urgency of establishing an independent international foundation on aging under the patronage of the United Nations that would encourage the public and private sectors as well as non-governmental organizations to support the work of the United Nations system in the field of aging, and in this regard invites Member States, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to support this initiative;

21. *Further notes with satisfaction* the goals achieved at the fourteenth International Congress of Gerontology, held at Acapulco, Mexico, from 18 to 23 June 1989;

22. *Strongly appeals* to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging, bearing in mind that the Fund is particularly well placed to act as a catalyst for resource mobilization;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of aging".

44/68. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/716

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and resolution 43/95 of 8 December 1988 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 89/ as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 90/

Reiterating the importance of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which is the most widely accepted human rights instrument adopted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Aware of the importance of the contributions of the Committee to the efforts of the United Nations to combat racism and all other forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Welcoming the report of the Committee on the work of its thirty-seventh session, 91/

Reiterating once again the need to intensify the struggle for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination throughout the world, especially the elimination of the system of *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia,

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88/ See A/44/420/Add.1.

89/ Resolution 2106 A (XX).

90/ Resolution 38/14.

91/ A/44/18; the final report will be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/44/18).

Emphasizing the obligation of all States parties to the Convention to take legislative, judicial and other measures in order to secure full implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Recalling the urgent appeals made by the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the eleventh 92/ and twelfth 93/ meetings of States parties to the Convention and the Committee itself to the States parties to honour their financial obligations under the Convention,

Gravely concerned that, despite those appeals and other efforts, the meeting schedule of the Committee has been interrupted and the proper functioning of the Committee continues to deteriorate,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the members of the Committee to explore ways and means to overcome the Committee's current financial crisis,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee, 94/

1. *Expresses its profound concern* at the fact that a number of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 95/ have still not fulfilled their financial obligations, which led to the cancellation of the February/March 1989 session;

2. *Expresses once again its concern* that such a situation led to a further delay in discharging the substantive obligations of the Committee under the Convention;

3. *Commends* the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; 96/

4. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the work of its thirty-seventh session; 97/

5. *Calls upon* States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention;

6. *Endorses* the decision of the Committee 98/ to hold, if resources are available, one of its regular sessions in New York in commemoration of its twentieth year of activities under the Convention, to coincide with the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 21 March 1990;

7. *Strongly appeals* in this connection to all States parties, especially those in arrears, to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions and, if possible, their contributions for 1990 before 1 February 1990 so as to enable the Committee to meet regularly;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to do everything possible to ensure that funds are available to meet all the costs of the Committee's meetings in 1990, including the expenses of its members;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which are in arrears to pay amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

92/ See *Official Records of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Eleventh Meeting of States Parties, Decisions* (CERD/SP/30).

93/ *Ibid.*, *Twelfth Meeting of States Parties, Decisions* (CERD/SP/35).

94/ A/44/593.

95/ Resolution 2106 A (XX).

96/ Resolution 38/14.

97/ A/44/18; the final report will be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/44/18).

98/ *Ibid.*, para. 468.

10. Invites the Secretary-General to report to the States parties at their thirteenth meeting on all legal and administrative measures that the States parties and the General Assembly could take to guarantee the regular functioning of the Committee;

11. Invites States parties at their thirteenth meeting to decide on administrative and legal measures to improve the financial situation of the Committee;

12. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination".

44/69. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Vote: 124-1-27 (recorded) Report: A/44/716

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 41/103 of 4 December 1986, 42/56 of 30 November 1987 and 43/97 of 8 December 1988,

Mindful that the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid 99/ constitutes an important international treaty in the field of human rights and serves to implement the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 100/

Reaffirming its conviction that apartheid is a crime against humanity and constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and a gross violation of human rights, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Strongly condemning the abhorrent policy and system of apartheid and the brutal repression it engenders, which continue to aggravate the situation in South Africa,

Emphasizing that the root cause of the conflict in southern Africa is apartheid and the racist régime's policy of aggression, State terrorism and destabilization against the front-line and other neighbouring States,

Condemning the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields as an encouragement to the intensification of its odious policy of apartheid,

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against apartheid, racism and colonialism and for the effective implementation of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Underlining that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and the implementation of its provisions without any delay are necessary for its effectiveness, and therefore will contribute to the eradication of the crime of apartheid,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid; 101/

2. Commends those States parties to the Convention which have submitted their reports under article VII thereof;

99/ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

100/ Resolution 217 A (III).

101/ A/44/442.

3. *Appeals once again* to those States which have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States which have jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia and without whose co-operation such operations could not be halted;

4. *Underlines* the importance of the universal ratification of the Convention, which would be an effective contribution to the fulfilment of the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [102] and other human rights instruments;

5. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights, [103] which was set up under the Convention, and, in particular, of the conclusions and recommendations contained in that report;

6. *Draws the attention* of all States to the opinion expressed by the Group of Three in its report that transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia must be considered accomplices in the crime of *apartheid*, in accordance with article III (*b*) of the Convention; [104]

7. *Calls upon* all States whose transnational corporations continue to do business with South Africa to take appropriate steps to terminate their dealings with South Africa;

8. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as those against whom or which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the above-mentioned list among all States parties to the Convention and all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the States parties to the Convention, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide the Commission on Human Rights with relevant information concerning the forms of the crime of *apartheid*, as described in article II of the Convention, committed by transnational corporations operating in South Africa;

11. *Notes* the importance of measures to be taken by States parties in the field of teaching and education for fuller implementation of the Convention;

12. *Appeals* to all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities in enhancing public awareness by denouncing the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to promoting further ratification of or accession to the Convention;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

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[102] Resolution 217 A (III).

[103] E/CN.4/1988/32.

[104] *Ibid.*, para. 34.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/69:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Absent: Belize, Malawi, Mauritius, Oman, Papua New Guinea*, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

44/70. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

Date: 8 December 1989	Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/755

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, including resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which it adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, [105] and resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, in which it, inter alia, proclaimed the period 1983-1992 the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons,

Recalling also its resolution 43/98 of 8 December 1988, and reaffirming all of the relevant provisions contained therein, in particular the list of priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons set forth in the annex to the resolution,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/52 of 24 May 1989, in which the Council, inter alia, urged Member States, bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide all possible support to the awareness and fund-raising campaigns to give momentum to the Decade,

Noting the important work currently being undertaken by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on human rights and disability, which could serve as a useful basis for the continued efforts to ensure for disabled persons the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

[105] A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

Taking into account the concrete measures already carried out by the Governments of Member States, the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to implement the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the Decade, and recognizing that much more should be done at all levels to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities,

Mindful that Member States bear the ultimate responsibility for the implementation of the World Programme of Action and that national disability committees or similar co-ordinating bodies play a crucial role in this regard,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the United Nations in promoting the exchange of information, experience and expertise and closer regional and interregional co-operation towards more effective strategies and policies to advance the status and welfare of persons with disabilities,

Stressing that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat is the focal point within the United Nations for the implementation and monitoring of the World Programme of Action,

Noting with satisfaction the strengthening of the Disabled Persons Unit of the Centre through the generous financial support of some Governments,

Concerned that the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons continues to suffer from a lack of sufficient contributions and that, unless this declining trend is reversed and the resource capacities of the Fund are strengthened, many priority requests may not be met and the implementation of the World Programme of Action will be seriously affected,

Mindful that, since developing countries are experiencing difficulties in mobilizing resources, international co-operation should be encouraged to assist in national efforts to implement the World Programme of Action and the objectives of the Decade,

Noting the International Meeting on Human Resources in the Field of Disability, held at Tallinn, Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from 14 to 22 August 1989, which adopted a nine-point strategy to promote the participation, training and employment of disabled persons, especially in developing countries,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, 106/

1. Reaffirms the validity of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons; 107/

2. Reiterates that, for the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, special emphasis should be placed on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons;

3. Urges Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned to translate into action at all levels, as appropriate, the priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the Decade, such as those set forth in the annex to General Assembly resolution 43/98;

4. Renews its invitation to all States to give high priority to projects concerning the prevention of disabilities, rehabilitation and the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons within the framework of bilateral assistance, as well as financial support to strengthen organizations of disabled persons;

5. Invites Governments to participate actively in the international co-operation with a view to improving the living conditions of disabled persons by encouraging professional experts, in particular disabled persons, in various aspects of rehabilitation and the equalization of opportunity, including the expertise of retired persons;

106/ A/44/406/Rev.1.

107/ A/37/351/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation 1 (IV).

6. Requests the Secretary-General to assist Member States in establishing and strengthening national committees on disability issues and similar co-ordinating bodies and to promote and support the establishment of strong national organizations of disabled persons;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to encourage all organs and bodies of the United Nations, including regional commissions, international organizations and specialized agencies, to take into account in their programmes and operational activities the specific needs of disabled persons;

8. Invites the Secretary-General, in connection with the feasibility study on the substantive, financial and administrative implications of alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade in 1992, called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/98, to request Member States, in consultation with organizations of disabled persons, to submit their comments to the Secretary-General by 28 February 1990 for inclusion in the background document to be discussed at the meeting of experts to be held at Helsinki in May 1990;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the regional commissions to enable them to promote technical co-operation activities and the sharing of national resources for personnel training, the exchange of information, policy and programme development and research and the participation of disabled persons;

10. Invites the Secretary-General and Member States to involve disabled persons to a greater extent in United Nations programmes and activities, including the provision of employment opportunities, and to give particular attention to improving the situation of special groups as outlined in the World Programme of Action, emphasizing the need for social justice and the participation of these groups in each sector of the society;

11. Invites the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs to expand its close collaboration with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in the field of disability, in particular organizations of disabled persons, and to consult with them on a regular and systematic basis on matters relating to the implementation of the World Programme of Action, with a view to ensuring that the results of the Decade become meaningful and lasting;

12. Notes with satisfaction the progress made by the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Promotion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons; 108/

13. Calls upon Member States, national committees, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, especially organizations of disabled persons, to assist in a global information and fund-raising campaign to publicize the Decade through all appropriate means;

14. Recognizes the important role of non-governmental organizations, especially those representing persons with disabilities in the effective implementation of the World Programme of Action, in raising international awareness of the concerns of persons with disabilities and in monitoring and evaluating progress achieved during the Decade;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that contributions, in cash or in kind, related to the Decade are channelled into the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons; such contributions may be earmarked by the donors for special purposes;

16. Reaffirms that the resources of the Voluntary Fund should be used to support catalytic and innovative activities in order to implement further the objectives of the World Programme of Action within the framework of the Decade, with priority given, as appropriate, to programmes and projects of the least developed countries;

17. Invites Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue their contributions to the Voluntary Fund, and calls upon Governments and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to consider contributing to the Voluntary Fund so as to enable it to respond effectively to the growing demand for assistance;

108/ A/44/406/Rev.1, paras. 50 and 51.

18. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the Tallinn Guidelines for Action on Human Resources Development in the Field of Disability, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution, to the attention of Member States, national co-ordinating mechanisms in the field of disability, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations concerned with disabilities;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

20. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons".

ANNEX

Tallinn Guidelines for Action on Human Resources Development in the Field of Disability

INTRODUCTION

1. The International Meeting on Human Resources in the Field of Disability, convened at Tallinn, Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, from 14 to 22 August 1989, having considered the situation of human resources development in the field of disability, particularly in developing countries, firmly believes that the reinforcement of existing as well as new and innovative action is required to promote the further development and continued progress of disabled persons.

2. Following the adoption of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons by the General Assembly, in its resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, there has been a growing need for higher priority to be given to the development of the human resources of disabled persons, with specific reference to education and training, employment, and science and technology. In this connection, the General Assembly also, in its resolution 37/53 of 3 December 1982, proclaimed the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, 1983-1992, encouraging Member States to utilize that period as one of the means to implement the World Programme of Action.

3. The main objectives of the World Programme of Action are to promote effective measures for the prevention of disability, for rehabilitation and for the realization of the goals of full participation and equality for persons with disabilities. To accomplish these goals, due regard must be paid to education, training and work opportunities.

4. While it is acknowledged that the living conditions of the general population in developing countries urgently need to be improved, the objectives of the World Programme of Action call for the situation of disabled persons to be given special attention during the remainder of the Decade and beyond. Effective implementation of the World Programme of Action will make an important contribution to the development process of societies through the mobilization of more human resources.

5. While it is also acknowledged that a number of countries have already initiated or carried out activities within the framework of the World Programme of Action, further concerted efforts should be made to integrate the human resources development of disabled persons into intersectoral planning at the national level.

GUIDING PHILOSOPHY

6. Human resources development is a human-centred process that seeks to realize the full potential and capabilities of human beings. This process is fundamental to the concept of equalization of opportunities, in keeping with the goals of the World Programme of Action.

7. Through human resources development, disabled persons are able effectively to exercise their rights of full citizenship. As full citizens, they have the same rights and responsibilities as other members of society, including the right to life, as declared in international human rights instruments. They also have the same choices as other citizens in the social, cultural, economic and political life of their communities.

8. Because persons with disabilities are agents of their own destiny rather than objects of care, Governments and organizations need to reflect this perception in their policies and programmes. This means that disabled persons, as individuals and as members of organizations, should be involved in the decision-making process as equal partners.

9. The abilities of disabled persons and their families should be strengthened through community-based supplementary services provided by Governments and non-governmental organizations. These services should promote self-determination and enable disabled persons to participate in the development of society. Governments should recognize and support the role of disabled persons' organizations in enabling persons with disabilities to take charge of their own lives.

STRATEGIES

A. Participation of persons with disabilities

10. A statutory basis is required to enable disabled persons to participate as full citizens in decision-making at all levels of the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes.

11. To facilitate the full participation of disabled persons and enable them to exercise their rights as citizens, access to information is essential. To this end, all information has to be adapted to appropriate formats. These information formats may include Braille script, large print, audio-visual media and sign-language interpretation. Information channels should include television, radio, newspapers and postal services. Governments should work with organizations of disabled persons to identify appropriate information formats and channels to reach disabled citizens.

12. Governments should adopt, enforce and fund legally binding standards and regulations to improve access for persons with disabilities, ensuring that buildings, streets, and road, sea and air transport are barrier-free, architecturally and in all other ways. Communication systems and security and safety measures should be developed and adapted to meet the needs of disabled citizens.

13. To facilitate the recruitment of disabled persons and to assist private-sector industries in hiring them, organizations at the national, regional and international levels, including the United Nations, should identify and maintain listings of qualified disabled candidates.

B. Strengthening of grass-roots initiatives

14. Local community initiatives should be especially promoted. Disabled persons and their families should be encouraged to form grass-roots organizations, with governmental recognition of their importance and governmental support in the form of financing and training.

15. Governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with disability issues should allow disabled persons to participate as equal partners.

16. The efficient functioning of governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with disability calls for training in organizational and management skills.

C. Promotion of an integrated approach

17. Overall national policy frameworks with supporting legislation should be developed.

18. The essence of an integrated approach is the inclusion of disability issues in all ministries and at every level of governmental policy and planning. National co-ordination bodies, with linkages at the local, regional and interregional levels, should be established or strengthened. The membership of those bodies should include all government ministries, legislative committees and non-governmental organizations, particularly organizations of disabled persons. The co-ordination body should review existing policies, plans and programmes, identify existing and projected resources and monitor and evaluate the implementation of national policies.

19. National development programmes should include disability components.

20. Disabled women should be included in the existing national and regional programmes aimed at women.

21. At the level of service delivery, an integrated approach entails co-operation and referral among professionals working in organizational settings that provide educational, vocational, health and social services.

D. Promotion of education and training

22. The early years are critical in the overall development of a disabled child and in fostering positive attitudes towards the child. Specific programmes and training materials should be developed to address these needs during the formative infant and pre-school years.

23. Education at the primary, secondary and higher levels should be available to disabled persons within the regular educational system and in regular school settings, as well as in vocational training programmes. When such education is provided to deaf students, teachers and/or interpreters who are proficient in the indigenous sign language must be provided.

24. Special education programmes and schools that promote the indigenous sign language and the indigenous deaf culture must be available to deaf people. Deaf people should be employed in such programmes and schools.

25. Cost-effective alternatives to segregated school facilities should be developed and implemented by Governments at the national and local levels. These alternatives include special education teachers as consultants to regular education teachers, resource rooms with specialized personnel and materials, special classrooms in regular schools and interpreters for deaf students.

26. The education of disabled children should involve the co-operation and concerted efforts of health and social services, as well as teachers and parents. It should provide support measures, such as technical aids, especially adapted pedagogical approaches, and incentives for teachers.

27. The content and quality of education and training should ensure the acquisition of skills that are economically viable and that provide opportunities for work. Career education and vocational training programmes should be available to ensure the transition of disabled students into the economic mainstream.

28. In addition to being offered formal skills training and education, disabled persons should be offered training in social and self-help skills to prepare them for independent living. Special efforts should be made to promote education and skills training for disabled girls and women, in both urban and rural areas.

29. General teacher-training curricula should include a course of study in skills for teaching disabled children and young persons in regular schools.

30. Each Government should have a national plan for training and employing an adequate number of health, education and vocational professionals in rehabilitation. Persons with disabilities should be recruited for such training and employment.

31. In fields such as education, labour, health and social services, law, architecture and technical development, which are often involved in the different aspects of rehabilitation, the professional training should include training on the rights and needs of disabled people. Professionals in these fields should also be made aware of the resources available for disabled persons so that appropriate referrals can be made or services provided.

32. Appropriate technology should be considered essential for the utilization of available resources. This may include simple, universally available equipment, as well as computer technology.

E. Promotion of employment

33. Disabled persons have the right to be trained for and to work on equal terms in the regular labour force. Community-based rehabilitation programmes should be encouraged to provide better job opportunities in developing countries. Use should be made of the vocational services, guidance and training, placement, employment and related services that already exist for workers in general. On-the-job training may be more effective than conventional training.

34. General development programmes that provide loans, training and equipment for income-generating activities should include disabled persons.

35. Employment opportunities can be promoted primarily by measures relating to employment and salary standards that apply to all workers and secondarily by measures offering special support and incentives. In addition to formal employment, opportunities should be broadened to include self-employment, co-operatives and other group income-generating schemes. Where special national employment drives have been launched for youth and unemployed persons, disabled persons should be included. Disabled persons should be actively recruited, and when a disabled candidate and a non-disabled candidate are equally qualified, the disabled candidate should be chosen.

36. Employers' and workers' organizations should adopt, in co-operation with organizations of disabled persons, policies that promote the training and employment of disabled and non-disabled persons on an equal basis, including disabled women.

37. Policies for affirmative action should be formulated and implemented to increase the employment of disabled women. Governments and non-governmental organizations should support the creation of income-generating projects involving disabled women.

F. Provisions for funding

38. In general, funding should be allocated through regular sectoral budgeting systems. A national rehabilitation fund may be established to facilitate the employment or self-employment of disabled persons. This fund could be used to cover the costs of training, equipment and initial capital outlay.

39. Similarly, funds should be established for loans to small-scale pilot projects at the grass-roots level; such funds could be administered locally using simple procedures.

G. Promotion of community awareness

40. To increase community understanding of the rights, needs and potentials of disabled persons, collaborative efforts with disabled persons and their organizations are required to develop and promote a flow of information using mass media, especially film, television, radio and print media. In particular, information for disabled persons and their families on all aspects of living with a disability should be as clear and uncomplicated as possible.

41. Community awareness programmes should include specific strategies for the prevention of disability. Government efforts aimed at early identification, intervention and prevention should be strengthened through community awareness and community involvement in programmes on disability.

42. Persons with mental disability (mental retardation or mental illness) or multiple disabilities are among the most stigmatized groups of citizens. They have the right to make choices, take risks, control their own lives and live in the community. Their adult status, abilities and aspirations must be respected and reinforced by their inclusion in decision-making, although many may need individual advocacy to be clearly understood.

43. It should be acknowledged that people with mental and multiple disabilities benefit from education, skills training and work opportunities. For many of these people, opportunities need to be individualized. Support is required to help them and their families to establish and maintain a positive life-style.

44. The World Programme of Action should be translated into all national languages, through governmental action. Braille, large print and simplified versions should also be made available by the appropriate media to ensure as wide a distribution as possible to all citizens, including disabled persons, their families, and non-governmental and governmental organizations.

H. Improving the methodology for human resources development

45. Policies and programmes for human resources development concerning disabled persons should be based on an assessment of their needs and resources as well as on the potential of existing development programmes and services to meet those needs. The implementation of such policies and programmes should be periodically monitored, with adjustments made to ensure effective implementation.

46. Evaluation should be built into programmes at the planning stage so that their overall efficacy in fulfilling policy objectives can be assessed. Persons with disabilities should play an active role in developing the criteria for monitoring and evaluation.

47. Increased attention should be given to services for people with hearing, speech, mental, intellectual or multiple disabilities.

48. The requirements of particular groups, such as disabled children, disabled women, the disabled elderly, disabled migrants and refugees, should also be recognized and met.

49. Governmental and non-governmental organizations should utilize recent developments in education through communications media, also known as distance education, which has been found to be an appropriate methodology in human resources development in the field of disability.

50. The local use of appropriate technologies for producing such items as wheel chairs, prosthetic devices and mobility aids, as well as aids for hearing and seeing, should take into account the technical, socio-economic and cultural conditions in the particular society. Each country should have a national system for the delivery of rehabilitation aids.

I. Regional and international co-operation

51. Training programmes in human resources development in the field of disability should be strengthened by collaborative efforts at the regional and/or subregional levels. Such programmes should be co-ordinated through existing intergovernmental and regional organizations, including those of disabled persons.

52. International development aid projects should include a component specifically aimed at supporting organizations of disabled persons and training their members. In addition, employment opportunities should be made available to disabled individuals within these projects.

53. All international development assistance programmes directed at macro-level planning and development, such as those in agriculture or education, should include a specific component ensuring the participation of disabled persons in such schemes.

54. At both the national and interregional levels, Governments should strongly support collaboration with non-governmental agencies in specific areas of disability, to ensure co-ordination and to prevent duplication of services.

55. Linkages between organizations of disabled persons in developed and developing countries should be strengthened. This can be done through the exchange of information, training and meetings to provide forums for disabled persons to share experiences on strategic approaches. Workshops and field studies should be organized to train trainers and the management personnel of organizations of disabled persons.

56. Implementation of these Guidelines relies on effective action at the national level. This action should be supplemented by concerted efforts at the international level, particularly on the part of the United Nations and its focal point for the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons, as well as its relevant organizations and specialized agencies. National and international non-governmental organizations, in particular organizations of disabled persons, should be fully involved.

44/71. International co-operation in combating organized crime

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/756

The General Assembly,

Recalling the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Concerned that organized crime has increased in many parts of the world and has become more transnational in character, leading, in particular, to the spread of such negative phenomena as violence, terrorism, corruption and illegal trade in narcotic drugs and, in general, undermining the development process, impairing the quality of life and threatening human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Taking into account the decision of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders [109] relating to organized crime, as well as the views expressed on the matter by members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/70 of 24 May 1989,

Convinced of the need to strengthen international co-operation in combating organized crime,

Convinced also that the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will, *inter alia*, explore the possibilities and ways of strengthening further international co-operation in combating organized crime,

Recognizing the pivotal role of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control in providing guidance and the co-ordinating role to be played by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, especially by the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, in strengthening international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

1. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to request the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its eleventh session, to give special attention in its work to promoting international co-operation in combating organized crime;

2. *Calls upon* Governments, international organizations and interested non-governmental organizations to co-operate to that end with the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and to submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General, their proposals on strengthening international co-operation in combating organized crime;

3. *Requests* the Committee to consider ways of strengthening international co-operation in combating organized crime, taking due account of the opinions of Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as opinions expressed at and decisions taken by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to submit its views, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

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[109] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1).

44/72. Crime prevention and criminal justice

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/756

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the responsibilities assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice under Economic and Social Council resolution 155 (C) (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, as well as its pivotal role in the promotion of international co-operation in this field, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3021 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 32/59 and 32/60 of 8 December 1977 and 35/171 of 15 December 1980,

Emphasizing the importance of its resolution 40/32 of 29 November 1985, in which it approved the Milan Plan of Action, [110] adopted by consensus by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, as a useful and effective means of strengthening international co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling its resolution 41/107 of 4 December 1986, in which it invited Member States and the Secretary-General to ensure timely preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, its resolution 42/59 of 30 November 1987, in which it welcomed, *inter alia*, the results of the comprehensive review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by the Secretary-General [111] and approved the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/11 of 21 May 1986 and 1987/53 of 28 May 1987, and its resolution 43/99 of 8 December 1988, in which it stressed the necessity for Member States to continue to make concerted and systematic efforts to strengthen international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/49 of 28 May 1987, approving the provisional agenda for the Eighth Congress, 1989/68 of 24 May 1989 on the review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice, and 1989/69 of 24 May 1989 on the continuation of preparations for the Eighth Congress,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/56 of 24 May 1989 on the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, 1989/59 of 24 May 1989 on the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 1989/62 of 24 May 1989 on concerted international action against the forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action and 1989/67 of 24 May 1989 on domestic violence,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/134 of 24 May 1989, accepting the invitation of the Government of Cuba to hold the Eighth Congress at Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990,

Conscious that the convening of such a global event demonstrates the continuing interest and capacity of Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scholars and experts to react to the challenge posed by the new forms and dimensions of criminality, both nationally and internationally,

Acknowledging that the United Nations congresses, as major intergovernmental forums, have influenced national policies and practices by facilitating the exchange of views and experiences, mobilizing public opinion and recommending policy options at the national, regional and international levels, thus making a significant contribution to progress and the promotion of international co-operation in this field,

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[110] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. A.

[111] E/1987/43.

Appreciative of the success of all the preparatory activities for the Eighth Congress, which have been carried out in a spirit of mutual understanding, productive consensus and professional competence,

Mindful of the main objectives of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, which include, *inter alia*, the promotion of a more effective administration of justice, the strengthening of international co-operation in the fight against transnational crime, the observance of human rights and the pursuance of the highest standards of fairness, efficiency, humanity and professional conduct,

Aware that transnational criminality, particularly violent and organized crime, constitutes a serious threat to the development and security of nations,

Concerned at the increase both in the incidence and seriousness of crime in many parts of the world, including conventional and non-conventional criminality and juvenile delinquency, and its negative effects on the quality of life and the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Also concerned at the level of the human and financial resources available to the United Nations in this field, and taking into account its enlarged responsibilities and expanded mandates,

Recognizing that constraints of an economic and technical nature impede many countries in their fight against crime, and that technological advances may not only entail dangers to the human environment but also may be utilized in the perpetration of sophisticated forms of criminality, for which criminal law can serve a useful function, including the penal protection of the environment,

Convinced of the urgent need to strengthen international co-operation and co-ordination at all levels in order to meet the challenge posed by contemporary crime,

Determined to improve joint action to achieve further progress in combating crime, particularly in its new forms and transnational dimensions, and in ensuring respect for the rule of law, as well as to increase the usefulness and impact of the Eighth Congress through the discussion and adoption of new important international instruments and heightened public awareness of its results,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of its resolution 43/99, 112/ which summarizes, *inter alia*, the recommendations of the regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; 113/

2. *Reaffirms* the continued validity of the Milan Plan of Action 114/ and the importance of its goals, which include the strengthening of international co-operation and the enhancement of the United Nations role in this field;

3. *Urges* the international community to apply the recommendations contained in the Milan Plan of Action, together with the resolutions adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 115/ and invites those Governments which have not yet done so to provide relevant information to the Secretary-General on the progress made towards their implementation;

4. *Expresses its hope* that the Eighth Congress will make a major contribution to the solution of problems related to crime prevention and criminal justice;

112/ A/44/400.

113/ A/CONF.144/IPM.1-5.

114/ See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. A.

115/ See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1).

5. Approves the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/68 and 1989/69, and requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to translate them into action;

6. Acknowledges the crucial functions of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, which the Economic and Social Council has entrusted with developing practical crime prevention and criminal justice policies and monitoring the implementation of United Nations standards and norms and which is also the preparatory body for the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

7. Welcomes the establishment by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control of a sub-committee charged with the task of providing an overview of the problem of crime and assessing the most efficient means of stimulating practical international action in support of Member States, as well as the establishment of a pre-sessional working group to oversee the process of implementing existing standards;

8. Also welcomes the new statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute 116/ and the formal establishment of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders at Kampala; 117/

9. Invites the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its eleventh session, to give priority attention to the conclusions and recommendations of its sub-committee and to consider their appropriate follow-up by the Eighth Congress;

10. Stresses the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the necessity of strengthening it in order to make it more responsive to the needs and expectations of Member States, whose stability and social peace, as well as law enforcement and judicial structures, may be undermined by the growing incidence and impact of criminality;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the level of human and financial resources of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat is sufficient to carry out its multiple tasks mandated by the United Nations policy-making bodies, including the promotion of collaborative action by Governments on problems of mutual concern, evaluation research, the collection and dissemination of information, the preparation of reports and studies and technical co-operation activities, and to ensure that the specialized nature of the programme is fully reflected in its management and staffing;

12. Notes the efforts made by the Secretariat towards the establishment of a global crime prevention and criminal justice information network and, in view of its value, urges governmental agencies concerned and criminal justice institutions to join it, and requests the Secretary-General to secure adequate resources for its full development and functioning;

13. Invites the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1990, to give priority consideration to the report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on the work of its eleventh session, paying attention also to the operational aspects of the crime prevention programme of work, with a view to assisting interested countries in developing self-reliant and adequate law enforcement and judicial structures through human resources development, the reinforcement of national machinery, the promotion of human rights, the organization of joint training activities and the development of pilot and demonstration projects, and urges the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat and other funding agencies to continue to provide financial support and assistance for technical co-operation activities;

14. Encourages Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in co-operation with the Secretariat, to play an active role in the formulation and implementation of technical co-operation projects in crime prevention and criminal justice, to allocate adequate resources and expertise for technical assistance activities, and to increase their support to the interregional and regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

116/ See Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex.

117/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 13 (E/1988/37), chap. IV and A/44/400, sect. IV.B.

15. Reiterates its invitation to Governments to participate actively in the preparation for the Eighth Congress, particularly through the involvement of the national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the submission of national position papers on the different agenda items, the establishment, as appropriate, of national committees and focal points and the encouragement of contributions from the academic community and relevant scientific institutions;

16. Urges Member States to contribute to the two research workshops to be held during the Eighth Congress on the computerization of criminal justice information and alternatives to imprisonment by preparing research and technical papers and other information enabling a substantive and fruitful exchange of national experiences in these areas;

17. Calls upon the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the Eighth Congress and to give the necessary attention and priority to national, regional and international measures aimed at preventing crime and improving the quality of the administration of justice;

18. Requests the Eighth Congress, under item 3 of its provisional agenda, to give urgent attention to strengthening international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice, in pursuance of the recommendations of the preparatory meetings and of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, which also emphasized, inter alia, the role of criminal law in environmental protection;

19. Also requests the Eighth Congress, under item 5 of its provisional agenda, to pay particular attention to the linkages between illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorist criminal activities, and to propose viable control measures;

20. Encourages Member States to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence in order to enable the Fund to undertake activities of assistance to countries requesting it;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the substantive and organizational work of the Eighth Congress is fully adequate for its successful outcome, including a strengthened information programme, and to provide the required resources;

22. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Seventh Congress, 118/ to be prepared in pursuance of resolution 22 of the Seventh Congress and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/49, for consideration by the Eighth Congress, in order to assess the progress achieved and to ensure continuity between the congresses;

23. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session his views and recommendations on the implementation of the conclusions of the Eighth Congress;

24. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice".

44/73. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/802

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Articles 1 and 55 of the Charter, is to promote universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind, including distinction as to sex,

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118/ See Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1).

Affirming that women and men should participate equally in social, economic and political development, should contribute equally to such development and should share equally in improved conditions of life,

Recalling its resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979, by which it adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on the Convention, in particular resolution 43/100 of 8 December 1988, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/44 of 24 May 1989,

Taking note of the decisions taken on 7 and 8 March 1988 at the Fourth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention, [119]

Aware of the important contribution that the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women [120] can make to eliminating all forms of discrimination against women and to achieving legal and *de facto* equality between women and men,

Noting the emphasis placed by the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace on the ratification of and accession to the Convention,

Bearing in mind that 18 December 1989 marks the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eighth session, [121]

Noting that the Committee agreed, in examining reports, to take due account of the different cultural and socio-economic systems of States parties to the Convention,

1. *Welcomes* the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States;

2. *Urges* all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General [122] and requests him to submit annually to the General Assembly a report on the status of the Convention;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eighth session; [123]

6. *Endorses* the Committee's general recommendation No. 10 (eighth session 1989) on activities to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention, [124] including its request that its report on the achievements of States parties and obstacles encountered by them in implementing the Convention be regularly updated, and requests that sufficient resources be provided for that purpose;

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[119] See CEDAW/SP/14.

[120] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[121] A/44/38; to be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/44/38).

[122] A/44/457.

[123] A/44/38; to be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 38* (A/44/38).

[124] *Ibid*., chap. V.

7. Urges States parties to the Convention to make all possible efforts to submit their initial as well as second and subsequent reports on the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with article 18 thereof and with the guidelines of the Committee, and to co-operate fully with the Committee in the presentation of the reports;

8. Recognizes the special relevance of the periodic reports of States parties to the Convention to the efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women to review and appraise the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women [125] in those countries;

9. Strongly supports the view of the Committee that the Secretary-General should accord higher priority to strengthening support for the Committee;

10. Endorses the proposal made by the Committee that a working group be convened to meet for three to five days prior to the ninth session of the Committee to prepare issues and questions relating to the second and subsequent periodic reports of the States parties to be considered at the ninth session of the Committee, and invites the Secretary-General to take the necessary action towards that end;

11. Strongly encourages the Committee to enhance its efforts to rationalize its procedures and expedite the consideration of periodic reports and to develop procedures and guidelines for the consideration of second reports;

12. Notes the Secretary-General's proposals for full funding of the Committee and requests that the programme budget for 1990-1991 be based on provision for attendance at all the Committee's meetings by relevant professional staff members from the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, legal staff members expert in human rights treaty implementation and adequate secretarial staff, and provision for the necessary facilities for the effective functioning of the Committee in order to enable it to carry out its mandate as efficiently as other human rights treaty bodies;

13. Welcomes the steps already taken by the Secretary-General and requests him, in view of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention on 18 December 1989, to facilitate and encourage, within existing resources, the dissemination of public information relating to the Convention and the Committee, taking into account all the relevant general recommendations made by the Committee at its eighth session, in particular general recommendation No. 10 (eighth session 1989);

14. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Committee to the Commission on the Status of Women for information;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, and to transmit the report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fifth session.

44/74. United Nations Development Fund for Women

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/803 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its decisions set forth in resolution 39/125 of 14 December 1984,

Emphasizing the catalytic role of the United Nations Development Fund for Women in the United Nations system as well as with governmental and non-governmental organizations and financial institutions and its support for innovative and experimental activities directly benefiting women in line with national and regional priorities,

Reaffirming those dual priorities of the Fund, which would better position women for more effective participation in the development of their countries,

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[125] See E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

Recognizing the mainstream initiatives of the Fund to assist national machineries on women, planning and other relevant ministries and intergovernmental organizations to integrate the concerns of women and to ensure their involvement in development programmes at all levels,

Noting the focused and proactive interventions of the Fund within its regional priority frameworks and its overall strategic objectives through investments in tested and documented models and approaches for women and development,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General, [126] transmitting the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women;

2. *Notes* the Fund's continued co-operation with women and development units throughout the United Nations system and with the planning and sectoral ministries and national machineries on women in the development of developing countries;

3. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the technical and financial capacities of the Fund to enable it to preserve and augment its flexibility and to facilitate its own implementation of the governmental and non-governmental projects and programmes that it supports at the national, regional and global levels;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals that have pledged and contributed to the Fund; [127]

5. *Commends* national committees on the Fund and non-governmental organizations for their initiatives in the development of education and public awareness programmes and resource mobilization on behalf of the Fund;

6. *Notes with concern* that the Fund's resources are still insufficient to enable it to implement fully its programmes and to preserve and augment its flexible approaches to supporting activities at the national, regional and global levels;

7. *Invites* Governments, non-governmental organizations and others to make substantial contributions to the Fund;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with resolution 39/125, to report on the activities of the Fund to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/75. Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

Date: 8 December 1989	Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/803 and Corr.1

The General Asembly,

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, [128] in which importance is attached to the appointment of women at senior decision-making and managerial levels,

Noting the deployment of a senior-level officer as the focal point for women in the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management of the Secretariat responsible for all aspects of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, [129]

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[126] A/44/389.

[127] *Ibid*., annex, appendices.

[128] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[129] A/C.5/40/30, sect.III.B.

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 43/101 of 8 December 1988 on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies, 43/103 of 8 December 1988 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, 43/224 of 21 December 1988 on personnel questions and 43/226 of 21 December 1988 on the United Nations common system and the report of the International Civil Service Commission, Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/29 of 24 May 1989 on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, and other related resolutions and decisions and their relevant provisions,

Recalling also the recommendations for action in the fourth report of the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat of 30 June 1988, [130]

Noting also the report of the Secretary-General as of 16 October 1989 on the composition of the Secretariat, [131] in which it is stated that of the twenty-four Under-Secretary-General positions, twenty-two are held by men and only two are held by women (8.3 per cent), that seventeen Assistant Secretary-General positions are held by men and none by women, that of the eighty-five D-2 positions, seventy-eight are held by men and seven by women (8.2 per cent), and that of the two hundred and thirty-five D-1 positions, two hundred and twenty are held by men and fifteen by women (6.4 per cent),

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in full conformity with Articles 8, 97 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, to intensify his efforts to increase the number of women employed throughout the United Nations system, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts, in order to achieve an overall participation rate by women of 30 per cent by 1990, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 40/258 B of 18 December 1985;

2. *Requests* that renewed efforts be made to ensure more equitable representation of women from developing countries in posts subject to geographical distribution, subject to Article 101 of the Charter;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take note of the concern of the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council that within budgetary constraints the achievement of the goal of rectifying the underrepresentation of women in the Secretariat should not be impeded, in particular at the policy-making levels, as well as the career development of women already in the Secretariat, in accordance with the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat;

4. *Reiterates* the request to Member States to continue to support efforts of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to increase the proportions of women in the Professional categories and above by, *inter alia*, nominating more women candidates and encouraging women to apply for vacant posts;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session through the appropriate bodies, including the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-fourth session, an outline of a programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat for the period 1991 to 1995, based on specific goals and appropriate monitoring to ensure a substantially higher rate of participation by women from all geographic regions, especially in senior-level posts, by 1995;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that his annual report on progress achieved and future strategies to implement action programmes on the status of women in the Secretariat and the relevant mandates adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council is submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women and to the General Assembly for consideration by the Third Committee, under the item on the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

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[130] See A/C.5/43/14, annex I.

[131] A/44/604.

44/76. Elderly women

Date: 8 December 1989
Adopted without a vote
Meeting: 78
Report: A/44/803 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/38 of 24 May 1989, in which the Council requested the Commission on the Status of Women to devote particular attention to the current and future situation of elderly women in the world,

Also recalling General Assembly resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, in which it was emphasized that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society,

Aware that age segregation, in addition to sex stereotyping, makes the social and economic problems of elderly women even more acute, and that they are often viewed only as beneficiaries and not as contributors to development,

Also aware that statistics are an essential ingredient of planning and policy evaluation and that few statistics are available on the situation of elderly women,

1. *Recommends* that the United Nations and the specialized agencies take the lead in recognizing the important contributions made by older women and their potential to participate in and shape the future of their societies;

2. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/38, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to organize a seminar, within available budgetary or extrabudgetary and voluntary resources, to study questions arising from an in-depth analysis of the situation of women as they age, and to transmit the results of the study to the Commission on the Status of Women, under the priority theme of development, at its 1992 meeting, which will also mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Aging; [132]

3. *Invites* the United Nations Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Statistical Office, in co-operation with the regional commissions, to pay specific attention to older women in their efforts to improve methodological data-gathering on women;

4. *Recognizes with appreciation* the valuable contributions that non-governmental organizations have made in calling attention to the specific needs of elderly women and encourages them to continue to co-operate with the international community on behalf of these women;

5. *Appeals* to the United Nations system to pay due attention in related activities to the importance of the role of elderly women, in all its interrelated aspects, as participants in political, economic, social and cultural development;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[132] See *Report of the World Assembly on Aging, Vienna, 26 July-6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

44/77. Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/803 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 40/108 of 13 December 1985, 42/62 of 30 November 1987 and 43/101 of 8 December 1988, in which, *inter alia*, it endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women [133] for the period up to the year 2000 and set out measures for their immediate implementation and for the overall achievement of the interrelated goals and objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

Taking into consideration the resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council on issues relating to women since its resolution 1987/18 of 26 May 1987,

Reaffirming its resolution 40/30 of 29 November 1985, in which it emphasized that the elderly must be considered an important and necessary element in the development process at all levels within a given society, and that, consequently, elderly women should be considered contributors to as well as beneficiaries of development,

Reaffirming also its determination to encourage the full participation of women in economic, social, cultural, civil and political affairs and to promote development, co-operation and international peace,

Conscious of the important and constructive contribution to the advancement of the status of women made by the Commission on the Status of Women, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned,

Emphasizing once again the priority of the implementation, monitoring, review and appraisal of the Forward-looking Strategies,

Recognizing the advancement of women as one of the priorities of the Organization for the biennium 1990-1991,

Recalling that the Commission will hold in 1990 a session of extended duration to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General [134] concerning the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women; [135]

2. *Reaffirms* resolutions 1, 2 and 4 adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its special session in 1987, [136] in particular its recommendation that the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies and the status of women in general should be incorporated as one of the priorities in the introduction of the Organization's medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997;

3. *Reaffirms* the urgent need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be translated immediately into concrete action by Governments, within the framework of overall national priorities, as well as by the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

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[133] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[134] A/44/511.

[135] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[136] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 2* (E/1987/15), chap. I, sect. C.

4. Calls upon Member States to give priority to policies and programmes relating to the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education", in particular to literacy, for the empowerment of women, especially those in the rural areas, to meet their own needs through self-reliance and the mobilization of indigenous resources, as well as to issues relating to the role of women in economic and political decision-making, population, environment and information;

5. Reaffirms also the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women, and calls upon the Commission to promote the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies to the year 2000 based on the goals of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace and the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education", and urges all organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate effectively with the Commission in this task;

6. Notes the preparations for the session of the Commission in 1990 to review and appraise progress in the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies;

7. Requests the Commission during its session in 1990 to consider the role in and contribution of women towards development so as to ensure adequate attention to issues concerning women in the process of the preparation for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries and the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade;

8. Also requests the Commission to consider at its session in 1990 the question of holding in 1995 a world conference on women, at the lowest possible cost, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

9. Requests the relevant United Nations bodies to continue to provide action-oriented inputs when reporting to the Commission on the priority themes;

10. Emphasizes, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and calls upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries;

11. Also emphasizes the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels as a necessary step towards the full realization of the goals and objectives of the Forward-looking Strategies;

12. Urges that particular attention be given by the United Nations and Governments to the situation of disabled women, and that Governments take steps to ensure the equalization of opportunities for these women in the economic, social and political fields;

13. Endorses the convening in 1991 of a high-level interregional consultation on women in public life, to be financed within existing resources and voluntary and other contributions;

14. Takes note with interest of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Women and Rural Development, held at Vienna from 20 to 26 May 1989; 137/

15. Requests the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001, and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the General Assembly, to pay particular attention to the strengthening of national machineries for the advancement of women and to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, in particular literacy, education, health, population, environment and the full participation of women in decision-making;

137/ See A/44/516, annex.

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue updating the *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*, 138/ bearing in mind its importance, with particular emphasis on the adverse impact of the difficult economic situation affecting the majority of developing countries, in particular on the condition of women, giving special attention to worsening conditions for the incorporation of women into the labour force as well as to the impact of reduced expenditures on social services on women's opportunities for education, health and child care, and to submit a preliminary version of the updated *World Survey* to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in 1993 and a final version in 1994;

17. *Requests* Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to women's candidatures when the required qualifications exist, and requests the Secretary-General in reviewing these candidatures to give special consideration to candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented countries;

18. *Once again calls upon* the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to establish five-year targets at each level for the percentage of women in Professional and decision-making positions, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in order that a definite upward trend in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/206 D of 11 December 1986 be registered in the number of Professional and decision-making positions held by women by 1990, and to set additional targets every five years;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically, through the Commission, to the Economic and Social Council on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, with adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women;

21. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the Assembly's debate;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on measures taken to implement the present resolution;

23. *Decides* to consider these questions further at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Forward-looking Strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000".

44/78. Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

Date: 8 December 1989	Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/803 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/14 of 9 November 1979, in which it endorsed the Declaration of Principles and the Programme of Action as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, 139/ and other relevant resolutions,

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138/ E/CN.6/1988/7.

139/ See *Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Rome, 12-20 July 1979* (WCARRD/REP); transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/34/485).

Recalling also the importance given to the problems of rural women by the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 140/

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/29 of 26 May 1988, in which the Council urged Governments and development agencies of the United Nations system to pay particular attention to the role of women in rural development,

Noting with satisfaction the results of the International Seminar on Women and Rural Development, held at Vienna from 22 to 26 May 1989, 141/

Recognizing that the economic and financial crises in many developing countries have severely affected the socio-economic status of women, especially in rural areas,

Recognizing further the urgent need to take appropriate measures aimed at further improving the situation of women in rural areas,

1. *Commends* the report of the Secretary-General on national experience relating to the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas; 142/

2. *Calls upon* Member States to make use of the report and the main conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Women and Rural Development, contained in the annex to the report, and to endeavour to reflect them, as appropriate, in national development strategies, paying special attention, *inter alia*, to:

(*a*) Setting up or strengthening women's national machineries in order to ensure effective execution, monitoring and evaluation of national strategies in the field of rural development, in particular to strengthen their liaison with agricultural and rural development institutions;

(*b*) Identifying and formulating more comprehensive priority development projects aimed at improving the situation of rural women and integrating them into national development plans at all levels;

(*c*) Taking measures designed to give rural women broader access to material and financial resources, i.e., land, credit and loans, to promote the establishment and strengthening of rural women's associations and to encourage the development of women's co-operatives and other small enterprises;

3. *Requests* the organizations and funds of the United Nations system, donor organizations and countries to promote the realization of programmes and projects aimed at the improvement of the situation of rural women, and to provide, on request, training opportunities for national machineries in order to increase their effectiveness;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

44/79. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

Date:	8 December 1989	Meeting:	78
Vote:	123-15-16 (recorded)	Report:	A/44/717 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

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140/ *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

141/ See A/44/516, annex.

142/ A/44/516.

Reaffirming also the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming further the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all relevant resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and S-14/1 of 20 September 1986, as well as the relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989, 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989 and 640 (1989) of 29 August 1989,

Taking note of the final communiqué adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its ministerial meeting held at United Nations Headquarters on 2 October 1987, [143]

Expressing support for and solidarity with the people of Namibia in their demand for the removal of the racist South African military personnel from Namibia and the total removal of former Koevoet elements from the South West Africa Police,

Bearing in mind the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, [144]

Welcoming the adoption on 21 August 1989 of the Harare Declaration of the Organization of African Unity *Ad Hoc* Committee on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa [145] and its subsequent endorsement by the ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, [146]

Bearing in mind the outcome of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983, [147]

Taking note of resolutions CM/Res.1206 (L) on Namibia and CM/Res.1207 (L) on South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 12 to 22 July 1989, [148]

Reaffirming that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes a violation of the fundamental rights of that people, a crime against humanity and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming also its resolution 39/2 of 28 September 1984, and recalling Security Council resolution 554 (1984) of 17 August 1984, in which the Council rejected the so-called "new constitution" as null and void, Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985 and the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 13 June 1986 on the nation-wide state of emergency in South Africa, [149]

Alarmed by the increasing number of assassinations and abductions of members and leaders of the national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere by hit squads deployed and paid by the racist régime,

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[143] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/43/24), part I, para. 86.

[144] *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

[145] A/44/697, annex.

[146] A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

[147] See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

[148] See A/44/603, annex.

[149] See *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1986*, p. 17.

Deeply concerned that the restrictions imposed by the Pretoria régime in 1988 on thirty-four democratic and non-violent organizations have not been lifted and that since the beginning of 1989 severe restrictions have been imposed on over six hundred political activists committed to peaceful means of struggle against apartheid,

Indignant at the latest ploy of the Pretoria régime aimed at legitimizing its undemocratic structures, namely, the staging on 6 September 1989 of so-called "general elections" for its tricameral parliamentary system, which has been overwhelmingly rejected,

Outraged by the massacre of twenty-nine peaceful demonstrators by the racist police during a non-violent protest against the so-called "general elections",

Deeply concerned about the racist régime's increased attacks on the religious community and its individual leaders, including the recent poisoning of the Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, as well as the spraying of poisonous substances in the church premises serving as the venue for a conference of religious leaders,

Gravely concerned about the apartheid régime's continued use of the death penalty against South African patriots with contemptuous disregard for appeals for clemency from the international community, including the General Assembly,

Considering the concerted campaign by the new President of the apartheid régime to project himself as a reformer in order to ward off the further imposition of sanctions by the international community,

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States in the region, in particular the unprovoked attacks against Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe,

Deeply indignant at the persistent policy of hostility by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola, which constitutes an act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977, 150/

Recalling also the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian Rights, adopted by the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, 151/

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the brutal suppression by the Israeli forces of the heroic uprising, the intifadah, of the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, as well as the repeated Israeli aggression against the population of the region, constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 605 (1987) of 22 December 1987, 607 (1988) of 5 January 1988 and 608 (1988) of 14 January 1988 and General Assembly resolutions 43/21 of 3 November 1988, 43/177 of 15 December 1988 and 44/2 of 6 October 1989, on the deterioration of the situation of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories,

Deeply concerned and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of Israel's continuing acts of aggression against Lebanon, and recalling all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

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150/ A/32/61, annex I.

151/ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I.

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully all the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for the independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, *apartheid* and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms also* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without foreign interference;

4. *Strongly condemns* those Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial domination, alien subjugation and foreign occupation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to refrain from deporting any Palestinian civilians from the occupied Palestinian territories and to release immediately all Palestinian detainees;

6. *Strongly condemns* the constant and deliberate violations of the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, which constitute an obstacle to the achievement of self-determination and independence by the Palestinian people and a threat to peace and stability in the region;

7. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

8. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 629 (1989) and 632 (1989), by which the Council commenced the process of implementing the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, contained in its resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978);

9. *Reaffirms* that Namibia remains under the direct and legal responsibility of the United Nations until independence, and expresses full support for the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to self-determination and genuine national independence, in a united Namibia, with its territorial integrity untruncated;

10. *Expresses concern* that South Africa has persistently violated the letter and spirit of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which remains the only internationally acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian conflict and must be implemented in its original and definitive form;

11. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibians still imprisoned and detained by the Pretoria régime;

12. *Demands also* that the racist régime of Pretoria put an immediate end to the persistent denial of equal access to the State-controlled media in Namibia by all political organizations participating in the electoral process in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

13. *Urges* all States, the specialized agencies, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination and national independence in accordance with the Charter;

14. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in its just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

15. *Reaffirms* its rejection of the so-called "new constitution" and the so-called "general elections" based on that constitution as null and void, and reiterates that peace in South Africa can be guaranteed only by the establishment of majority rule through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and undivided South Africa;

16. *Commends* the mass democratic movement in South Africa for the tremendous advances scored during the recent campaign of defiance of unjust *apartheid* laws in the ongoing struggle against *apartheid*;

17. *Strongly condemns* the holding of so-called "general elections" on 6 September 1989, which will further entrench white supremacy, and demands the calling of free and fair elections based on universal adult suffrage in a united and democratic South Africa;

18. *Also strongly condemns* the wanton killing of peaceful and defenceless demonstrators and workers on strike, as well as the arbitrary arrests of leaders and activists of the mass democratic movement, including women and young children, and demands their immediate and unconditional release, in particular that of Nelson Mandela;

19. *Further strongly condemns* South Africa for the imposition, renewal and extension of the state of emergency under its repugnant internal security act and calls for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency, as well as the repeal of the internal security act and all other legislation designed to circumscribe political activity;

20. *Welcomes* the unconditional release of Walter Sisulu and six other political prisoners and demands that the *apartheid* régime lift the restrictions imposed on all of the released political prisoners;

21. *Strongly urges* the *apartheid* régime to respond positively to the provisions of the Harare Declaration of the Organization of African Unity *Ad Hoc* Committee on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa 152/ by releasing unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela, by lifting all bans and restrictions on all proscribed and restricted organizations and persons, and by halting all political trials and political executions as a means of creating an environment conducive to the peaceful resolution of the South African situation;

22. *Strongly condemns* the increased attacks on the religious community and its leaders and demands that the racist Pretoria régime bring to justice those responsible for the bombing of the offices of religious bodies and for the poisoning of the Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches and attempts to poison other religious leaders;

23. *Also strongly condemns* the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa;

24. *Calls once again* for the full implementation of the provisions of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa; 153/

25. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by all countries and more particularly by those countries which maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply it with related *matériel*;

26. *Strongly condemns* the policy of those Western States, Israel and other States whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of the people to self-determination and independence;

27. *Denounces* the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expresses support for the Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel; 154/

152/ A/44/697, annex.

153/ *Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

154/ See A/38/311-S/15883, annex.

28. *Strongly condemns* the persistent policy of hostility and aggression pursued by racist South Africa against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, which constitutes a violation of the New York accord of 22 December 1988; *155*/

29. *Demands* that the Pretoria régime respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of that State, and demands the immediate payment of compensation to Angola for damages caused, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council;

30. *Commends* the Government of Angola for its political will, diplomatic flexibility and constructive spirit in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa;

31. *Strongly reaffirms* its solidarity with the independent African countries and national liberation movements that are victims of murderous acts of aggression and destabilization by the racist régime of Pretoria, and calls upon the international community to render increased assistance and support to these countries in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capacity, defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity and peacefully rebuild and develop;

32. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of Pretoria for its acts of destabilization against Lesotho, and strongly urges the international community to continue to extend maximum assistance to Lesotho to enable it to fulfil its international humanitarian obligations towards refugees and to use its influence on the racist régime so that it desists from such acts against Lesotho;

33. *Also strongly condemns* the unprovoked and unwarranted military attacks of 14 June 1985, 19 May 1986 and 20 June 1988 on the capital of Botswana and demands that the racist régime pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property;

34. *Further strongly condemns* the escalation of massacres of defenceless people and the continuing destruction of economic and social infrastructures perpetrated against Mozambique by armed terrorists, who are an extension of the South African army of aggression;

35. *Reaffirms* all relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question of Western Sahara, including General Assembly resolution 43/33 of 22 November 1988, and calls upon the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue their efforts to find a just and lasting solution to the question;

36. *Notes* the contracts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the problem of the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros, in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on the question;

37. *Strongly condemns* the continued violation of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial domination and alien subjugation;

38. *Calls* for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

39. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

155/ S/20346, annex.

40. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and compliance with article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 156/ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

41. Expresses its appreciation for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in that assistance;

42. Urges all States, the specialized agencies and other competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

43. Requests the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle of oppressed peoples for the achievement of their self-determination and national independence and to report periodically to the General Assembly on his activities in this regard;

44. Decides to consider this item at its forty-fifth session on the basis of the reports on the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples that Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/79:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Chile, El Salvador, Fiji, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, Malta, New Zealand, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Spain.

Absent: Belize, Costa Rica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal.

156/ Resolution 217 A (III).

44/80. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/717 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights, 157/ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign, military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth, 158/ thirty-seventh, 159/ thirty-eighth, 160/ thirty-ninth, 161/ fortieth, 162/ forty-first, 163/ forty-second, 164/ forty-third, 165/ forty-fourth 166/ and forty-fifth sessions, 167/

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980, 36/10 of 28 October 1981, 37/42 of 3 December 1982, 38/16 of 22 November 1983, 39/18 of 23 November 1984, 40/24 of 29 November 1985, 41/100 of 4 December 1986, 42/94 of 7 December 1987 and 43/105 of 8 December 1988,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 168/

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

157/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

158/ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

159/ *Ibid.*, *1981, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

160/ *Ibid.*, *1982, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

161/ *Ibid.*, *1983, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1983/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVII, sect. A.

162/ *Ibid.*, *1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

163/ *Ibid.*, *1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

164/ *Ibid.*, *1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

165/ *Ibid.*, *1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

166/ *Ibid.*, *1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

167/ *Ibid.*, *1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

168/ A/44/548.

3. Calls upon those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. Deplores the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

44/81. Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of people to self-determination

Date:	8 December 1989	Meeting:	78
Vote:	125-10-21 (recorded)	Report:	A/44/717 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples, as well as a scrupulous respect for the principle of the non-use or threat of the use of force in international relations, as developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, [169]

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as or equated to mercenary activity,

Recognizing that the use of mercenaries is a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned about the menace that the activities of mercenaries represent for all States, particularly African, Central American and other developing States,

Alarmed at the emergence of new international criminal activities of mercenaries in collusion with drug traffickers,

Recognizing that the activities of mercenaries are contrary to the fundamental principles of international law, such as non-interference in the internal affairs of States, territorial integrity and independence, and impede the process of the self-determination of peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of foreign domination,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, as well as those of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Organization of African Unity, in which, inter alia, it condemned any State that permitted or tolerated the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or fighting against national liberation movements,

Deeply concerned about the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the short- and long-term negative effects on the economy of southern African countries resulting from mercenary aggression,

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[169] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Convinced that it is necessary to develop international co-operation among States for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of such offences,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights for his report [170] on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination;

2. *Condemns* the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries, as well as all other forms of support to mercenaries for the purpose of destabilizing and overthrowing the Governments of southern Africa and Central America and of other developing States and fighting against national liberation movements of peoples struggling for the exercise of their right to self-determination;

3. *Affirms* that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training are offences of grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its use of groups of armed mercenaries against national liberation movements and for the destabilization of the Governments of southern African States;

5. *Denounces* any State that persists in the recruitment, or permits or tolerates the recruitment, of mercenaries and provides facilities to them for launching armed aggression against other States;

6. *Urges* all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to ensure, by both administrative and legislative measures, that the territory of those States and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries, or for the planning of activities designed to destabilize or overthrow the Government of any State and to fight the national liberation movements struggling against racism, *apartheid*, colonial domination and foreign intervention or occupation;

7. *Calls upon* all States to extend humanitarian assistance to victims of situations resulting from the use of mercenaries, as well as from colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation;

8. *Considers* that to use channels of humanitarian and other assistance to finance, train and arm mercenaries is inadmissible;

9. *Welcomes* the provisions of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/7 of 22 February 1988 [171] aimed at giving the Special Rapporteur the full opportunity to carry out his mandate most effectively;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the use of mercenaries.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/81:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives,

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[170] A/44/526, annex.

[171] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Absent: Belize, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

44/82. International Year of the Family

Date: 8 December 1989
Adopted without a vote
Meeting: 78
Report: A/44/757

The General Assembly,

Guided by the resolve of the peoples of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations between nations,

Guided also by the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 172/ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 173/ and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 174/ according to which the widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family,

Recalling its resolution 42/49 of 30 November 1987 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/46 of 27 May 1988 and 1989/71 of 24 May 1989 entitled "Achievement of social justice",

Bearing in mind the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 175/ and recalling that by its resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987 it endorsed for action the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, 176/ which called for social welfare policies to give greater attention to the family,

Recognizing the efforts of Governments at the local, regional and national levels in carrying out specific programmes concerning the family, in which the United Nations may have an important role to play, and in raising awareness, increasing understanding and promoting policies that improve the position and well-being of the family,

Recalling its resolutions 42/134 of 7 December 1987 and 43/135 of 8 December 1988 on the need to enhance international co-operation in the field of the protection of and assistance to the family, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1983/23 of 26 May 1983, 1985/29 of 29 May 1985 and 1989/54 of 24 May 1989,

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172/ Resolution 217 A (III).

173/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

174/ Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

175/ *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

176/ See E/CONF.80/10, chap. III.

Taking into account its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 concerning guidelines for international years and anniversaries,

Taking note with interest and appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General prepared in pursuance of its resolution 43/135, 177/

1. _Proclaims_ 1994 as International Year of the Family;

2. _Decides_ that the major activities of the observance of the Year should be concentrated at the local, regional and national levels and assisted by the United Nations and its system of organizations, with a view to creating among Governments, policy-makers and the public a greater awareness of the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society;

3. _Endorses_ the main recommendations, objectives and principles for the observance of the Year, as contained in the comprehensive outline of a possible programme for an international year of the family; 178/

4. _Invites_ all Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as interested national organizations, to exert all possible efforts in the preparation for and observance of the Year and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in achieving the objectives of the Year;

5. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of his report and in consultation with Member States, concerned specialized agencies and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, a draft programme for the preparation for and observance of the Year and to submit a progress report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. _Also requests_ the Secretary-General to take specific measures, through all the communication media at his disposal, to give widespread publicity to the activities of the United Nations system in the area of family issues and to increase the dissemination of information on the family;

7. _Designates_ the Commission for Social Development as the preparatory body and the Economic and Social Council as the co-ordinating body of the International Year of the Family;

8. _Decides_ to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-fifth session under an item entitled "International Year of the Family".

44/127. International Literacy Year

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/798

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/104 of 7 December 1987, by which it proclaimed 1990 as International Literacy Year,

Recalling also that in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 179/ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 180/ the inalienable right of every individual to education is recognized,

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177/ A/44/407.

178/ _Ibid_., sect. IV.

179/ Resolution 217 A (III).

180/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Mindful of the fact that the eradication of illiteracy is one of the paramount objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade 181/ and should become one of the objectives of the strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade,

Emphasizing that widespread illiteracy, especially in many developing countries, seriously hinders the process of economic and social development and the cultural and spiritual advancement of society,

Convinced that literacy, especially functional literacy and adequate education, represents an indispensable element for development and for the harnessing of science, technology and human resources for economic and social progress,

Confident that International Literacy Year will offer a unique opportunity for mobilizing efforts at the national, regional and international levels in combating illiteracy,

Welcoming the programme for International Literacy Year prepared by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Recognizing that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has assumed the role of lead organization for International Literacy Year,

1. Notes with satisfaction the commendable work done by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and its Director-General to ensure adequate preparation for International Literacy Year;

2. Commends those Governments which have established national committees or similar structures for International Literacy Year and which have launched national programmes aimed at meeting the objectives of the Year;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their contribution to the preparation of International Literacy Year;

4. Notes with satisfaction the active involvement of many non-governmental organizations in preparatory activities for International Literacy Year, in particular the establishment of the International Task Force for Literacy;

5. Welcomes the convening of the World Conference on Education for All, to be held in Thailand in March 1990 under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Bank;

6. Invites Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures with a view to achieving the objectives of International Literacy Year;

7. Also invites Governments that have not yet done so to establish a programme of measures for enhancing literacy and functional literacy for the period up to the year 2000 along the lines of the Plan of Action for the Eradication of Illiteracy by the Year 2000 of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

8. Appeals to Governments, economic and financial organizations and institutions, both national and international, to lend financial and material support to local, national and regional initiatives to promote literacy;

9. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to give wide publicity to the activities and measures to be undertaken during the Year;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the programme for International Literacy Year;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "International Literacy Year".

181/ See resolution 35/56, annex.

44/128. Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

Date:	15 December 1989	Meeting:	82
Vote:	59-26-48 (recorded)	Report:	A/44/824

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in its resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948,

Recalling also article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted in its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966,

Mindful of its decision 35/437 of 15 December 1980, reaffirmed in its resolution 36/59 of 25 November 1981, to consider the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,

Mindful also of its resolution 37/192 of 18 December 1982, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider this idea and its resolution 39/137 of 14 December 1984, in which it requested the Commission and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to consider further the idea of elaborating a draft of a second optional protocol,

Taking note of the comparative analysis prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, 182/

Taking note also of the views expressed by Governments in favour of and against the death penalty and of their comments and observations regarding such a second optional protocol, as reproduced in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General, 183/

Referring to its decision 42/421 of 7 December 1987, Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/25 of 6 March 1989 and Economic and Social Council decision 1989/139 of 24 May 1989, 184/ by which the comparative analysis and the draft second optional protocol were transmitted to the General Assembly for suitable action,

Wishing to give States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that choose to do so the opportunity to become parties to a second optional protocol to that convention,

Having considered the draft second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, which was prepared by the Special Rapporteur,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work achieved by the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

2. *Adopts* and opens for signature, ratification and accession the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, contained in the annex to the present resolution;

3. *Calls upon* all Governments in a position to do so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Second Optional Protocol.

182/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/20.

183/ A/36/441 and Add.1 and 2, A/37/407 and Add.1, A/44/592 and Add.1.

184/ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

ANNEX

Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty

The States parties to the present Protocol,

Believing that abolition of the death penalty contributes to enhancement of human dignity and progressive development of human rights,

Recalling article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [185] adopted on 10 December 1948 and article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights [186] adopted on 16 December 1966,

Noting that article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights refers to abolition of the death penalty in terms that strongly suggest that abolition is desirable,

Convinced that all measures of abolition of the death penalty should be considered as progress in the enjoyment of the right to life,

Desirous to undertake hereby an international commitment to abolish the death penalty,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. No one within the jurisdiction of a State party to the present Optional Protocol shall be executed.

2. Each State party shall take all necessary measures to abolish the death penalty within its jurisdiction.

Article 2

1. No reservation is admissible to the present Protocol, except for a reservation made at the time of ratification or accession that provides for the application of the death penalty in time of war pursuant to a conviction for a most serious crime of a military nature committed during wartime.

2. The State party making such a reservation shall at the time of ratification or accession communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the relevant provisions of its national legislation applicable during wartime.

3. The State party having made such a reservation shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any beginning or ending of a state of war applicable to its territory.

Article 3

The States parties to the present Protocol shall include in the reports they submit to the Human Rights Committee, in accordance with article 40 of the Covenant, information on the measures that they have adopted to give effect to the present Protocol.

Article 4

With respect to the States parties to the Covenant that have made a declaration under article 41, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications when a State party claims that another State party is not fulfilling its obligations shall extend to the provisions of the present Protocol, unless the State party concerned has made a statement to the contrary at the moment of ratification or accession.

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[185] Resolution 217 A (III).

[186] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Article 5

With respect to the States parties to the (First) Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted on 16 December 1966, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to its jurisdiction shall extend to the provisions of the present Protocol, unless the State party concerned has made a statement to the contrary at the moment of ratification or accession.

Article 6

1. The provisions of the present Protocol shall apply as additional provisions to the Covenant.

2. Without prejudice to the possibility of a reservation under article 2 of the present Protocol, the right guaranteed in article 1, paragraph 1, of the present Protocol shall not be subject to any derogation under article 4 of the Covenant.

Article 7

1. The present Protocol is open for signature by any State that has signed the Covenant.

2. The present Protocol is subject to ratification by any State that has ratified the Covenant or acceded to it. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Protocol shall be open to accession by any State that has ratified the Covenant or acceded to it.

4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States that have signed the present Protocol or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 8

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying the present Protocol or acceding to it after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession, the present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 9

The provisions of the present Protocol shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 10

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article 48, paragraph 1, of the Covenant of the following particulars:

(*a*) Reservations, communications and notifications under article 2 of the present Protocol;

(*b*) Statements made under its articles 4 or 5;

(*c*) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under its article 7;

(*d*) The date of the entry into force of the present Protocol under its article 8.

Article 11

1. The present Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Protocol to all States referred to in article 48 of the Covenant.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/128:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Maldives, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Yemen.

Abstaining: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Absent: Albania, Angola, Belize, Benin, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia**, Mauritania, Nicaragua***, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sudan**, Swaziland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Zaire.

44/129. International Covenants on Human Rights

Date: 15 December 1989	Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/824

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/51 of 14 December 1978, 34/45 of 23 November 1979, 35/132 of 11 December 1980, 36/58 of 25 November 1981, 37/191 of 18 December 1982, 38/116 and 38/117 of 16 December 1983, 39/136 and 39/138 of 14 December 1984, 40/115 and 40/116 of 13 December 1985, 41/32 of 3 November 1986, 41/119 and 41/121 of 4 December 1986, 42/103 and 42/105 of 7 December 1987 and 43/114 of 8 December 1988 and the general comments adopted by the Human Rights Committee under article 40, paragraph 4, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights at its 891st meeting, on 5 April 1989, [187]

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

** Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote against.

*** Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

[187] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/44/40), annex VI.

Mindful that the International Covenants on Human Rights 188/ constitute the first all-embracing and legally binding international treaties in the field of human rights and, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 189/ form the core of the International Bill of Human Rights,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 190/

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 191/ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 192/ and reaffirming that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interrelated and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights should never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other,

Recognizing the important role of the Human Rights Committee in the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto, 193/

Also recognizing the important role of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Bearing in mind the important responsibilities of the Economic and Social Council in relation to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Welcoming the submission to the General Assembly of the annual report of the Human Rights Committee 194/ and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its third session, 195/

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established in accordance with the relevant provisions of international instruments on human rights plays a fundamental role and hence represents an important continuing concern of the United Nations,

Noting with concern the critical situation with regard to overdue reports from States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Taking note with appreciation of the results of the meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988, 196/

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, 197/ including the suggestions and recommendations of a general nature approved by the Committee;

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its third session, 198/ including its suggestions and recommendations;

188/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

189/ Resolution 217 A (III).

190/ A/44/441.

191/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

192/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

193/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

194/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/44/40).

195/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 4* (E/1989/22).

196/ See HRI/MC/1988/CRP.1.

197/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/44/40).

198/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 4* (E/1989/22).

3. Expresses its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which both Committees are carrying out their function;

4. Urges States parties to the International Covenants on Human Rights 199/ to pay active attention to the protection and promotion of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 200/ that have submitted their reports to the Human Rights Committee under article 40 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as speedily as possible;

6. Urges those States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 201/ that have been requested by the Human Rights Committee to provide additional information to comply with that request;

7. Commends the States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that have submitted their reports under article 16 of the Covenant and urges States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible;

8. Notes with satisfaction that the majority of States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and an increasing number of States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have been represented by experts in the presentation of their reports, thereby assisting the respective monitoring bodies in their work, and hopes that all States parties to both Covenants will arrange such representation in the future;

9. Again urges all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

10. Invites the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant;

11. Emphasizes the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and, where applicable, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

12. Stresses the importance of avoiding the erosion of human rights by derogation, and underlines the necessity of strict observance of the agreed conditions and procedures for derogation under article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, bearing in mind the need for States parties to provide the fullest possible information during states of emergency, so that the justification for and appropriateness of measures taken in these circumstances can be assessed;

13. Appeals to States parties to the Covenants that have exercised their sovereign right to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law to consider whether any such reservation should be reviewed;

14. Urges States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full support and co-operation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights informed of the relevant activities of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture and, where appropriate, other functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, and also to transmit the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to those bodies;

199/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

200/ Ibid.

201/ Ibid.

16. Also requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to ensure that the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are able to hold the necessary sessions and are provided with administrative support and summary records;

17. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat effectively assists the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of their respective mandates;

18. Again urges the Secretary-General, taking into account the suggestions of the Human Rights Committee, to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give more publicity to the work of that Committee and, similarly, to the work of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

19. Encourages all Governments to publish the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in as many languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, under the agenda item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights", a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

44/130. Indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Vote: 124-0-23 (recorded) Report: A/44/824

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the obligations of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, [202] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, [203] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights [204] and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, [205]

Recalling that, in the preambles to the International Covenants on Human Rights, [206] it is recognized that the ideal of free human beings enjoying freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby persons may enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights as well as their civil and political rights,

Also recalling its resolutions 40/114 of 13 December 1985, 41/117 of 4 December 1986, 42/102 of 7 December 1987 and 43/113 of 8 December 1988,

Reaffirming the provisions of its resolution 32/130 of 16 December 1977 that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are indivisible and interdependent and that the promotion and protection of one category of rights can never exempt or excuse States from the promotion and protection of the other rights,

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[202] Resolution 217 A (III).

[203] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[204] Ibid.

[205] Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

[206] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Convinced that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights,

Desirous of removing all obstacles to the full realization of human rights, in particular mass and flagrant violations of human rights,

Reaffirming that there is a close and multidimensional relationship between disarmament and development, that progress in disarmament would considerably promote progress in development and that resources released through disarmament measures could contribute to the economic and social development and well-being of all peoples,

Recognizing that the realization of the right to development may help to promote the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1985/42 of 14 March 1985, [207] 1986/15 of 10 March 1986, [208] 1987/19 and 1987/20 of 10 March 1987, [209] 1988/22 and 1988/23 of 7 March 1988 [210] and 1989/12 and 1989/13 of 2 March 1989, [211] in which the Commission stated that the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights have not received sufficient attention within the framework of the United Nations system,

1. *Notes* the essential importance of national efforts and international co-operation to achieve the full and effective realization of all human rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights [212] and other international instruments;

2. *Appeals* to all States to pursue policies directed towards the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts under the programme of advisory services to States in the implementation, promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take determined steps, within existing resources, to give publicity to the Human Rights Committee and to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to ensure that they receive full administrative support in order to enable them to discharge their functions effectively;

5. *Requests* the organs of the United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, Member States and non-governmental organizations, to pay equal attention to economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights in the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

6. *Decides* to consider the question of the indivisibility and interdependence of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "International Covenants on Human Rights".

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[207] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1985, Supplement No. 2* (E/1985/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[208] *Ibid*., *1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

[209] *Ibid*., *1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[210] *Ibid*., *1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[211] *Ibid*., *1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[212] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/130:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Albania, Belize, Comoros, Democratic Kampuchea, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Mexico, Papua New Guinea*, Swaziland, Togo, Zaire.

44/131. *Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance*

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/825

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolution 43/108 of 8 December 1988, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration,

Encouraged by the efforts being made by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study relevant developments affecting the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/55 of 8 March 1988 [213] and Economic and Social Council decision 1988/142 of 27 May 1988, whereby the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate was extended for two years,

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

[213] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief, including by engaging in examination of the most effective means to promote the implementation of the Declaration,

Conscious of the importance of education in ensuring tolerance of religion and belief,

Seriously concerned that intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief continue to occur in many parts of the world,

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

1. Reaffirms that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a right guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. Urges States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, [214] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights [215] and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief [216] to provide, where they have not already done so, adequate constitutional and legal guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies where there is intolerance or discrimination based on religion or belief;

3. Also urges all States to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and, in this context, to examine where necessary the supervision and training of their civil servants, educators and other public officials to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, they respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

4. Invites the United Nations University and other academic and research institutions to undertake programmes and studies on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

5. Considers it desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and to ensure that appropriate measures are taken to this end in the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

7. Welcomes the efforts of non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of the Declaration, including at the Second International Conference on ways to promote the 1981 Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, held at Warsaw from 14 to 18 May 1989;

8. Requests the Secretary-General in this context to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in its dissemination in national and local languages;

9. Urges all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages;

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[214] Resolution 217 A (III).

[215] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[216] Resolution 36/55.

10. Welcomes the decision of the Economic and Social Council, based on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session, 217/ to renew for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

11. Notes that the Commission on Human Rights, on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, intends to consider at its forty-sixth session the question of a binding international instrument in this field, and emphasizes, in this connection, the relevance of General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 entitled "Setting international standards in the field of human rights";

12. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance" and to consider the report of the Commission on Human Rights under that item.

44/132. Guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/826

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind resolution 1989/43 of the Commission on Human Rights of 6 March 1989, 218/ and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/78 of 24 May 1989, entitled "Guidelines on the use of computerized personal data files",

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. L. Joinet, for his report on the draft guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files; 219/

2. Conveys its thanks to the Governments that have communicated to the Secretary-General their comments and suggestions on the draft guidelines;

3. Invites the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session a revised version of the draft guidelines, taking into account, inter alia, those comments and suggestions;

4. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to examine the revised draft guidelines and, once it has examined and modified them if necessary, to transmit them, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for final adoption.

44/133. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/826

The General Assembly,

Noting that scientific and technological progress is one of the decisive factors in the development of human society,

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217/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

218/ Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

219/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/22.

Recalling the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3384 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 220/ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 221/ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 222/ and the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 223/

Conscious that it is only the creative genius of man that makes progress and the development of civilization possible in a peaceful environment and that human life must be recognized as supreme,

Recalling the fundamental importance of the right to life,

Convinced that, in the era of modern scientific and technological progress, the resources of mankind and the activities of scientists should be used to promote the peaceful economic, social and cultural development of countries and to improve the living standards of all people,

Bearing in mind that the exchange and transfer of scientific and technological knowledge is one of the important ways to accelerate the social and economic development of the developing countries,

Recalling its relevant resolutions,

1. *Notes* the value of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind in the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* all States to make every effort to use the achievements of science and technology in order to promote peaceful social, economic and cultural development and progress;

3. *Recalls* the historic responsibility of the Governments of all countries of the world to preserve civilization and to ensure that everyone enjoys his inherent right to life, and calls upon them to do their utmost to assist in implementing the right to life through the adoption of appropriate measures at both the national and the international levels;

4. *Calls upon* all States, appropriate United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress and the material and intellectual potential of mankind are used for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give attention, in its consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", to the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration;

6. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to assist the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in preparing the study requested by the Commission in its resolutions 1982/4 of 19 February 1982, 224/ 1984/29 of 12 March 1984, 225/ 1986/11 of 10 March 1986 226/ and 1988/61 of 9 March 1988; 227/

220/ Resolution 217 A (III).

221/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

222/ *Ibid*.

223/ Resolution 2542 (XXIV).

224/ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 2* (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

225/ *Ibid*., *1984, Supplement No. 4* (E/1982/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

226/ *Ibid*., *1986, Supplement No. 2* (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

227/ *Ibid*., *1988, Supplement No. 2* (E/1988/12), chap. II, sect. A.

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments".

44/134. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/826

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/53 of 14 December 1978, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to urge the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to undertake, as a matter of priority, a study of the question of the protection of those persons detained on the grounds of mental ill-health, with a view to formulating guidelines,

Noting the obligations of all States to promote and respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of everyone, including disadvantaged people such as those suffering from mental illness,

Mindful of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, 228/

Recalling also its resolution 43/109 of 8 December 1988, in which it welcomed the progress made by the Working Group of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and invited the Commission on Human Rights to consider the subject, at its forty-fifth session, in the light of the Sub-Commission's recommendations,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/40 of 6 March 1989, 229/ and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/76 of 24 May 1989, by which the Council authorized an open-ended working group of the Commission to examine, revise and simplify as necessary the draft body of principles and guarantees submitted by the Sub-Commission, 230/ with a view to submitting it to the Commission at its forty-sixth session,

Expressing its belief that all mentally ill persons should be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person,

Reaffirming its conviction that the misuse of psychiatry to detain persons in mental institutions on account of their political views or on other non-medical grounds, as reflected in the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission, 231/ is a violation of their human rights,

1. *Reiterates* the urgent need for principles and guarantees to protect persons suffering from mental disorder or detained on the grounds of mental ill-health;

2. *Welcomes* the establishment of the open-ended Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights, and urges that Group to examine the draft principles and guarantees expeditiously;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to consider the subject at its forty-sixth session, in the light of the deliberations and recommendations of the open-ended Working Group, with a view to submitting the draft principles and guarantees to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council.

228/ Resolution 37/194, annex.

229/ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

230/ See E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/23, sect. IV.

231/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1983/17 and Add.1.

44/135. Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/849

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/115 of 8 December 1988, as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1989/46 and 1989/47 of 6 March 1989, [232]

Reaffirming that the effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights is of major importance to the efforts made by the Organization, pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, [233] to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that the effective functioning of treaty bodies established pursuant to United Nations instruments on human rights is indispensable for the effective implementation of such instruments,

Reaffirming its responsibility to ensure the proper functioning of the treaty bodies established pursuant to instruments adopted by the General Assembly and, in this connection, further reaffirming the importance of:

(*a*) Ensuring the effective functioning of systems of periodic reporting by States parties to these instruments;

(*b*) Addressing the question of securing sufficient financial resources, which continues to hamper the proper functioning of human rights treaty bodies, and of providing sufficient resources to ensure their effective functioning;

(*c*) Addressing questions of both reporting obligations and financial implications whenever considering the possibility of establishing any further instruments on human rights,

Recognizing that the effective implementation of instruments on human rights, involving periodic reporting by States parties to the relevant treaty bodies and the efficient functioning of the treaty bodies themselves, not only enhances international accountability in relation to the promotion and protection of human rights, but also provides States parties with a valuable opportunity to review policies and programmes affecting the promotion and protection of human rights and to make any appropriate adjustments,

Expressing concern about the continuing and increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties of United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in consideration of reports by the treaty bodies,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General [234] on progress achieved in enhancing the effective functioning of the treaty bodies, pursuant, *inter alia*, to the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, held at Geneva from 10 to 14 October 1988, [235]

Taking note with appreciation of the study [236] on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, prepared by an independent expert pursuant to the above-mentioned resolutions,

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[232] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[233] Resolution 217 A (III).

[234] A/44/539.

[235] A/44/98.

[236] A/44/668, annex.

1. _Endorses_ the recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures, _237_/ as well as the continuing efforts in this connection by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General within their respective spheres of competence;

2. _Welcomes_ the appointment by the Secretary-General of a task force to prepare a study on computerizing, as far as possible, the work of the treaty-monitoring bodies, with a view to increasing efficiency and facilitating compliance by States parties with their reporting obligations and the examination of reports by the treaty bodies;

3. _Takes note_ of the report of the Secretary-General _238_/ to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights showing the extent of overlapping issues dealt with in international instruments on human rights, which will assist efforts to reduce, as appropriate, duplication in the supervisory bodies of issues raised with respect to any given State party;

4. _Encourages_ the Secretary-General to proceed with the planned finalization, and circulation to the various treaty bodies by the end of 1989, of the draft detailed reporting manual to assist States in the fulfilment of their reporting obligations;

5. _Again urges_ States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations and to contribute, individually and through meetings of States parties, to identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining and improving reporting procedures as well as enhancing co-ordination and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including specialized agencies;

6. _Welcomes_ the emphasis placed by the meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies and by the Commission on Human Rights on the importance of technical assistance and advisory services and, further to this end:

(_a_) Endorses the request of the Commission that the Secretary-General report regularly to the Commission on possible technical assistance projects identified by the treaty bodies;

(_b_) Invites the treaty bodies to give priority attention to identifying such possibilities in the regular course of their work of reviewing the periodic reports of States parties;

7. _Acknowledges_ the recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies on the need to ensure financing and adequate staffing resources for the operations of the treaty bodies and, with this in mind:

(_a_) Reiterates its request that the Secretary-General review the need for adequate staffing resources in regard to the various treaty bodies;

(_b_) Requests that he report on this question to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

8. _Calls upon_ all States parties to fulfil without delay and in full their financial obligations under the relevant instruments on human rights, and requests the Secretary-General to consider ways and means of strengthening collection procedures and making them more effective;

9. _Requests_ the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to consider administrative and budgetary measures to alleviate the current financial difficulties of the treaty bodies and thus guarantee their regular functioning and to report on these measures to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session;

10. _Emphasizes_ that such administrative and budgetary measures shall be provided without prejudice to the duty of States parties under United Nations human rights instruments to meet all their financial obligations pursuant to such instruments;

_237_/ A/44/98.

_238_/ E/C.12/1989/3.

11. Invites the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies to maintain communication and dialogue with each other on common issues and problems and, to this end, requests the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to convene a meeting of the persons chairing the treaty bodies in 1990;

12. Expresses its satisfaction with the study by the independent expert on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, which contains several recommendations on reporting and monitoring procedures, servicing and financing of supervisory bodies and long-term approaches to human rights standard-setting and implementation mechanisms, 239/ and which will be presented to the Commission on Human Rights for detailed consideration at its forty-sixth session;

13. Decides to give priority consideration at its forty-fifth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the independent expert, in light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights and those of the meeting of persons chairing treaty bodies, under an item entitled "Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments".

44/136. International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

Date: 15 December 1989	Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/823

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/116 of 8 December 1988 on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa,

Gravely concerned at the constant deterioration of the situation in southern Africa arising from the domination and oppression of the peoples of South Africa by the minority racist régime of South Africa,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa, 240/

Conscious of its responsibility to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa in order to assist them in coping with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the apartheid régime of South Africa,

Noting with appreciation the consultations undertaken by the Secretary-General to establish within the United Nations system a mechanism to ensure the implementation and overall co-ordination of relief programmes for internally displaced persons,

Noting with indignation that South Africa's policy of apartheid and its direct and indirect acts of aggression, intimidation and destabilization through armed terrorists continue to be the main causes of refugee flows and increasing displacement of persons in southern Africa,

Convinced that there is an urgent need for the international community to extend maximum and concerted assistance to southern African countries sheltering refugees, returnees and displaced persons and also to highlight the plight of these persons,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa; 241/

239/ A/44/668, annex.

240/ A/44/520.

241/ Ibid.

2. Reaffirms the need to continue the implementation of the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa adopted by the Conference; [242]

3. Expresses its gratitude to the countries and organizations that have given assistance to the countries in southern Africa to enable them to cope with the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries;

4. Calls upon the international community to provide increased assistance to the countries of southern Africa to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the necessary facilities and services for the care and well-being of the refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries;

5. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the apartheid régime of South Africa;

6. Notes with appreciation the efforts made by the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to implement those specific tasks and responsibilities attributed to them in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action and encourages them to continue their efforts;

7. Endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General aimed at attributing to the United Nations resident co-ordinators the function of co-ordinating assistance for internally displaced persons, in close co-operation with Governments, local representatives of donor countries and United Nations agencies in the field;

8. Urges once again all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to undertake such measures as would be required of them by the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action;

9. Decides to consider this question at its forty-fifth session on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Secretary-General.

44/137. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Date: 15 December 1989	Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/823

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the activities of his Office, [243] as well as the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner on the work of its fortieth session, [244] and having heard the statements made by the Officer-in-Charge of the Office of the High Commissioner on 15 and 17 November 1989, [245]

Recalling its resolution 43/117 of 8 December 1988,

Reaffirming the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, as well as the fundamental importance of the High Commissioner's protection function and the need for States to co-operate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of this primary and essential responsibility,

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[242] A/43/717 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[243] Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/44/12).

[244] Ibid., Supplement No. 12A (A/44/12/Add.1).

[245] See A/C.3/44/SR.44 and 47.

Noting with satisfaction that, following recent accessions, one hundred and six States are now parties to the 1951 Convention 246/ and the 1967 Protocol 247/ relating to the Status of Refugees,

Noting with concern that, despite developments that offer hope for solutions to refugee problems, refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner continue to face, in certain situations, distressingly serious problems, including problems of protection as a result of expulsion and *refoulement* of refugees, their unjustified detention and measures that do not recognize their special situation,

Particularly concerned that in various regions the safety and welfare of refugees and asylum-seekers are seriously undermined on account of military or armed attacks, forced recruitment of refugees into armed forces and other forms of violence, and noting that further efforts should be made to ensure rescue and disembarkation of asylum-seekers in distress at sea and, in this context, also noting the problems relating to stowaway asylum-seekers,

Noting the efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to address the special problems and needs of refugee and displaced women and children, who in many cases are exposed to a variety of difficult situations affecting their physical and legal protection as well as their psychological and material well-being,

Emphasizing the need for States to assist, on as wide a basis as possible, the efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner to search for durable and timely solutions to the problems of refugees based on new approaches that meet current realities and at the same time respect the basic principles and concerns of protection,

Realizing in this context that voluntary repatriation or return remains the most desirable solution to the problems facing refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner, and welcoming the fact that it has been possible for significant numbers of them to return voluntarily to their country of origin,

Recognizing that the promotion of fundamental human rights is essential to the achievement of self-sufficiency and family security for refugees, as well as to the process of re-establishing the dignity of the human person and realizing durable solutions to refugee problems,

Deeply concerned by the unprecedented financial crisis that the Office of the High Commissioner is currently facing,

Aware that the application of the principle of international solidarity and the search for durable solutions imply a better sharing of responsibilities and arrangements between all the agencies of the United Nations system and other concerned organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, for the implementation and the financing of related activities,

Recalling that durable solutions for refugees in developing countries can, in many cases, be achieved through a development-oriented approach and that the heavy burden placed on a host country as a result of growing influxes of refugees requires sufficient resources to redress the negative impact and the strain on its socio-economic infrastructure in rural and urban areas, and emphasizing the need to ensure the compatibility of refugee aid and national development plans of developing asylum countries,

Welcoming the conclusions and decisions on refugee aid and development adopted at the fortieth session of the Executive Committee, 248/ in particular its request to the Office of the High Commissioner to continue its catalytic role in the area of refugee aid and development as contained therein,

Commending those States which, despite severe economic and development problems of their own, continue to admit large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner into their territories, and emphasizing the need to share the burden of these States to the maximum extent possible through international assistance,

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246/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

247/ *Ibid*., vol. 606, No. 8791.

248/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12A* (A/44/12/Add.1), para. 32.

Emphasizing the need for close co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, in devising and implementing specific elements of development assistance for solving problems of refugees, returnees and areas hosting them,

Stressing the need for the international community to continue to provide adequate resettlement opportunities for those refugees for whom no other durable solution may be in sight, and with particular attention to those refugees who have spent an inordinately long period of time in camps and individuals facing urgent or emergency protection situations,

Welcoming the valuable support extended by Governments to the Office of the High Commissioner in carrying out its humanitarian tasks, and recognizing the need for continuing and increasing co-operation between the Office of the High Commissioner and other bodies of the United Nations system and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting the efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Executive Committee, including the establishment of a Working Group, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Office, and the need to further strengthen field activities and responsibilities,

Commending the Office of the High Commissioner and its staff for the dedicated manner in which they discharge their responsibilities, and paying tribute to those staff members who have endangered their lives in the course of their duties,

1. *Strongly reaffirms* the fundamental nature of the function of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection and the need for States to co-operate fully with his Office in fulfilling this function, in particular by acceding to and fully and effectively implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments;

2. *Endorses* the conclusions adopted at the fortieth session of the Executive Committee 249/ on the implementation of the 1951 Convention 250/ and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees; 251/

3. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from measures that jeopardize the institution of asylum, in particular by returning or expelling refugees and asylum-seekers contrary to fundamental prohibitions against these practices, and urges States to continue to admit and receive refugees pending identification of their status and of appropriate solutions to their plight;

4. *Urges* all States to establish quick and effective procedures for determining refugee status and granting asylum in accordance with internationally accepted criteria and appropriate legal guarantees, in order to deal expeditiously with manifestly unfounded claims and to protect refugees and asylum-seekers from unjustified or unduly prolonged detention or stay in camps;

5. *Notes with deep concern*, in this context, that large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers in different areas of the world are currently subject to detention or similar restrictive measures by reason of their illegal entry or presence in search of asylum, pending resolution of their situation, and reiterates the conclusions on detention adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its thirty-seventh session, which set out the grounds for detention of such persons; 252/

6. *Condemns* violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements, forced recruitment into armed forces and other forms of violence;

249/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12A* (A/41/12/Add.1), para. 24.

250/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

251/ *Ibid*., vol. 606, No. 8791.

252/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 12A* (A/41/12/Add.1), para. 128.

7. Notes the accomplishments of the Office of the High Commissioner in the promotion and dissemination of refugee law, including, in particular, the organization of training courses on protection directed towards government and other concerned officials, and urges the Office to pursue its activities in this regard, making every effort to ensure that such protection training courses continue on a significant scale;

8. Endorses the conclusions on refugee children adopted by the Executive Committee at its fortieth session, 253/ and, in particular, the development and dissemination of the "Guidelines on Refugee Children" and the implementation of a work plan concerning refugee children that requires the active co-operation and collaboration of Governments, United Nations bodies, among them the United Nations Children's Fund, and non-governmental organizations with the Office of the High Commissioner;

9. Endorses the conclusions on refugee women adopted by the Executive Committee at its fortieth session, 254/ in which, in particular, were recognized the need to emphasize the participatory role of refugee women and the need for a policy framework and organizational work plan for implementation of the next stages in bringing refugee women into the mainstream of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner;

10. Endorses the conclusion on durable solutions and refugee protection adopted by the Executive Committee at its fortieth session, 255/ in which was recognized the need for the active promotion of solutions by the international community and by countries of origin, asylum and resettlement, in accordance with their respective obligations and responsibilities and the desirability of prevention, including through the observance of human rights, as the best solution;

11. Recognizes the importance of attaining durable solutions to refugee problems and, in particular, the need to address in this process the root causes of refugee movements in order to avert new flows of refugees and to facilitate the solution of existing problems;

12. Approves the decision entitled, "Sharing of responsibilities for operational activities relating to refugees", 256/ adopted by the Executive Committee at its fortieth session and invites the agencies of the United Nations system as well as all relevant international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to establish as soon as possible specific mechanisms of co-operation to assure an agreed division of responsibilities and arrangements for the financing of these activities, while preserving the specific mandate of the High Commissioner to provide protection;

13. Urges the member States of relevant bodies to ensure that their delegates to such bodies as the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Bank and regional development banks and multilateral agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme and the International Fund for Agricultural Development are made aware of the refugee-related conclusions of the Executive Committee at its fortieth session and urges them to use their good offices to ensure the adoption of policies and the establishment of mechanisms, both institutional and financial, that will provide for co-ordinated and expeditious implementation of development initiatives related to refugees and returnees;

253/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/44/12/Add.1), para. 26.

254/ Ibid., para. 27.

255/ Ibid., para. 23.

256/ Ibid., para. 33.

14. *Recognizes with appreciation* the ongoing work being done by the Office of the High Commissioner to put into practice the concept of development-oriented assistance to refugees and returnees, as initiated at the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa 257/ and reaffirmed in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa, 258/ as well as in the Guatemala Declaration and the Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Refugees, Repatriates and Displaced Central Americans of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, 259/ and urges the Office to continue that process wherever appropriate, in full co-operation with appropriate international agencies, and urges Governments to support these efforts, being fully aware of the catalytic role of the Office of the High Commissioner;

15. *Recognizes* the importance of the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, held at Geneva on 13 and 14 June 1989, the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989, and the adoption of the Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Refugees, Repatriates and Displaced Central Americans and the Comprehensive Plan of Action on Indo-Chinese Refugees; 260/

16. *Urges* all States to support the Office of the High Commissioner in its efforts to search for durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office, primarily through voluntary repatriation or return, including assistance to returnees as appropriate, or, wherever appropriate, through integration into countries of asylum or through resettlement in third countries;

17. *Expresses deep appreciation* for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries which, despite limited resources, continue to admit, on a permanent or temporary basis, large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers;

18. *Urges* the international community, in accordance with the principle of international solidarity and in the spirit of burden-sharing, to assist the above-mentioned countries in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden that the care for refugees and asylum-seekers represents;

19. *Endorses* the conclusions and decisions adopted by the Executive Committee at its fortieth session on assistance activities, which reflect the gravity of the financial crisis that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is facing at present;

20. *Calls upon* all Governments to contribute to the High Commissioner's programmes and, taking into account the need to achieve greater burden-sharing among donors, to assist the High Commissioner in securing additional income from traditional governmental sources, other Governments and the private sector in order to ensure that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner are met.

44/138. International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/823

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/119 of 8 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, held at Geneva on 13 and 14 June 1989, 261/ and the Declaration and Comprehensive Plan of Action adopted by the Conference, 262/

257/ See A/41/572, annex.

258/ See A/43/717 and Corr.1, annex.

259/ A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

260/ A/44/523, annex.

261/ A/44/523.

262/ *Ibid.*, annex.

Noting with satisfaction the active participation of Member States, specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations at the Conference,

Taking note of the decision on the Conference adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at its fortieth session, 263/

1. Welcomes the successful conclusion of the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, which was convened by the Secretary-General under the presidency of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia and held at Geneva on 13 and 14 June 1989;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference; 264/

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General in convening the Conference and to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the valuable assistance and contribution in organizing the Conference;

4. Welcomes the adoption of the Declaration and Comprehensive Plan of Action 265/ and affirms its belief that the Comprehensive Plan of Action is an important and sound basis for a balanced, humanitarian and durable solution to the problems addressed by the Conference;

5. Stresses that the measures stipulated in the Comprehensive Plan of Action are interrelated and mutually reinforcing and should be implemented, within the context of national laws and regulations and of international standards, by all States concerned in their totality;

6. Takes note of the progress on the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action at the various bilateral and multilateral meetings among the parties concerned, especially those held within the context of the Steering Committee established by the Conference;

7. Calls upon all States concerned and the relevant specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to undertake the various measures required of them within the framework and letter of the Comprehensive Plan of Action;

8. Appeals to all States and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide resources for the General and Special Programmes of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to enable it to carry out the tasks prescribed in the Comprehensive Plan of Action;

9. Stresses that the solution of the problem of those seeking refuge in the South-East Asian region could contribute positively towards a climate of peace, harmony and good-neighbourliness among States in the region;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely the progress towards implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/139. International Conference on Central American Refugees

Date: 15 December 1989	Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/823

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 42/110 of 7 December 1987, 42/204 of 11 December 1987, 42/231 of 12 May 1988 and 43/118 of 8 December 1988,

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263/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12A (A/44/12/Add.1), chap. III, sect. H.

264/ A/44/523.

265/ Ibid., annex.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[266]

Also taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[267]

Welcoming the Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons[268] adopted by the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989,

Bearing in mind that a concerted effort in favour of lasting solutions to the problems of refugees, returnees and displaced persons requires the support, co-operation and co-ordination of the affected and interested Governments and of the various international organizations involved, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme,

Welcoming the establishment of the machinery for follow-up and co-ordination at the national level in compliance with the Concerted Plan of Action and the establishment of priority and preparation of projects within the framework of the strategies defined by each Government,

Taking note with interest of the commencement of the meetings for co-ordination, management and execution with the co-operating countries and the non-governmental organizations interested in participating in the programmes and projects to assist the returnees, displaced persons and refugees in Central America,

Aware of the need to deal with the serious problem of the refugees in Central America who have found asylum in a number of Central American countries, including Belize and Mexico, and wishing to contribute to the search for lasting solutions that would benefit the countries and communities of asylum and origin,

Recognizing the need to incorporate in the plans of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons measures to restore the ecological balance and the rational utilization of the natural resources in the areas of the countries affected,

Taking into account that, as stated in point 8 of the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting,[269] the Central American countries have undertaken, as a matter of urgency, to address the problem of refugees, including their repatriation and relocation through bilateral and multilateral processes,

Reiterating its determination to continue its efforts and contributions in the context of the peace agreements, and welcoming the recent agreements adopted at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989,[270] which include aspects of voluntary repatriation and relocation,

Emphasizing that, among the possible solutions, voluntary repatriation is the most appropriate means of solving the problems caused by the massive presence of refugees in the countries and communities of asylum,

Once again reiterating the paramount importance of humanitarian and apolitical considerations, both in dealing with and in solving the problems of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, and the need to ensure that this approach is strictly observed by the countries of origin and of asylum and other interested bodies,

Recognizing the work carried out by the Office of the High Commissioner and by the United Nations Development Programme with the Governments of the affected countries in the preparation and convening of the Conference and in the meetings at the international level of the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees,

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[266] A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2.

[267] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/44/12).

[268] A/44/523, annex.

[269] A/42/521-S/19085, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085, annex.

[270] See A/44/451-S/20778.

Concerned at the reductions in the budget of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the region, which seriously affect the beneficiary populations and the policies for a solution put forward in the context of the Esquipulas II agreement, entitled "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", 271/ and the International Conference on Central American Refugees,

Recognizing the priority assigned to that section of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America 272/ which, within the emergency programme, is intended to promote activities for solving the problems of refugees, displaced persons and returnees,

Recognizing that the search for solutions goes further than emergency activities and is linked with aspects concerning the development of the region and assistance for the displaced populations in the countries of origin and asylum that are directly affected by the massive presence of refugees,

Recognizing also that the tripartite commissions, composed of representatives of the countries of asylum, the country of origin and the Office of the High Commissioner, constitute an ongoing mechanism for solving the problem of refugees and that they require support in order to continue the current voluntary repatriation programmes in conditions of personal and material security,

Recognizing further that solutions to the problems of refugees, returnees and displaced persons form an integral part of the efforts for peace, democratization and development being made in the region by each Government,

1. *Expresses its profound satisfaction* at the successful outcome of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989, and the adoption by acclamation of the Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons; 273/

2. *Welcomes* the guidelines, goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action as a promising initial basis for future activities, and therefore reaffirms its commitment to contribute to the search for a firm and lasting peace in Central America;

3. *Welcomes* the establishment of the machinery for follow-up and co-ordination at the national level, in pursuance of the Plan of Action, and the establishment of priority and preparation of projects within the framework of the strategies defined by each Government;

4. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to support, in close collaboration with the Governments of the affected countries and the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, together with the United Nations Development Programme and the organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, the meetings for follow-up of the Plan of Action, so that they may be held at the earliest possible time;

5. *Notes with interest* that the Follow-Up Committee will hold its first meeting during the first week of March 1990, and urges the co-operating countries to respond positively to the assistance projects submitted by the Central American countries, including Belize and Mexico;

6. *Urges* Member States and organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional and subregional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in the humanitarian task of helping Central American refugees, to continue to provide assistance and support to the affected countries in order to implement and follow up the guidelines, goals and objectives of the Plan of Action;

7. *Urges* the co-operating countries and the relevant agencies of the United Nations system to assist in restoring the ecological balance of the areas in the countries of asylum affected by the massive presence of refugees, in order to provide the populations of those areas with the conditions conducive to development;

271/ A/42/521-S/19085, annex.

272/ A/42/949, annex.

273/ A/44/523, annex.

8. Appeals to the international community to ensure that the co-operation extended for the solution of the problem of refugees takes into account both the sacrifice borne by the countries of asylum in receiving massive flows of refugees and the effort exerted by the countries of origin to create the conditions which would facilitate the return of their nationals;

9. Also appeals to the international community to increase its assistance to the countries of asylum and of origin of Central American refugees in order to strengthen their capacity to provide the means and services necessary for the solution of the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, in accordance with national development programmes;

10. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Development Programme for the assistance rendered for the holding of the Conference;

11. Expresses its concern at the reductions in the budget of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the region, which seriously affect the beneficiary populations and the policies for a solution put forward in the context of the International Conference on Central American Refugees and by each Government, and urges that the budget previously allocated be restored;

12. Expresses its gratitude to the people and Government of Guatemala for the hospitality extended for the holding of the International Conference;

13. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

44/140. Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

Date: 15 December 1989	Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/850 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/168 of 20 December 1978, 35/195 of 15 December 1980, 36/132 of 14 December 1981, 36/168 of 16 December 1981, 37/168 of 17 December 1982, 37/198 of 18 December 1982, 38/93 and 38/122 of 16 December 1983, 39/141 and 39/143 of 14 December 1984, 40/120, 40/121 and 40/122 of 13 December 1985, 41/125, 41/126 and 41/127 of 4 December 1986, 42/111, 42/112 and 42/113 of 7 December 1987 and 43/120 of 8 December 1988 and other relevant provisions,

Noting that these resolutions led to the adoption, at Vienna on 19 December 1988, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 274/ by a conference of plenipotentiaries convened by the United Nations at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988,

Reaffirming the importance of the Convention for improving international co-operation in that field and further strengthening the existing international instruments for the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, namely, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 275/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 276/

Taking note with satisfaction of the broad support granted to the Convention, including signature and ratification,

Encouraging the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to begin consideration of measures that could be recommended to Governments for the implementation of the Convention,

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274/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.1 and 2.

275/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 976, No. 14152.

276/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the conclusions of the conference of plenipotentiaries, 277/

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the report on the conclusions of the conference of plenipotentiaries 278/ that adopted the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances at Vienna; 279/

2. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the States that participated in the preparation and adoption of the Convention;

3. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to proceed rapidly to sign and to ratify the Convention, so that it enters into force as early as possible;

4. *Also urges* States to establish the necessary legislative and administrative measures so that their internal juridical regulations may be compatible with the spirit and scope of the Convention;

5. *Invites* States, to the extent that they are able to do so, to apply provisionally the measures set forth in the Convention, pending its entry into force for each of them;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to modify the section of the annual reports questionnaire regarding the implementation of international treaties so that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its regular and special sessions, may review the steps that States have taken to ratify, accept, approve or formally confirm the Convention;

7. *Invites* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the principal United Nations policy-making body on the subject, to identify suitable measures to be taken prior to the entry into force of the Convention;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assign the appropriate priority to providing the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board with the necessary financial, technical and human resources so as to enable them to carry out the additional responsibilities under the new Convention for the biennium 1990-1991;

9. *Urges* the Secretary-General to provide assistance to States, at their request, to enable them to establish the legislative and administrative measures necessary for the application of the Convention;

10. *Once again urges* all States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 280/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; 281/

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, within existing resources and drawing, in particular, on funds available to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to provide, facilitate and encourage public information activities relating to the Convention and also to disseminate the text of the Convention in the official languages of the United Nations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

277/ A/44/572.

278/ A/44/572.

279/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.1 and 2.

280/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

281/ *Ibid*., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

44/141. Global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/850 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the dramatic increase in drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotics, which is threatening the health and well-being of millions of people, in particular youth, in the majority of States in the world,

Deeply concerned that the evolving drug problem is assuming new dimensions and is threatening the economic, social and political structures of affected countries, in the form of acts of violence perpetrated against their democratic institutions and the extensive economic power of illicit drug organizations,

Commending the determined efforts of the Government of Colombia to stop drug trafficking and recognizing the importance of support for such efforts by the international community,

Welcoming the increasing international attention to these issues and the unflinching commitment demonstrated at the highest levels by the heads of Government and State to accelerate their efforts and resources to achieve co-ordinated action in the international fight against production, trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs,

Recognizing that the collective responsibility of States for the campaign against the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs requires intensified international co-operation and joint action, including the capability to provide, in appropriate forms, necessary support and assistance, if requested by affected States, in order to strengthen their capacity to deal with the problem in all its aspects,

Recognizing with appreciation the work carried out within the United Nations in the field of drug abuse control and the valuable knowledge and experience represented there,

Recognizing the important contributions made to the international campaign against traffic in drugs by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987, and, in particular, by its adoption of the Declaration [282] and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, [283] as well as by the Conference of plenipotentiaries for the adoption of a convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988, which adopted the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, [284]

Deeply concerned that, owing to a lack of resources, it has not been possible for the United Nations organs concerned to execute several of the important steps and measures that were mandated for the biennium 1988-1989,

Acknowledging the recommendations of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, at their twenty-fourth series of joint meetings, at which they concluded, *inter alia*, that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should prepare a system-wide action plan leading to specific activities to be undertaken by organizations of the United Nations system, individually and collectively, and that consideration could be given to the need for the establishment of additional mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations system in the field of drug abuse control,

Recognizing that the new dimensions taken on by the drug menace will necessitate a more comprehensive approach to international drug control and a more efficient and co-ordinated structure in this field in order to enable the United Nations to play the central and greatly increased role necessary for countering this threat,

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[282] *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

[283] *Ibid*., chap. I, sect. A.

[284] E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.1 and 2.

Noting the decision of the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/16 of 1 November 1989, to hold a special session to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, and stressing the importance of this special session and of the need for Member States to make the fullest possible contributions to its preparatory work,

1. *Resolves* that action against drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotics should, as a collective responsibility, be accorded the highest possible priority by the international community and that the United Nations should be the main focus for concerted action against illicit drugs;

2. *Agrees* to strengthen the capability of the United Nations to achieve more efficient and co-ordinated co-operation at the international, regional and national levels against the threats posed by illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to co-ordinate at the inter-agency level, the development of a United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control aimed at the full implementation of all existing mandates and subsequent decisions of intergovernmental bodies throughout the United Nations system, using as a guide the Declaration and the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking [285/] in its Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, [286/] and for the attainment of this purpose:

(a) *Calls upon* the Division on Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat, as well as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, to consult closely with and contribute their expertise to the other agencies represented on the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in developing the action plan;

(b) *Requests* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to include in the action plan, *inter alia*:

(i) A statement of purposes that defines the overall goal and denotes specific objectives;

(ii) An outline of concrete activities that each agency should undertake, within its mandate, ensuring that there is no duplication or overlap;

(iii) A reasonable time-frame for implementation of each portion of the action plan;

(iv) A realistic cost estimate for implementing the action plan, being mindful that resources are limited and that it would be necessary for agencies to focus priorities, review deployment of resources or obtain, if necessary, from their governing bodies the authority needed to fulfil their part of the plan;

(*c*) *Requests* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to present the action plan to all Member States no later than 31 March 1990, in order to permit discussion by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its thirtieth session and by the Economic and Social Council at its next regular session of 1990;

(*d*) *Requests* the executive heads of the United Nations bodies to report annually to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the progress made in implementing the action plan and that the Committee include the same information in its annual report, so as to enable the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Economic and Social Council to consider it, within their respective mandates, and to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly;

(*e*) *Requests* the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to make the necessary adjustments in the action plan annually and to ensure that each agency brings up to date and revises its related activities annually in order to meet changing circumstances;

[285/] *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

[286/] *Ibid*., chap. I, sect. A.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to select a limited number of experts from developed and developing countries to advise and assist him for a maximum period of one year in full co-operation with United Nations officials, in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control, taking into account the ability of the United Nations to perform its increasing tasks in the light of existing mandates and of decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its special session, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Requests* States, without prejudice to the basic criteria that the General Assembly shall adopt at its special session, to consider in the preparatory work for that session, *inter alia*, the following areas, with the purpose of ensuring that all aspects of the problem are adequately addressed in the elaboration of a global programme of action against narcotic drugs for adoption at the special session:

(*a*) Giving increased attention to curbing the rising demand for narcotic drugs by intensified rehabilitative, legal and preventive measures, including public information and education;

(*b*) The possibility of declaring a United Nations decade against drug abuse, with the purpose of raising public awareness through a world-wide campaign against drug abuse;

(*c*) The expansion of the scope of international co-operation in support of rural development programmes and other economic development and technical assistance programmes aimed at reducing illicit production and drug trafficking through the strengthening of economic, judicial and legal systems;

(*d*) The full involvement of international, regional and national financial institutions within their respective areas of competence in elaborating measures to counteract the negative economic and social consequences of the drug problem in all its aspects, paying special attention to the characteristics and magnitude of the conversion and transference of drug-related monies in the economic systems of countries;

(*e*) The development of mechanisms to prevent the use of the banking system and other financial institutions for the processing or laundering of drug-related money;

(*f*) An examination of recommendations to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in the most appropriate way to enable the United Nations to perform its increasing tasks in the most effective and co-ordinated manner;

(*g*) The development of recommendations for generating increased financial resources to the United Nations drug effort and for ensuring sufficient regular budget resources for the United Nations drug bodies to carry out their mandates;

(*h*) The co-ordination of an expanded programme of training for national narcotics agents in investigative methods, interdiction and narcotics intelligence;

(*i*) The feasibility of establishing a reserve pool of experienced narcotics agents and experts pledged by other States, whose services States may request for specified periods of time;

(*j*) The establishment under the United Nations of a facility to gather and collate information on the financial flow from drug-related funds, to be made available to States at their request;

(*k*) The feasibility of a United Nations capability that, at the request of States, would provide training and equipment for their own anti-drug operations to inhibit the use, interdict the supply and eliminate the illicit trafficking of drugs;

(*l*) The elaboration of any other appropriate measures whereby the United Nations can contribute further to concerted international action against illicit narcotic drugs;

6. *Invites* States, at the special session of the General Assembly, to consider requesting the Secretary-General to appoint a limited number of experts, representing the various aspects of the drug problems with regard to both developed and developing countries, to develop further the global programme of action as adopted at the special session;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give priority to narcotics control activities in his proposals for the medium-term plan for the period beginning in 1992;

8. *Urges* States to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

9. *Also urges* States to consider giving financial or other support to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control and to assist and promote a truly comprehensive global programme of action;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Preparatory Committee for the Seventeenth Special Session of the General Assembly.

44/142. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/850 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned because the illicit demand for, production of, traffic in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has become one of the most serious dangers to the health and welfare of populations, adversely affecting the political, economic, social and cultural structure of all societies,

Recognizing that the criminal activities of drug trafficking and its marketing network destabilize economies, adversely affect the development of many countries and pose a threat to the stability, national security and sovereignty of States,

Alarmed by the growing connection between drug trafficking and terrorism,

Reaffirming the principle of collective responsibility of the international community in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recognizing the serious efforts being made by the Governments of some countries in their programmes for crop substitution, integrated rural development and interdiction, and that international economic and technical co-operation has so far proved inadequate to the task at hand and therefore should be substantially stepped up,

Considering that the necessary steps must be taken to preclude the illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as the opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant, together with the manufacture of psychotropic substances not used for industrial, scientific or traditional purposes,

Recalling that the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking adopted unanimously the Declaration 287/ and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, 288/ which represent the proper framework for international co-operation in drug control,

Welcoming the efforts made by those countries that produce narcotic drugs for scientific, medicinal and therapeutic uses, to prevent the channelling of such substances to illicit markets and to maintain production at a level consistent with licit demand,

Reiterating that the transit routes used by drug traffickers change constantly and that an ever-growing number of countries in all regions of the world, and even entire regions, are particularly vulnerable to illicit transit traffic on account, *inter alia*, of their geographical location,

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287/ *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

288/ *Ibid*., chap. I, sect. A.

Recognizing the need for greater international co-operation which would facilitate the marketing of crop substitution products and the control of chemical substances used to process illicit drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as the impact of the social and economic consequences of drug-money transfers and conversion, which have an adverse effect on national economic systems,

Recognizing the commendable work carried out by the United Nations in controlling narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which is being seriously impeded by a lack of human and financial resources,

Recalling its resolution 43/122 of 8 December 1988 and resolution III of the Conference of plenipotentiaries for the adoption of a convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, held at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988, [289] which, *inter alia*, recognize the urgent need for additional resources, both human and financial, for the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recalling also its resolution 43/121 of 8 December 1988 which, *inter alia*, strongly condemns the criminal activities that involve children in the use, production and illicit sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and appeals to the competent international agencies and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to assign high priority to the study of proposals designed to tackle the problem,

Having regard to its resolution 44/16 of 1 November 1989, whereby it decided to convene a special session to consider the question of closer international co-operation in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

1. *Strongly condemns* the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms and urges all States to remain steadfast in their political commitment to the concerted international struggle to put an end to it;

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/20 of 22 May 1989 and urges Governments and organizations to adhere to the principles set forth in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking [290] and to apply, as appropriate, the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control; [291]

3. *Emphasizes* that the international struggle against drug trafficking and the abuse and sale of and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is a collective responsibility and that the eradication of the problem requires efficient and co-ordinated international co-operation, in keeping with the principle of respect for national sovereignty and the cultural identity of States;

4. *Emphasizes* the connection between the illicit production or supply of, demand for, sale of or traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the economic, social and cultural conditions of the countries affected;

5. *Recognizes* that the international community, in seeking solutions to the problem of illicit production of, demand for and trade, transit or traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, must take into account the differences and diversity of the problem in each country;

6. *Urges* the international community to provide increased international economic and technical co-operation to Governments, at their request, in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops by means of integrated rural development programmes that respect fully the jurisdiction and sovereignty of countries and the cultural traditions of peoples;

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[289] See E/CONF.82/15.

[290] *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

[291] *Ibid*., chap. I, sect. A.

7. Recognizes the importance of international co-operation in facilitating trade flows in support of integrated rural development programmes leading to economically viable alternatives to illicit cultivation, taking into account factors such as access to markets for crop substitution products;

8. Requests countries that produce the chemical substances necessary for the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to take the initiative in adopting measures which ensure effective control of the export of such substances;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake as soon as possible, with the assistance of a group of intergovernmental experts, a study on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, with a view to analysing, *inter alia*, the following elements:

(*a*) The magnitude and characteristics of economic transactions related to drug trafficking in all its stages, including production of, traffic in and distribution of illicit drugs, in order to determine the impact of drug-related money transfers and conversion on national economic systems;

(*b*) Mechanisms which would prevent the use of the banking system and the international financial system in this activity;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General to ask Member States for their views on the scope and context of such a study, taking into account the above-mentioned elements, and to transmit such views to the group of experts;

11. Considers that a system should be established to identify the methods and routes used for transit traffic of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to enhance the interdiction capability of those States along such routes;

12. Strongly condemns the illicit arms trade that is arming drug traffickers, causing political destabilization and loss of human lives;

13. Urges all States, particularly countries with high rates of use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, to take prevention and rehabilitation measures and also increasingly stringent political and legal measures to eliminate the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and calls upon the United Nations and other relevant international organizations to devote greater attention to this aspect of the problem;

14. Takes note with satisfaction of the proposal by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to convene an international conference on drug demand reduction;

15. Recognizes that the publication and dissemination of materials which encourage or stimulate the production of and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances do not contribute positively to the international struggle against drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of its resolution 43/121 and of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/123 of 22 May 1989;

17. Urges Member States substantially to increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, so that it can expand its programmes;

18. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/18 of 22 May 1989;

19. Expresses its serious concern at the considerable reduction in the budget and staff of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, which threatens their ability to carry out adequately any additional responsibilities deriving from the activities which the Organization must undertake to tackle the new dimension of the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

20. Recommends that the Secretary-General take urgent steps to ensure the increase of allocations to the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board;

21. _Takes note with satisfaction_ of the results of the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies; _292_/

22. _Takes note_ of the reports of the Secretary-General _293_/ and requests him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution and also to prepare on a yearly basis a detailed report on international drug-control activities reflecting the work done by the United Nations system to implement the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Further Activities in Drug Abuse Control;

23. _Decides_ to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs".

44/143. _Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa and Namibia_

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/827

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/134 of 8 December 1988 and taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/4 of 23 February 1989, _294_/

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, _295_/ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment _296_/ and the Declaration on the Rights of the Child, _297_/

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General _298_/ and, in particular, its conclusion that torture and other forms of inhuman and degrading treatment of children and young people have continued unabated during the period under review,

1. _Expresses its profound outrage_ at evidence of detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

2. _Vigorously condemns_ the _apartheid_ racist régime for the increasing detention, torture and inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

3. _Reiterates its demand_ for the immediate and unconditional release of children held in detention by the _apartheid_ régime in South Africa;

4. _Demands_ the immediate dismantlement of the so-called "rehabilitation camps" and "re-education centres" in South Africa, since they only serve the racist régime's strategy of physically and mentally abusing black South African children;

5. _Reiterates its appeal_ to all relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to intensify the world-wide campaign aimed at drawing attention to, monitoring and exposing these inhuman practices;

_292_/ See E/CN.7/1989/2.

_293_/ A/44/572 and A/44/601.

_294_/ See _Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2_ (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

_295_/ Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

_296_/ Resolution 39/46, annex.

_297_/ Resolution 1386 (XIV).

_298_/ A/44/623.

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to pay special attention to the question of detention, torture and other inhuman treatment of children in South Africa;

7. *Also requests* the Commission on Human Rights to pay special attention to the children of Namibia who have been victims of torture, detention and other inhuman treatment by the *apartheid* régime, with a view to rehabilitating them;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to consider this question at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

44/144. Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/827

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 299/ and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 300/ both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 3452 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recalling further its resolution 39/46 of 10 December 1984, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and called upon all Governments to consider signing, ratifying and acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, as well as its resolutions 40/128 of 13 December 1985, 41/134 of 4 December 1986, 42/123 of 7 December 1987 and 43/132 of 8 December 1988, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1987/30 of 10 March 1987, 301/ 1988/36 of 8 March 1988 302/ and 1989/29 of 6 March 1989, 303/

Mindful of the relevance, for the eradication of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials 304/ and of the Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the role of health personnel, particularly physicians, in the protection of prisoners and detainees against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, 305/

Recalling the adoption of the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, 306/

Seriously concerned about the alarming number of reported cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment taking place in various parts of the world,

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299/ Resolution 217 A (III).

300/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

301/ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigenda (E/1987/18 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

302/ *Ibid*., *1988, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum* (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

303/ *Ibid*., *1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

304/ Resolution 34/169, annex.

305/ Resolution 37/194, annex.

306/ A/34/146, annex.

Determined to promote the full implementation of the prohibition, under international and national law, of the practice of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1988/32 of 8 March 1988, 307/ to extend for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to examine questions relevant to torture,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Committee against Torture; 308/

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; 309/

3. *Stresses* the importance of strict adherence by States parties to the obligations under the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee against Torture, thus enabling it to carry out in an effective and efficient manner all the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, and appeals to all States parties not to take any measures that might impair the financing of all the functions of the Committee under the Convention, so as to ensure the long-term viability of the Committee as an essential mechanism for overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention;

4. *Welcomes* the attention that the Committee against Torture has given to the development of an effective reporting system on implementation by States parties to the Convention, and especially its decision to revise its general guidelines for the submission of initial reports by States parties;

5. *Notes* with appreciation the adoption by the Committee against Torture of its rules of procedure;

6. *Welcomes* the exchange of views that has taken place between the Committee against Torture and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on questions relating to torture and requests that this exchange be continued;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee against Torture;

8. *Reiterates its request* to all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority;

9. *Once again invites* all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, or subsequently, to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;

11. *Decides* to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-fifth session under the item entitled "Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

307/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

308/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 46* (A/44/46).

309/ A/44/443.

44/145. United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/827

The General Assembly,

Recalling article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, [310] which states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, [311]

Recalling with satisfaction the entry into force on 26 June 1987 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, [312]

Recalling its resolution 36/151 of 16 December 1981, in which it noted with deep concern that acts of torture took place in various countries, recognized the need to provide assistance to the victims of torture in a purely humanitarian spirit and established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture,

Convinced that the struggle to eliminate torture includes the provision of assistance in a humanitarian spirit to the victims and members of their families,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, [313]

1. *Expresses its gratitude and appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have already contributed to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund;

3. *Invites* Governments to make contributions to the Fund, if possible on a regular basis, in order to enable the Fund to provide continuous support to projects that depend on recurrent grants;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include, on an annual basis, the Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it has carried out;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for the support given to the Board of Trustees of the Fund;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make use of all existing possibilities, including the preparation, production and dissemination of information materials, to assist the Board of Trustees of the Fund in its efforts to make the Fund and its humanitarian work better known and in its appeal for contributions.

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[310] Resolution 217 A (III).

[311] Resolution 3452 (XXX), annex.

[312] Resolution 39/46, annex.

[313] A/44/708.

44/146. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

Date: 15 December 1989
Adopted without a vote
Meeting: 82
Report: A/44/828 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Aware of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, [314] which provides that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his or her country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his or her country, that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government, and that this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures,

Noting that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights [315] provides that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country,

Condemning the system of *apartheid* and any other denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Considering that the tricameral parliament established under the system of *apartheid* is a gross violation of the principle of universal and equal suffrage and has been overwhelmingly rejected by the international community,

Recalling that all States enjoy sovereign equality and that each State has the right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems,

Recognizing that there is no single political system or electoral method that is equally suited to all nations and their people,

Recalling its resolution 43/157 of 8 December 1988,

Also recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/51 of 7 March 1989, [316]

1. *Underscores* the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [317] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, [318] which establish that the authority to govern shall be based on the will of the people, as expressed in periodic and genuine elections;

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[314] Resolution 217 A (III).

[315] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[316] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

[317] Resolution 217 A (III).

[318] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

2. Stresses its conviction that periodic and genuine elections are a necessary and indispensable element of sustained efforts to protect the rights and interests of the governed and that, as a matter of practical experience, the right of everyone to take part in the government of his or her country is a crucial factor in the effective enjoyment by all of a wide range of other human rights and fundamental freedoms, embracing political, economic, social and cultural rights;

3. Declares that determining the will of the people requires an electoral process that provides an equal opportunity for all citizens to become candidates and put forward their political views, individually and in co-operation with others within constitutional and national legislation;

4. Recognizes that the efforts of the international community to enhance the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections should not call into question each State's sovereign right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems, whether or not they conform to the preferences of other States;

5. Underscores the duty of each member of the international community to respect the decisions taken by other States in freely choosing and developing their electoral institutions;

6. Reaffirms that apartheid must be abolished, that the systematic denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race or colour is a gross violation of human rights and an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind, and that the right to participate in a political system based on common and equal citizenship and universal franchise is essential for the exercise of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;

7. Rejects the tricameral parliament established under the system of apartheid as an abhorrent expression of a fundamentally oppressive and flagrantly inhuman political system;

8. Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-sixth session, to continue its consideration of appropriate ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections, in the context of full respect for the sovereignty of Member States, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

9. Decides to include in the agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

44/147. Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

Date:	15 December 1989	Meeting:	82
Vote:	113-23-11 (recorded)	Report:	A/44/828 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, by which it adopted the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, where it is established that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter, *Reaffirming* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of *apartheid* and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

Also reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence that will enable them to decide freely on their own future,

Recognizing that the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State should be respected in the holding of elections,

Also recognizing that there is no single political system or single model for electoral processes equally suited to all nations and their peoples, and that political systems and electoral processes are subject to historical, political, cultural and religious factors,

1. *Reiterates* that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

2. *Affirms* that it is the sole concern of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as the ways for its implementation according to constitutional and national legislation;

3. *Also affirms* that any extraneous activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that intend to sway the results of such processes violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Urges* all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social system;

5. *Strongly appeals* to all States to abstain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country;

6. *Condemns* any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, elected Governments or their legitimate leaders;

7. *Solemnly declares* that only the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution to the explosive situation in South Africa;

8. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence that will enable them to determine their political, economic and social system, without external interference;

9. *Calls upon* the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-sixth session, to give priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principle of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/147:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Chile, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Grenada, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Sierra Leone, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey.

Absent: Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Papua New Guinea*, Paraguay, Samoa, Togo, Zaire.

Costa Rica announced that it was not participating in the vote.

44/148. Human rights based on solidarity

Date: 15 December 1989
Adopted without a vote
Meeting: 82
Report: A/44/829

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 319/ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 320/ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 321/ and other international instruments adopted by the United Nations with reference to human rights,

Stressing that respect for the inherent dignity and for the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Convinced that the severe suffering of innumerable human beings through the world, particularly those in conditions of extreme poverty, calls for the strengthening of a common sense of human solidarity,

1. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to obtain the views on those matters of States, the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, and of other international organizations, including non-governmental organizations, and to study the question;

2. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Human rights based on solidarity".

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

319/ Resolution 217 A (III).

320/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

321/ Ibid.

44/149. *Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi*

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/132 of 7 December 1987 and 43/148 of 8 December 1988 on assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General 322/ on assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,

Having examined that part of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 323/ regarding the situation of refugees and displaced persons in Malawi,

Gravely concerned at the continuing serious social and economic impact of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons, as well as its far-reaching consequences for the country's long-term development process,

Appreciating the important measures that the Government of Malawi is taking in order to provide shelter, protection, food, education and health and other humanitarian services to the thousands of refugees and displaced persons,

Recognizing the heavy burden placed on the people and Government of Malawi and the sacrifices they are making in caring for the refugees and displaced persons, given the country's limited social services and infrastructure, and the need for adequate international assistance to enable them to continue their efforts to provide assistance to the refugees and displaced persons,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States, the various organizations of the United Nations system, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in Malawi,

Bearing in mind the findings and recommendations of the inter-agency mission to Malawi, 324/ particularly on the need to strengthen the country's socio-economic infrastructure in order to enable it to provide for the immediate humanitarian relief requirements of the refugees and displaced persons, as well as the long-term national development needs of the country,

Recognizing the need to view refugee-related development projects within local and national development plans,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees and displaced persons in Malawi; 325/

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of Malawi is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons, in spite of the serious economic situation it faces, and stresses the need for additional resources to lessen the impact of the presence of refugees and displaced persons on the country's long-term development process;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees and displaced persons in Malawi;

322/ A/44/403.

323/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/44/12).

324/ A/43/536, paras. 7-13.

325/ A/44/403.

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons in the country and its implications for the long-term socio-economic development of the whole country;

5. *Appeals* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to continue providing the Government of Malawi with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons, as well as for the development programmes now being implemented;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons and programmes now being implemented;

7. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees and displaced persons in their settlements;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

44/150. *Humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti*

Date: 15 December 1989
Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote
Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 42/126 of 7 December 1987 and 43/142 of 8 December 1988 on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti,[326]

Deeply concerned by the recent inflow of over thirty-five thousand externally displaced persons, which has added considerably to the burden already being carried by Djibouti in respect of refugees in the country,

Noting that Djibouti has been considered one of the least developed countries and that the recent inflow of large numbers of externally displaced persons and the continued presence of refugees have severely strained the already inadequate social and economic infrastructure,

Noting also that the present situation has required the diversion of scarce resources from development to emergency relief and precautionary measures,

Appreciating the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the growing needs of refugees and externally displaced persons,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions with respect to the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti,

Noting with satisfaction that over six thousand refugees have been granted settlement and integration in Djibouti, despite the physical, social and economic obstacles that the country faces,

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[326] A/44/402.

Appreciating the assistance provided by Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies to the ongoing relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti,

1. _Takes note_ of the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti [327] and appreciates the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to keep the situation under constant review;

2. _Welcomes_ the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions with respect to the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti;

3. _Expresses its appreciation_ to Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and externally displaced persons in Djibouti;

4. _Urges_ the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the necessary resources to implement lasting solutions with respect to the refugees in Djibouti and the increasing inflow of externally displaced persons;

5. _Calls upon_ all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to support the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of refugees and externally displaced persons and to implement lasting solutions as regards their situation;

6. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-f[illegible]th session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

44/151. Situation of refugees in the Sudan

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/141 of 8 December 1988 and its other previous resolutions on the situation of refugees in the Sudan,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General [328] on the implementation of resolution 43/141 and the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, [329]

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts made by the Government of the Sudan for the reception of the refugees and the provision of protection, shelter, food, health, education and other humanitarian services to the ever increasing number of refugees who have been crossing the borders into the Sudan since the early 1960s,

Recognizing the heavy burden shouldered by the people and the Government of the Sudan and the sacrifices they are making to host more than one million refugees, who constitute approximately 7.5 per cent of the total population of the country,

Deeply concerned that the great majority of the refugees have spontaneously settled in various urban and rural communities throughout the country and are thus sharing with the indigenous population the already meagre resources and services,

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[327] A/44/402.

[328] A/44/426.

[329] _Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12_ (A/44/12).

Expressing grave concern at the devastating and far-reaching effects of the successive calamities, ranging from the drought in 1984 to the torrential rains and floods and locust infestations in 1988, that have afflicted the country, thus exacerbating the already deteriorating situation resulting from the presence of this great number of refugees,

Gravely concerned also that the Government of the Sudan, besides dealing with the difficult prevailing economic and social problems, has the additional task of taking care of more than 1.5 million persons displaced by successive calamities and civil strife in the south,

Recognizing the efforts undertaken by the Government of the Sudan to initiate a wide-ranging rehabilitation programme to redress the damages incurred by the natural disasters,

Considering those serious circumstances, which render the Government of the Sudan less prepared than ever to meet its obligations to its own people, and the more serious consequences, which affect the capacity of the Government of the Sudan to receive and grant asylum to additional numbers of refugees,

Expressing its appreciation for the assistance rendered by Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in support of the refugee programme in the Sudan,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees in the Sudan; [330]

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and, in particular, of the new trends in the area of refugee aid and development; [331]

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in the Sudan;

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the presence of massive numbers of refugees on the security and stability of the country and the overall negative impact on its basic infrastructure and socio-economic development;

5. *Also expresses grave concern* at the shrinking resources available for refugee programmes in the Sudan and the serious consequences of this situation on the country's ability to continue to host and assist refugees;

6. *Appeals* to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects, in particular those prepared by the United Nations Development Programme, in the regions affected by the presence of refugees;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees;

8. *Requests* the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements and to explore ways and means to extend assistance to spontaneous refugees;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[330] A/44/426.

[331] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/44/12).

44/152. *Assistance to refugees in Somalia*

Date: 15 December 1989
Adopted without a vote

Meeting: 82
Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/180 of 15 December 1980, 36/153 of 16 December 1981, 37/174 of 17 December 1982, 38/88 of 16 December 1983, 39/104 of 14 November 1984, 40/132 of 13 December 1985, 41/138 of 4 December 1986, 42/127 of 7 December 1987 and 43/147 of 8 December 1988 on the question of assistance to refugees in Somalia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees in Somalia, 332/

Deeply concerned about the heavy burden that has been placed on the fragile economy of Somalia by the continuing presence of large numbers of refugees,

Taking note of the circumstances that have made it necessary for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to suspend temporarily their food and other humanitarian assistance programmes for refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia,

Gravely concerned by the resultant serious food shortages that have occurred in the refugee settlements in the north-west districts of Somalia,

Conscious of the fact that Somalia, as a least developed country, does not possess the economic or financial capacity to fill the gap created by the temporary suspension of humanitarian assistance programmes for refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia,

Aware of the fact that Somalia, as a least developed country, does not have the capacity to provide humanitarian assistance from its limited resources,

Noting with concern the deleterious effect of the refugee presence on the environment, which has resulted in widespread deforestation, soil erosion and the threat of destruction to an already fragile ecological balance,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General; 333/

2. *Commends* the measures that the Government of Somalia is taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of its own limited resources and fragile economy;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in Somalia;

4. *Calls upon* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to resume their assistance programmes for the refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia as soon as possible;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Office of the High Commissioner, the World Food Programme and the donor community, to launch an interim assistance programme that would ensure that essential food aid and other humanitarian supplies continue to reach the refugee settlements in the north-west districts of Somalia until such time as a more permanent arrangement can be made;

6. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to give full support to the Secretary-General in the launching of the proposed interim assistance programme;

332/ A/44/462.

333/ *Ibid*.

7. *Appeals* to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum and timely material, financial and technical assistance to enable the Government of Somalia to implement the projects and activities identified in the report of the 1987 inter-agency mission annexed to the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-second session 334/ as the basis for a comprehensive programme of action relating to both the humanitarian and the developmental needs of refugees;

8. *Requests* the pertinent organizations of the United Nations system, namely the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Food Programme, to prepare, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, detailed project documentation for the implementation of those projects and activities identified in the report of the Secretary-General 335/ as priority endeavours for a comprehensive programme of action;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue and expand their activities in Somalia, in co-operation with the Government of Somalia, and to protect and rehabilitate its damaged environment;

10. *Recognizes* the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing with regard to programmes for the care, maintenance and rehabilitation of refugees, particularly in activities related to small-scale development projects, and in the fields of health and agriculture;

11. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 of the progress made in their respective fields of responsibility with regard to those provisions of the present resolution which concern them;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the High Commissioner and the United Nations Development Programme, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

44/153. Assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/143 of 8 December 1988 on emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, as well as all its previous resolutions on this question,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency humanitarian assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, 336/

Deeply concerned about the persistence of the harmful effects of the natural calamities that are compounding the already precarious food and health situation in Chad,

Considering that the large number of voluntary returnees poses serious social and economic problems for the Government of Chad,

Considering also that the return of displaced persons in the northern region poses serious resettlement problems for the Government of Chad,

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334/ A/42/645.

335/ *Ibid*., paras. 55-66.

336/ A/44/657.

Bearing in mind the many appeals made by the Government of Chad for international assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad,

1. *Endorses* the appeals made by the Government of Chad for humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

2. *Reiterates its appeal* to all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, by generous contributions, the efforts being made by the Government of Chad to assist and resettle the voluntary returnees and displaced persons;

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the action undertaken by the various organizations of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies with a view to mobilizing humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

4. *Again requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

5. *Calls upon*:

(*a*) The Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize special humanitarian assistance for the resettlement of displaced persons in the northern region of Chad;

(*b*) The international community to support the efforts made by the Government of Chad to implement the programmes for repatriating and resettling the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

44/154. Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia

Date: 15 December 1989	Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its resolutions, in particular resolution 43/144 of 8 December 1988, as well as all those of the Economic and Social Council, on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia, [337]

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, [338]

Recognizing the increasing number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia,

Deeply concerned about the massive flow of refugees and voluntary returnees into the country and the enormous burden this has placed on the country's infrastructure and meagre resources,

Deeply concerned also about the grave consequences this has entailed for the country's capability to grapple with the effects of the prolonged drought,

Aware of the heavy burden placed on the Government of Ethiopia and of the need for adequate assistance to refugees, voluntary returnees and victims of natural disasters,

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[337] A/44/482.

[338] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12* (A/44/12).

1. Commends the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

2. Appeals to Member States and to international organizations and voluntary agencies to provide adequate material, financial and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia;

3. Requests the High Commissioner to continue his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and the large number of refugees in Ethiopia;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1990, of the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/155. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers

Date: 15 December 1989	Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming once more the permanent validity of the principles and standards set forth in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 339/ the International Covenants on Human Rights, 340/ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 341/ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 342/

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles and standards, there is a need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, in which it decided to establish a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/198 of 15 December 1980, 36/160 of 16 December 1981, 37/170 of 17 December 1982, 38/86 of 16 December 1983, 39/102 of 14 December 1984, 40/130 of 13 December 1985, 41/151 of 4 December 1986, 42/140 of 7 December 1987 and 43/146 of 8 December 1988, by which it renewed the mandate of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and requested it to continue its work,

Having examined the progress made by the Working Group at its eighth inter-sessional meeting, held from 31 May to 9 June 1989, and at the current session of the General Assembly, from 26 September to 6 October 1989, during which the Working Group continued with the second reading of the draft convention,

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339/ Resolution 217 A (III).

340/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

341/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

342/ Resolution 34/180, annex.

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the two most recent reports of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families [343] and, in particular, of the progress made by the Working Group on the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to entrust to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat the technical revision of the text of the articles of the draft convention that have been approved so far by the Working Group in second reading, with a view to ensuring uniformity of terminology and gender and to harmonizing the versions in the official languages of the United Nations, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986, and to transmit the results of this technical revision to Governments as soon as possible, and at least one month before the next meeting of the Working Group, to be held in 1990;

3. Decides that the Working Group shall hold a meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council, with a view to completing the remaining articles and considering the results of the technical revision of the draft convention;

4. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the two most recent reports of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Working Group to finish the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention during the meeting to be held in the spring of 1990, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the General Assembly so that it may take a decision during its forty-fifth session;

5. Also invites the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned documents to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to do everything possible to ensure adequate Secretariat services for the Working Group for the timely fulfilment of its mandate during the meeting to be held immediately after the first regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council.

44/156. World conference on human rights

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Noting the progress made by the United Nations over the past twenty years towards achieving its goal of promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Noting also that there are still areas in which further progress could be made towards this goal,

Considering that, in view of the progress made and the new challenges that lie ahead, it would be appropriate to conduct a review of what has been accomplished through the human rights programme and what remains to be done,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and United Nations bodies concerned with human rights regarding the desirability of convening a world conference on human rights for the purpose of dealing at the highest level with the crucial questions facing the United Nations in connection with the promotion and protection of human rights;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on this question;

3. Decides to consider the report of the Secretary-General at its forty-fifth session.

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[343] A/C.3/44/1 and A/C.3/44/4.

44/157. Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/149 of 8 December 1988, in which it, inter alia, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who had been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to student refugees in southern Africa, [344]

Noting with appreciation that some of the projects recommended in the report continue to be successfully implemented,

Noting with concern that the discriminatory and repressive policies that continue to be applied in South Africa cause a continued and increasing influx of student refugees into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia,

Conscious of the burden placed on the limited financial, material and administrative resources of the host countries by the increasing number of student refugees,

Appreciating the efforts of the host countries to deal with their student refugee populations, with the assistance of the international community,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; [345]

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for granting asylum and making educational and other facilities available to the student refugees, in spite of the pressure that the continuing influx of those refugees exerts on facilities in their countries;

3. Also expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for the co-operation that they have extended to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on matters concerning the welfare of the refugees;

4. Notes with appreciation the financial and material support provided for the student refugees by Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. Requests the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

6. Urges all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programme for student refugees, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, which were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984; [346]

7. Also urges all Member States and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist the countries of asylum materially and otherwise to enable them to continue to discharge their humanitarian obligations towards refugees;

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[344] A/44/404.

[345] Ibid.

[346] See A/CONF.125/1, para. 33.

8. Appeals to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and all other competent United Nations bodies, as well as other international and non-governmental organizations, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance so as to facilitate and expedite the settlement of student refugees from South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

9. Calls upon agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue co-operating with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa;

10. Requests the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1990, of the current status of the programmes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

44/158. Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

Date: 15 December 1989	Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/142 of 13 December 1985, 41/147 of 4 December 1986, 42/133 of 7 December 1987 and 43/138 of 8 December 1988,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1986/18 of 10 March 1986, 347/ 1987/25 of 10 March 1987, 348/ 1988/28 of 7 March 1988, 349/ and 1989/16 of 2 March 1989, 350/

Recalling its resolution 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948, by which it approved and proposed for signature, ratification or accession the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,

Reaffirming once again its conviction that genocide is a crime that violates the norms of international law and runs counter to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,

Convinced that international co-operation is necessary in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime,

Recognizing that crimes of genocide have caused great losses to mankind,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 351/

1. Once again strongly condemns the crime of genocide;

2. Reaffirms the necessity of international co-operation in order to liberate mankind from such an odious crime;

3. Notes with satisfaction that many States have ratified the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide or have acceded thereto;

4. Expresses its conviction that implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States is necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide;

347/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

348/ Ibid., 1987, Supplement No. 5 and corrigendum (E/1987/18 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

349/ Ibid., 1988, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1988/12 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

350/ Ibid., 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

351/ A/44/440.

5. Urges those States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention.

44/159. Summary or arbitrary executions

Date: 15 December 1989	Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 352/ in which it is stated that every human being has the right to life, liberty and security of person,

Having regard to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 353/ in which it is stated that every human being has the inherent right to life, that this right shall be protected by law and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life,

Recalling its resolution 36/22 of 9 November 1981, in which it condemned the practice of summary or arbitrary executions, and its resolutions 37/182 of 17 December 1982, 38/96 of 16 December 1983, 39/110 of 14 December 1984, 40/143 of 13 December 1985, 41/144 of 4 December 1986, 42/141 of 7 December 1987 and 43/151 of 8 December 1988,

Deeply alarmed at the continued occurrence on a large scale of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984 and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty annexed thereto, which resolution was endorsed by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in its resolution 15, 354/

Recalling also the close co-operation established between the Centre for Human Rights, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with regard to the elaboration of the principles on the effective prevention and investigation of arbitrary and summary executions, including extra-legal executions,

Welcoming the adoption of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/65 of 24 May 1989 containing the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal Arbitrary and Summary Executions,

Welcoming also the adoption of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/64 of 24 May 1989 entitled "Implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty" and the recommendations contained therein,

Convinced of the need for appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions, which represents a flagrant violation of the most fundamental human right, the right to life,

1. Once again strongly condemns the large number of summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions, that continue to take place in various parts of the world;

2. Demands that the practice of summary or arbitrary executions be brought to an end;

352/ Resolution 217 A (III).

353/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

354/ See Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E.

3. *Appeals urgently* to Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take effective action to combat and eliminate summary or arbitrary executions, including extra-legal executions;

4. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/35 of 7 May 1982, in which the Council decided to appoint a special rapporteur to consider the questions related to summary or arbitrary executions;

5. *Welcomes* Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/38 of 7 May 1988, by which the Council decided to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Mr. S. Amos Wako, for two years, while keeping the annual reporting cycle;

6. *Urges* all Governments, in particular those which have consistently not responded to communications transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur, and all others concerned, to co-operate with and assist the Special Rapporteur so that he may carry out his mandate effectively;

7. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, to respond effectively to information that comes before him, in particular when a summary or arbitrary execution is imminent or threatened, or when such an execution has recently occurred; and, furthermore, to promote exchanges of views between Governments and those who provide reliable information to the Special Rapporteur, where the Special Rapporteur considers that such exchanges of information might be useful;

8. *Welcomes* the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur in his reports 355/ to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions with a view to eliminating summary or arbitrary executions;

9. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to organize training programmes and support projects with a view to training or educating law enforcement officers in human rights issues connected with their work, and appeals to the international community to support endeavours to that end;

10. *Considers* that the Special Rapporteur, in carrying out his mandate, should continue to seek and receive information from Governments, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as medical and forensic experts;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur so that he may effectively carry out his mandate;

12. *Again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standard of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 356/ appear not to have been respected;

13. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session, on the basis of the report of the Special Rapporteur to be prepared in conformity with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1982/35, 1983/36, 1984/35, 1985/40, 1986/36, 1987/60 and 1988/38, to make recommendations concerning appropriate action to combat and eventually eliminate the abhorrent practice of summary or arbitrary executions.

355/ E/CN.4/1988/22 and Add.1 and 2 and E/CN.4/1989/25.

356/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

44/160. Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 concerning disappeared persons, and its resolution 43/159 of 8 December 1988 on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Deeply concerned about the persistence, in certain cases, of the practice of enforced or involuntary disappearances, and about the fact that, in certain cases, the families of disappeared persons have been the target of intimidation and ill-treatment,

Expressing its profound emotion at the anguish and sorrow of the families concerned, who are unsure of the fate of their relatives,

Convinced of the need to continue implementing the provisions of its resolution 33/173 and of the other United Nations resolutions on the question of enforced or involuntary disappearances, with a view to finding solutions for cases of disappearances and helping to eliminate such practices,

Welcoming the progress made in the preparation of the draft declaration on enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/27 of 6 March 1989, 357/

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its humanitarian work and to those Governments that have co-operated with it;

2. Welcomes the decision of the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-fourth session, to extend for two years the term of the mandate of the Working Group, as defined in Commission resolution 20 (XXXVI) of 29 February 1980, 358/ while maintaining the principle of annual reporting by the Working Group;

3. Also welcomes the provisions made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1986/55 of 13 March 1986 359/ to enable the Working Group to fulfil its mandate with greater efficiency;

4. Appeals to the Governments concerned, particularly those which have not yet replied to the communications addressed to them by the Working Group, to co-operate fully with the Working Group so as to enable it, with respect for its working methods based on discretion, to perform its strictly humanitarian role, and, in particular, to reply more quickly to the requests for information addressed to them by the Working Group;

5. Encourages the Governments concerned to consider the wish of the Working Group, when such a wish is expressed, to visit their countries, thus enabling the Working Group to fulfil its mandate even more effectively;

6. Extends its warm thanks to those Governments which have invited the Working Group and requests them to give all necessary attention to its recommendations;

7. Appeals to the Governments concerned to take steps to protect the families of disappeared persons against any intimidation or ill-treatment of which they may be the target;

357/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

358/ Ibid., 1980, Supplement No. 3 and corrigenda (E/1980/13 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

359/ Ibid., 1986, Supplement No. 2 (E/1986/22), chap. II, sect. A.

8. Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights to continue to study this question as a matter of priority and to take any step it may deem necessary to the pursuit of the task of the Working Group when it considers the report to be submitted by the Working Group to the Commission at its forty-sixth session;

9. Renews its request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Working Group with all necessary facilities.

44/161. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

Date: 15 December 1989	Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 360/ the International Covenants on Human Rights 361/ and the accepted humanitarian rules as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 362/ and their Additional Protocols of 1977, 363/

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of the inhabitants of the country before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions as well as the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the decisions of the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling, in particular, Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/67 of 8 March 1989, 364/ by which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of its Special Rapporteur for one year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the relevance of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation relating to Afghanistan, concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988, 365/ which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution,

Welcoming the completion, on 15 February 1989, of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in accordance with the Geneva Agreements,

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360/ Resolution 217 A (III).

361/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

362/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

363/ A/32/144, annexes I and II.

364/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

365/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1988, document S/19835, annex I.

Welcoming also the co-operation that the Afghan authorities have extended to international organizations, in particular to the Special Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance relating to Afghanistan, the specialized agencies of the United Nations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross,

Having examined the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, 366/ which remains a matter of great concern even after the withdrawal of Soviet troops,

Recognizing with deep concern that a situation of armed conflict continues to exist in Afghanistan, leaving large numbers of victims and causing enormous human suffering to the civilian population,

Recognizing with grave concern that the treatment of prisoners detained in connection with the conflict does not conform to the internationally recognized principles of humanitarian law,

Recognizing with equal concern that more than five million refugees are living outside Afghanistan, that many Afghans are displaced within the country and that in both cases the numbers have increased,

Aware that the main reasons given by the refugees for not returning to Afghanistan, pending the achievement of a comprehensive political solution, are the continued fighting in some provinces, the use of very destructive arms in the conflict, and the minefields that have been laid in many parts of the country,

Noting with concern that acts of terrorism have significantly increased,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 367/

2. Welcomes the co-operation of the Afghan authorities with the Special Rapporteur;

3. Urges all parties concerned to work for the achievement of a comprehensive political solution based on the right of self-determination and for the creation of a situation that will permit the return of refugees and the full enjoyment of human rights by all Afghans;

4. Calls once again upon all parties to the conflict, in order to alleviate the serious suffering of the Afghan people, strictly to respect human life and the principles and provisions of international humanitarian law and to co-operate fully and effectively with international humanitarian organizations, especially with the International Committee of the Red Cross, in particular by granting it unrestricted access to all parts of the country;

5. Notes with grave concern the continuation of the armed conflict, which threatens the life and security of innocent men, women and children;

6. Urges all parties to the conflict to respect the Geneva Conventions of 1949 368/ and their Additional Protocols of 1977, 369/ to halt the use of weapons against the civilian population, to transmit to humanitarian organizations and, in particular, to the International Committee of the Red Cross, the names of all political prisoners and detained Afghan soldiers, as well as to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit all prisoners in accordance with its established criteria;

7. Also urges all parties to the conflict to release all prisoners of war in accordance with the internationally recognized principles of humanitarian law;

366/ A/44/669, annex.

367/ Ibid.

368/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

369/ A/32/144, annexes I and II.

8. *Expresses its concern* at reports that the living conditions of refugees, especially those of women and children, are becoming increasingly difficult because of the decline in international humanitarian assistance;

9. *Urgently appeals* to all Member States, humanitarian organizations and all parties concerned to co-operate fully, in co-ordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in order to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons in safety;

10. *Urgently appeals* to all Member States and humanitarian organizations to promote the implementation of the projects envisaged by the Special Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance relating to Afghanistan and the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

11. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to treat all prisoners in their custody in accordance with the internationally recognized principles of humanitarian law and to protect them from all acts of reprisal and violence, including ill-treatment, torture and summary execution;

12. *Notes with concern* reports of the interrogation practices of the Afghan authorities, the large number of political prisoners and the conditions of prisoners awaiting trial;

13. *Calls upon* the Afghan authorities to investigate thoroughly the fate of disappeared persons, to apply amnesty decrees equally to foreign detainees, to reduce the period during which prisoners await trial, to treat all prisoners, especially those awaiting trial or in custody in juvenile rehabilitation centres, in accordance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners [370] and to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit them regularly in accordance with its established criteria;

14. *Requests* the Afghan authorities strictly to apply to all convicted persons article 14, paragraph 3 (*d*), and 14, paragraph 5, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; [371]

15. *Notes with concern* the allegations of atrocities committed against Afghan soldiers, civil servants and captured civilians;

16. *Urges* all parties concerned to extend their full co-operation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

18. *Decides* to keep under consideration, during its forty-fifth session, the situation of human rights in Afghanistan in order to examine it anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

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[370] *First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I.A.

[371] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

44/162. Human rights in the administration of justice

Date: 15 December 1989	Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [372] and the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, [373] in particular article 6, which explicitly states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life and prohibits the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age,

Bearing in mind also the relevant principles embodied in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment [374] and in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, [375]

Calling attention to the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988,

Calling attention also to the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power [376] and the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, [377] as well as to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, [378] the Model Agreement on the Transfer of Foreign Prisoners and recommendations on the treatment of foreign prisoners, [379] as well as the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials [380] and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, [381]

Reaffirming also in this context the importance of the principles contained in its resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 on standard-setting in the field of human rights,

Recognizing the important contribution of the Commission on Human Rights in the field of human rights in the administration of justice, as reflected in its resolution 1989/24 of 6 March 1989 on human rights in the administration of justice, 1989/32 of 6 March 1989 on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers, 1989/38 of 6 March 1989 on administrative detention without charge or trial and 1989/64 of 8 March 1989 on summary or arbitrary executions, [382]

Recognizing also the significant work accomplished in this area under the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, including the results of the interregional and regional meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

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[372] Resolution 217 A (III).

[373] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[374] Resolution 39/46, annex.

[375] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[376] Resolution 40/34, annex.

[377] Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50, annex.

[378] See *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. D.2.

[379] *Ibid*., chap. I, sect. D.1.

[380] Resolution 34/169, annex.

[381] See *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1).

[382] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

Convinced of the need for further co-ordinated and concerted action in promoting respect for human rights in the administration of justice,

Welcoming Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/24, in which the Commission, *inter alia*, stressed the desirability of providing States, at their request, with continued assistance in the field of the administration of justice, including in such assistance provision of model texts for national legislative or other measures for the effective implementation of standards in this field,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full implementation of United Nations norms and standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/63 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice;

3. *Also endorses* the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions, adopted by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1989/65 of 24 May 1989;

4. *Further endorses* Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/57 on the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1989/60 on procedures for the effective implementation of the Basic Principles of the Independence of the Judiciary, 1989/61 on guidelines for the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and 1989/64 on the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty;

5. *Invites* Member States to pay attention to these resolutions in developing strategies for the practical implementation of United Nations norms and standards in the administration of justice and human rights, as requested in its resolution 43/153 of 8 December 1988;

6. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to invite the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study the practical implementation of United Nations norms and standards in this field and to recommend practical measures to the Commission;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General in this regard:

(*a*) To solicit comments from Member States as well as from the relevant international agencies and bodies, such as, in particular, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee against Torture and the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, on the implementation of these standards;

(*b*) To forward these comments to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its next session;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To identify general problems that may impinge on the effective implementation of standards and norms and to recommend viable solutions with action-oriented proposals;

(*b*) To formulate practical proposals for the Eighth United Nations Congress on procedures and actions at the national, regional and international levels to implement United Nations norms and standards in the administration of justice and human rights;

(*c*) To continue to assist Member States, at their request, in implementing existing international human rights standards in the administration of justice, in particular under the programme of advisory services;

(*d*) To continue to provide all necessary support to United Nations bodies working on standard-setting in this field;

(*e*) To co-ordinate the various technical advisory services carried out by the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat with a view to undertaking joint programmes and strengthening existing mechanisms for the protection of human rights in the administration of justice;

9. Emphasizes the important role of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and United Nations institutes in the area of human rights and crime prevention and criminal justice and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including national professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in this field;

10. Draws the attention of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as well as of the Eighth United Nations Congress and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to the issues raised in the present resolution, in order to accord priority to issues related to human rights in the administration of justice;

11. Decides to consider at its forty-fifth session the question of human rights in the administration of justice.

44/163. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [383] and the International Covenants on Human Rights, [384]

1. Takes note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights; [385]

2. Takes note of the recommendation of the Special Representative that, in order to achieve full co-operation between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Special Representative, there is a need to proceed to another stage in the discharge of the mandate of the Special Representative;

3. Welcomes the invitation by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Special Representative to visit that country; [386]

4. Requests the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative;

5. Decides to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran during its forty-fifth session in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission for Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

44/164. Human rights and mass exoduses

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

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[383] Resolution 217 A (III).

[384] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[385] E/CN.4/1989/26.

[386] A/C.3/44/9.

Deeply disturbed by the continuing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject 387/ and also in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, 388/

Aware of the recommendations concerning mass exoduses made by the Commission on Human Rights to its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to special rapporteurs to be taken into account when studying violations of human rights in any part of the world,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own and upon the international community as a whole, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need for international co-operation aimed at averting new massive flows of refugees in parallel with the provision of durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, in which it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,

Recalling its resolution 43/154 of 8 December 1988 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/63 of 8 March 1989, 389/ as well as all previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights,

Welcoming the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes,

1. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees that the principal organs of the United Nations should make fuller use of their respective competencies under the Charter of the United Nations for the prevention of new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons; 390/

2. *Again invites* all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations concerned to intensify their co-operation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses;

3. *Requests* all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in particular in the field of human rights, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

4. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to supporting the early warning arrangement instituted by the Secretary-General to avert new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

5. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses, 391/ and invites him to inform the General Assembly in future reports on the modalities of early-warning activities to avert new and massive flows of refugees;

6. *Specially encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to discharge the task described in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

387/ E/CN.4/1503.

388/ A/41/324, annex.

389/ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

390/ A/41/324, annex.

391/ A/44/622.

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to develop the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information of the Secretariat as a focal point for the operation of an effective early-warning system and the strengthening of co-ordination of information-gathering and analysis among United Nations agencies with a view to preventing new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

8. Urges the Secretary-General to use the resources available to consolidate and strengthen the system for undertaking early-warning activities in the humanitarian area by, inter alia, early computerization of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information and strengthened co-ordination among the relevant parts of the United Nations system, especially the Office for Research and the Collection of Information, as well as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the relevant specialized agencies;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the strengthened role that he is playing in undertaking early-warning activities, especially in the humanitarian area, as well as on any further developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

10. Decides to continue consideration of the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-fifth session.

44/165. Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

Date: 15 December 1989
Adopted without a vote

Meeting: 82
Report: A/44/848
Amendment adopted: A/44/L.61

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 392/ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 393/ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 394/ and the humanitarian rules laid down in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 395/ and Additional Protocol II thereto, of 1977, 396/

Deeply alarmed that, despite the encouraging signs offered by the meetings held by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, the aggravation of the conflict and the resurgence of violence have seriously affected the civilian population,

Reaffirming that it is the duty of the Governments of all Member States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations that they have assumed under the relevant international instruments,

Recalling that, since 1980, it has been expressing its deep concern at the situation of human rights in El Salvador, as indicated in its resolution 43/145 of 8 December 1988,

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392/ Resolution 217 A (III).

393/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

394/ Ibid.

395/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

396/ A/32/144, annex II.

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 32 (XXXVII) of 11 March 1981, 397/ in which the Commission decided to appoint a special representative on the situation of human rights in El Salvador, and subsequent resolutions, including Commission resolution 1989/68 of 8 March 1989, 398/ in which it extended the mandate of the Special Representative for another year and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session and the Commission at its forty-sixth session,

Considering that an armed conflict of a non-international character continues to exist in El Salvador in which the parties involved are under an obligation to apply the minimum standards of protection of human rights and humanitarian treatment provided for in article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and in Additional Protocol II thereto of 1977,

Deeply concerned because, as the Special Representative indicates in his report, the number of politically motivated serious violations of human rights continues to increase; in particular, there has been a resurgence of torture and an increase in arrests, and summary executions, disappearances, abductions, attacks on the economic infrastructure and violations of the humanitarian rules of war have remained at disturbing levels,

Concerned also because many sources continue to attribute summary executions and other serious violations of human rights to the so-called "death squads",

Deeply disturbed by the collective assassination in cold blood, on 16 November 1989, of the Rector, five professors and two members of the service staff of the Central American University,

Expressing its concern because, as a consequence of the current situation, acts of intimidation and harassment have been carried out against the Church hierarchy, political and trade union leaders, members of humanitarian organizations belonging to various churches and the headquarters of political parties and trade unions, as well as against relatives of members of the armed forces and civil servants and members of their families,

Considering that there has been no progress during 1989 in the judicial case of the assassination of Monsignor Romero, which took place in 1980, and that it is a matter of urgency that those responsible for many other recent violations of human rights, including the assassination of the Minister in the office of the President and the fatal collective attack on a trade union federation, be identified and punished,

Convinced that the strict fulfilment of the commitments assumed by the Government of El Salvador under the "Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" (Esquipulas II agreement) 399/ and the Joint Declarations of the Central American Presidents signed in Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras, will contribute to the promotion, respect and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms in that country,

Recognizing the importance of the fact that, in the agreements adopted at Tela, Honduras, 400/ the five Central American Presidents expressed their firm belief in the necessity of an immediate and effective end to hostilities in El Salvador and therefore strongly urged the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to carry out a constructive dialogue for the purpose of achieving a just and lasting peace and, equally strongly, urged the Government of El Salvador to arrange, with full guarantees and in the spirit of section 2 of the Esquipulas agreement, the integration of members of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional into peaceful and institutional life,

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397/ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1987, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/1981/25 and Corr.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

398/ *Ibid.*, *1989, Supplement No. 2* (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

399/ A/42/521-S/19085, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085, annex.

400/ A/44/451-S/20778.

Considering it necessary and urgent to return to the agreements of 15 September and 18 October 1989 signed at Mexico and at San José, respectively, by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional whereby, inter alia, they undertook to maintain a process of ongoing dialogue not permitting of unilateral withdrawal, in order that they might, in an effort to arrive at a negotiated understanding, manage to end the armed conflict by political means as soon as possible, promote the democratization of the country and reunify Salvadorian society and also agreed on the need to create international verification mechanisms appropriate to the characteristics and realities of El Salvador to monitor the implementation of the agreements reached by them,

Considering that, under Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions, the war-wounded and war-injured must be respected and protected, their evacuation by the International Committee of the Red Cross so that they may receive the medical care that they need must not be impeded and no one may be punished for carrying out medical activities compatible with medical ethics, regardless of the circumstances and the beneficiaries of such activities,

Taking note of the holding of the summit at San Isidro Coronado, Costa Rica, from 10 to 12 December 1989, 401/

Aware that a negotiated political solution of the Salvadorian conflict can be cut short if external forces do not support the resumption of the dialogue but instead seek in different ways to spur the intensification or prolongation of the war, with ensuing grave effects on the situation of human rights and the possibilities of economic recovery in El Salvador,

1. Commends the Special Representative for his report 402/ on the situation of human rights in El Salvador and endorses the recommendations contained therein, while requesting the Special Representative to update them in the light of the serious events taking place in that country;

2. Expresses its deepest dismay at the aggravation of the conflict, the resurgence of violence, the bombings and the indiscriminate use of high-power heavy weapons in densely populated areas, resulting in numerous civilian casualties and substantial material damage;

3. Expresses also its serious concern at the systematic attacks on the country's economic infrastructure, which seriously undermine the present and future enjoyment of important economic, social and cultural rights by the Salvadorian people;

4. Urgently appeals to the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to put an immediate end to the armed conflict and to work for a resumption of the currently suspended dialogue in order to reach agreements that would lead to the definitive cessation of all hostilities within an agreed time-frame;

5. Requests the parties to the conflict to guarantee respect for the international standards applicable to an armed conflict of a non-international character, in particular the protection of the civilian population and the war-wounded, to make possible the immediate evacuation of the war-wounded and war-injured, whether civilians or combatants, in order that they may receive the medical care that they need and, furthermore, to co-operate with humanitarian organizations working to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population in any part of the country in which such organizations are operating and requests that medical and health personnel shall under no circumstances be penalized for carrying out their activities;

6. Supports fully the expressed readiness of the Secretary-General to help bring about, as a first stage in a political solution, an immediate agreement on the cessation of the armed conflict, and his decision taken last September to accept the invitation from the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional that he or his representatives should participate in their process of dialogue and negotiation, since all this forms part of the mission of good offices that he is performing to assist the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve the objectives set forth in the Esquipulas II agreement; 403/

401/ See A/44/872-S/21019, annex.

402/ A/44/677.

403/ A/42/521-S/19085, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987, document S/19085, annex.

7. Expresses its firm support for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States to bring about a resumption of the political dialogue in El Salvador;

8. Appeals urgently to the parties to the conflict to respect and guarantee the security of the staff and official premises of international agencies;

9. Condemns the brutal assassination of the Rector and seven other members of the Central American University and hopes that the Government of El Salvador will fulfil its pledge to carry out an immediate investigation and to punish those responsible for such an abominable crime;

10. Expresses its deep concern at the persistence of and increase in politically motivated serious violations of human rights such as summary executions, disappearances, torture and abductions;

11. Also expresses its deep concern at the persistence of and increase in the alleged activities of the so-called "death squads", which are operating with impunity in El Salvador;

12. Renews its appeal to all States to refrain from intervening in the internal situation of El Salvador and, instead of seeking in different ways to spur the prolongation and intensification of the armed conflict, to stimulate dialogue until a firm and lasting peace is attained;

13. Expresses its profound concern at the fact that the capacity of the Salvadorian judicial system continues to be extremely unsatisfactory, despite the efforts made by the Government to determine the responsibility of the instigators of some violations of human rights, and consequently urges the competent authorities to accelerate the adoption of the measures necessary for ensuring the effectiveness of the system and its compatibility with the commitments made in the field of human rights;

14. Renews its appeal to the competent organs and organizations of the United Nations system that, on the basis of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/68 of 8 March 1989 404/ and its own resolution 43/145 of 8 December 1988, they provide such advice and assistance as the Government of El Salvador may request in order to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

15. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session to consider the situation of human rights in El Salvador and the mandate of its Special Representative, taking into account the evolution of the situation of human rights in that country and the developments linked to the fulfilment of all the agreements signed by the Central American Presidents within the framework of the regional peace process and the agreements concluded by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional in Mexico and Costa Rica;

16. Urges, in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Representative, the Government of El Salvador and all the country's political powers, agencies and forces, including the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, to adopt immediate measures to put an end to attacks on the life, integrity and dignity of persons outside, during and as a result of combat situations;

17. Reiterates its call to the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to continue co-operating with the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights;

18. Decides to keep under consideration, during its forty-fifth session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador in order to re-examine this situation in the light of the information provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

404/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

44/166. Situation of human rights in Chile

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Vote: 84-2-60 (recorded) Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and bearing in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 405/ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 406/ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 407/

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and determined to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Noting the obligation of the Government of Chile to respect and protect human rights in accordance with the international instruments to which Chile is a party,

Bearing in mind that the concern of the international community at the situation of human rights in Chile has been expressed by the General Assembly in a number of resolutions, particularly resolution 33/173 of 20 December 1978 on disappeared persons and resolution 43/158 of 8 December 1988,

Recalling the pertinent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, particularly resolution 1989/62 of 8 March 1989, 408/ by which the Commission decided, inter alia, to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year, to consider the question as a matter of high priority in view of the persistence of serious violations of human rights in Chile and to determine how the item was to be dealt with on the agenda of its forty-sixth session in the light of developments in the situation,

Regretting the decision of the Government of Chile to discontinue its co-operation with the Special Rapporteur,

Further regretting that the process of restoration of civil and political rights in Chile does not yet include the amendment of numerous laws that constitute an institutional and legal framework that makes violations of human rights possible,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur 409/ submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/62 of 8 March 1989; 410/

2. Congratulates the Chilean people on their peaceful progress towards the re-establishment of a representative and pluralist democracy based on respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for their reiterated will to achieve peace and national reconciliation through the restoration of justice;

3. Expresses its satisfaction at the progress of the Chilean electoral process as an important step towards the rapid return of democracy in that country;

4. Considers a positive development the decision by the Government of Chile to heed the demands of democratic sectors of the country and of the international community with regard to reforming the institutional and legal framework in certain aspects harmful to civil and political rights;

405/ Resolution 217 A (III).

406/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

407/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

408/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

409/ A/44/635.

410/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

5. *Notes with satisfaction* the decision by the Government of Chile to incorporate the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights *411*/ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights *412*/ into domestic law;

6. *Welcomes* the improvement of the human rights situation in Chile during the six months covered by the report, as described by the Special Rapporteur in that document;

7. *Regrets, nevertheless*, the decision by the Government to discontinue its co-operation with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate, and urges it to resume such co-operation in compliance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights;

8. *Urges* the Government of Chile to make further progress in respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all the Chilean people, including the indigenous peoples, especially by adapting the legal system to the relevant principles and provisions, and refraining from making any more changes in national institutions without duly consulting the people, and to be guided by those principles and provisions in the exercise of its powers in the same way as the judiciary;

9. *Also urges* the Government of Chile for that purpose to ensure the independence of the judiciary and the effectiveness of judicial remedies, by respecting procedural guarantees, equality before the law and the right to defence in all cases;

10. *Expresses its concern* at acts of violence of any origin that continue to occur in Chile, thereby aggravating the climate of insecurity and rendering the return to democracy more difficult;

11. *Again expresses its serious concern* at the persistence of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Chile involving, *inter alia*, cases of death, torture, ill-treatment and the "*Colonia Dignidad*" case, as described by the Special Rapporteur in his report;

12. *Urges* the Government of Chile to investigate all cases of serious violations of human rights that occurred in the past, bearing in mind the reports of the Special Rapporteurs;

13. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to evaluate at its forty-sixth session the situation of human rights in Chile, bearing in mind the reports presented by the Special Rapporteurs, to consider the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and also how the item is to be dealt with on the agenda in the light of developments in the situation, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/166:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates*, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Chile, Morocco.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

411/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

412/ *Ibid*.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Yemen, Zaire.

Absent: Belize, Benin, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Libya, Malawi, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Syria.

44/167. Enlargement of the Commission on Human Rights and the further promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Date:	15 December 1989	Meeting:	82
Vote:	151-2-2 (recorded)	Report:	A/44/848

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 845 (XXXII) of 3 August 1961, 1147 (XLI) of 4 August 1966 and 1979/36 of 10 May 1979,

Appreciating the contribution made by the Commission on Human Rights to the cause of human rights and recognizing the need to reinforce it,

Reaffirming that the Commission on Human Rights shall be guided by the standards in the field of human rights laid down in the various international instruments in that field,

Emphasizing the importance of further improving the effective functioning of the Commission on Human Rights and the participation therein by Member States at a high level,

Taking note of the relevant section of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries adopted at Belgrade on 7 September 1989, [413] which states that in order to strengthen the role and efficiency of the United Nations and to reinforce United Nations mechanisms so as to allow for efficient co-ordination of the Organization's activities, there is an urgent need, *inter alia*, for an overall review of the current distribution of membership in the various United Nations bodies and commissions, with a view to achieving a more equitable geographical distribution,

1. *Decides* to recommend that the Economic and Social Council take the necessary steps, at its first regular session of 1990, to expand the membership of the Commission on Human Rights, on the basis of the principle of equitable geographical distribution, for the further promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council to conclude deliberations on this question with urgency;

3. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to examine ways and means of making its work more effective and to submit its recommendations thereon to the Economic and Social Council.

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[413] See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/167:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Japan, Zaire*.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO DECOLONIZATION (FOURTH COMMITTEE) MATTERS

44/83. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Vote: 150-0-3 (recorded) Report: A/44/739

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations 1/ and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item 2/

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 43/28 of 22 November 1988, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations; 3/

2. *Reaffirms* that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

1/ A/44/23 (Part IV), chap. VIII; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

2/ A/44/553.

3/ A/44/23 (Part IV), chap. VIII; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

3. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 *e* of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/83:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

44/84. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Vote: 125-10-17 (recorded) Report: A/44/664

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa", Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item, 6/

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity that impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby strengthening its abhorrent system of apartheid,

Concerned about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and that the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa, and emphasizing the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in applying pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the apartheid régime,

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6/ A/44/23 (Part III), chap. V; to be issued subsequently as part of Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23).

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. *Reiterates* that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. *Condemns* those activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories that are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

5. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration of certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

6. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the régime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

7. *Calls upon* all States, in particular certain Western and other States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

8. *Calls once again upon* all Governments that have not yet done so to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of its resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 43/26 of 17 November 1988, legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. *Calls upon* those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

10. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of colonial Territories by foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the natural resources of the Territories, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, are illegal and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of those Territories;

11. *Reiterates its request* to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and encourages those Governments that have recently taken certain unilateral sanction measures against the South African régime to take further measures;

12. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

13. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

14. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests;

16. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa;

17. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

18. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this item and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/84:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Absent: Belize, Malawi, Paraguay, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

44/85. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Vote: 142-2-10 (recorded) Report: A/44/740

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General 5/ and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 6/

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Welcoming the emplacement on 1 April 1989 of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia and encouraged by the beginning of the independence process under the terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the people of Namibia, particularly during the period of transition to and immediately after independence, for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing the importance of securing additional resources for funding expanding programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Noting with deep concern that South Africa's practice of apartheid and acts of destabilization against the front-line and neighbouring States continue to present a serious threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories,

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5/ A/44/297 and Add.1 and 2.

6/ A/AC.109/L.1705

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and convinced that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the front-line States for the consistent support extended to the people of Namibia in their quest for independence and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for international assistance,

Considering that the retention of any links with the racist régime of South Africa is tantamount to support for, or endorsement of, the repressive policy and practice of *apartheid* pursued by that régime against the people of South Africa and its policy of destabilization against the neighbouring African States,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item; [7]

2. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms also* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render concrete assistance to the people of Namibia, in particular during the period of transition to and immediately after independence;

7. *Requests once again* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

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[7] A/44/23 (Part IV), chap. VII; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

8. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and the administering Powers concerned, directly or, where appropriate, through regional organizations, in order to intensify programmes of assistance, to facilitate and to accelerate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

9. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in co-operation with the regional and other organizations where appropriate, to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

10. Urges once again the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and urges them to introduce flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories;

11. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to resist the destabilization being perpetrated by the racist régime of South Africa;

13. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and to refrain from taking any action that might imply support for, or endorsement of, the repressive policy and practice of apartheid pursued by the racist régime against the people of South Africa and its policy of destabilization against the neighbouring African States;

14. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund, established by the non-aligned countries, 8/ with the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against the apartheid régime;

15. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

17. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue, as appropriate, to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

8/ A/41/697-S/18392, annex.

18. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the present resolution;

19. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the item and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/85:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Absent: Belize, Bulgaria, Chile, Malawi, Paraguay, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

44/86. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

Date: 11 December 1989	Meeting: 80
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/741

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 43/31 of 22 November 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General [9] containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 September 1988 to 31 August 1989,

Taking note of the ongoing evaluation of the Programme,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling to a greater number of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and postgraduate levels in the priority fields of study,

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[9] A/44/557.

Strongly convinced that the continuation and steady expansion of the Programme is essential in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for educational and training assistance to students from South Africa and Namibia,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa; 10/

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continuing efforts further to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to southern Africa;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to all those that have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

4. *Appeals* to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to secure its continuation and steady expansion.

44/87. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

Date: 11 December 1989	Meeting: 80
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/742

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/32 of 22 November 1988,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, 11/ prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954,

Conscious of the importance of promoting the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of offers of scholarships is essential in order to meet the increasing need of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories for educational and training assistance, and considering that students in those Territories should be encouraged to avail themselves of such offers,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General; 12/

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Member States that have made scholarships available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that have not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students;

4. *Urges* the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers;

10/ A/44/557.

11/ A/44/613 and Add.1.

12/ *Ibid*.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Draws the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to the present resolution.

44/88. Question of Western Sahara

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/738

The General Assembly,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling its resolution 43/33 of 22 November 1988 on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling resolution AHG/Res.104(XIX) on Western Sahara, 13/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its nineteenth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 12 June 1983,

Taking note with appreciation of the resolution on Western Sahara adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 14/

Recalling Security Council resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988 concerning the question of Western Sahara,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 15/

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara, 16/

Reiterating its support to the joint good offices process of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations initiated in New York on 9 April 1986 with a view to promoting a just and lasting solution of the question of Western Sahara, in accordance with resolution AHG/Res.104(XIX) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and General Assembly resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara; 17/

2. Reaffirms that the question of Western Sahara is a question of decolonization which remains to be completed on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

13/ For the text, see resolution 38/40, para. 1.

14/ See A/44/551.

15/ A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23).

16/ A/44/634 and Corr.1.

17/ Ibid.

3. Stresses the importance of the agreement in principle given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the joint proposals of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, organized and supervised by the United Nations in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity;

4. Welcomes the efforts of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote a just and lasting solution of the question of Western Sahara, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/50;

5. Also welcomes the progress achieved by the joint good offices process and urges the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue and intensify their efforts with a view to resolving the remaining problems, and thus to fulfil the necessary conditions for the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, without any administrative or military constraints, organized and supervised by the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity;

6. Takes note with appreciation of the establishment of a technical commission to assist the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations in their joint good offices with a view to resolving the question of Western Sahara;

7. Welcomes the talks in Marrakech between His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and a high-level delegation from the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro and endorses the hope of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity that there will be further meetings of this nature to improve the prospects for the success of the peace process;

8. Expresses its conviction that the continuation of direct dialogue between the two parties to the conflict could contribute to the completion of the joint good offices process of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the restoration of peace in Western Sahara, and to stability and security in the whole region;

9. Appeals once again to the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to display the co-operation and the political goodwill necessary to the success of the joint good offices of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

10. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

11. Invites the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep the Secretary-General of the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the implementation of the decisions of the Organization of African Unity relating to Western Sahara;

12. Invites the Secretary-General to follow the situation in Western Sahara closely with a view to the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/89. Question of New Caledonia

Date: 11 December 1989	Meeting: 80
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/738

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia, _Having examined_ the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia, _18_/

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting the positive measures being pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in co-operation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

1. _Approves_ the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia; _19_/

2. _Urges_ all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain their dialogue and, in the spirit of harmony, to refrain from acts of violence;

3. _Invites_ all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open, and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;

4. _Requests_ the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/90. _Question of Tokelau_

Date: 11 December 1989	Meeting: 80
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/738

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, _20_/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Tokelau, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/35 of 22 November 1988,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power, _21_/

Noting the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General _Fono_ (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of Tokelau's political institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the continued progress in the preparation of a legal code to conform with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau and noting the express wish that the General _Fono_ share additional responsibility in the process of law-making,

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_18_/ A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of _Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23_ (A/44/23).

_19_/ _Ibid_.

_20_/ A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of _Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23_ (A/44/23).

_21_/ See A/C.4/44/SR.15.

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Taking note of an inspection of the Tokelau Public Service and its Apia staff undertaken by the New Zealand State Services Commission in early 1989 and expressing the hope that the completion of this inspection would contribute to the development of the Public Service of the Territory,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting the measures being taken by the Government of New Zealand in that regard,

Noting the decision of the General *Fono* to include Tokelau in a fisheries treaty between countries in the region and stressing the importance of safeguarding the right of the people of Tokelau to the full enjoyment of their marine resources,

Noting also the strong opposition expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear testing in the Pacific region and their concern that those tests constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development,

Noting with appreciation the assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other States Members of the United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular by the United Nations Development Programme, for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands following the natural disasters in 1987,

Welcoming the reports that new telecommunications equipment has been installed on Fakaofo and is fully operational,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976, 1981 and 1986 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory, [22]

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau; [23]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau;

4. *Urges* the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in carrying out the Territory's political and economic development, in order to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage;

5. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the General *Fono* (Council) of Tokelau, to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau;

6. *Urges* the administering Power, other Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to extend to Tokelau the maximum assistance possible for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands in order to overcome the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987;

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[22] See A/AC.109/877 and Add.1.

[23] A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

7. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to extend or continue to extend all possible assistance to Tokelau, in consultation with the administering Power and the people of Tokelau;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/91. Question of the Cayman Islands

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/738

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [24]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/37 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, [25]

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, [26]

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production with a view to reducing the Territory's dependence on imported provisions,

Expressing its concern that property and land continue to be owned and developed largely by investors from abroad,

Noting that a large proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions, to the development of the Territory,

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[24] A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; A/44/23 (Part III), chap. V; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

[25] See A/C.4/44/SR.14.

[26] A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory, [27]

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands; [28]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to facilitate and promote increased participation by the local population in the decision-making process in the affairs of the Territory;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy;

8. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Invites* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

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[27] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/32/23), chap. VI, annex.

[28] A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

44/92. Question of Bermuda

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/738

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [29]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/39 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, [30]

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, [31]

Noting the active discussions in the Territory, both within and outside the territorial Government, on the future status of Bermuda, [32]

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the assistance extended to the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda; [33]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

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[29] A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; A/44/23 (Part III); chaps. V and VI; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

[30] See A/C.4/44/SR.14.

[31] A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

[32] A/AC.109/995, paras. 31 and 32.

[33] A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their own future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance for the development needs of Bermuda;

11. Reiterates the value of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/93. Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

Date: 11 December 1989
Adopted without a vote

Meeting: 80
Report: A/44/738

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands, *Having examined* the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 34/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including, in particular, General Assembly resolution 43/40 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 35/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 36/

Noting that the efforts of the administering Power to resolve the 1986 constitutional crisis in the Territory resulted in the drafting of a new Constitution by the administering Power and the subsequent holding of general elections in March 1988,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the economic and social development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory, 37/

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands; 38/

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

34/ A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; A/44/23 (Part III), chap. V; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

35/ See A/C.4/44/SR.14.

36/ A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

37/ See A/AC.109/666 and Add.1-3.

38/ A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

4. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of local personnel;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional institutions concerned, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/94. Question of Anguilla

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/738

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 39/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including, in particular, General Assembly resolution 43/36 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

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39/ A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; A/44/23 (Part III), chap. V; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23).

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 40/

Noting that the revision of the laws of Anguilla remained a priority of the Government of the Territory,

Taking note of the results of the general elections of February 1989 and the statement of the Chief Minister that the Government of Anguilla had no intention of moving towards independence during its current term of office,

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 41/

Noting that the Decisions of the House of Assembly on the Report of the Constitutional Review were released in August 1988 for public review, discussion and consent and that the report would be considered by the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting the continued growth of the economy of the Territory in 1988 as a result of the expansion of tourism,

Expressing its concern at the continued illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla and welcoming the measures taken by the territorial Government to protect and conserve marine resources and to control the activities of illegal foreign fishermen in the area,

Stressing the importance of an efficient and effective civil service and noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government aimed at alleviating the problem of unemployment and providing increased job opportunities,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the contribution to the development of the Territory by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting also that in 1987 Anguilla became a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and that it continued to participate and maintain an active interest in the related activities of other regional organizations,

Recalling the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory, 42/

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla; 43/

40/ See A/C.4/44/SR.14.

41/ A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para 17.

42/ See A/AC.109/799.

43/ A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary to increase employment of the local population in the civil service and other sectors of the economy;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Reiterates its request to the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

11. Also reiterates its request to the administering Power to continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/95. Question of the British Virgin Islands

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/738

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands, *Having examined* the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 44/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including, in particular, General Assembly resolution 43/41 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 45/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 46/

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting that while economic growth was recorded in tourism, other economic sectors continued to play a minor role in the Territory's economy,

Expressing its concern over the continued illegal operations of foreign fishermen and stressing that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields,

Noting the critical need for the cadre training of nationals in all fields and noting with satisfaction the measures being taken by the territorial Government in that connection,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as by regional organizations,

Noting the continued participation of the Territory in regional and other international organizations,

Expressing its sympathies to the people of the British Virgin Islands for the extensive damage caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory, 47/

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

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44/ A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

45/ See A/C.4/44/SR.14.

46/ A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

47/ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/31/23), chap. IX, annex.

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands; [48]

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. Calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take further measures in the cadre training of nationals so as to facilitate their wider participation in the decision-making process in all sectors;

9. Also calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional organizations concerned, to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

12. Urges Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory devastated by hurricane Hugo;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

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[48] A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23).

44/96. Question of Montserrat

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/738

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [49]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including, in particular, General Assembly resolution 43/38 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, [50]

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, [51]

Taking note of the discussions held between an adviser to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom and the Executive Council of Montserrat in May 1988 and of the wish expressed by the Chief Minister of Montserrat to transfer some of the reserved powers of the Governor to the elected Government,

Noting the statement by the Chief Minister that a referendum should precede any move towards political independence and that his Government favoured both independence and participation in the political union among the countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to improve the efficiency of the civil service, the priority it places on cadre training and the strengthening of the educational system and its efforts to promote the integration of women in all phases of national development, and drawing attention to the need to associate the Territory in the related work of the United Nations bodies concerned in that regard,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Noting with concern the continued dissociation of the Territory from the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization since the withdrawal by the administering Power of the associate membership of Montserrat from that organization in 1983, and aware of the active interest of the Government of Montserrat in the readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the agency,

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[49] A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; A/44/23 (Part III), chap. V; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

[50] See A/C.4/44/SR.14.

[51] A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

Expressing its sympathies to the people of Montserrat for the extensive damage caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 [52] and 1982 [53] of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat; [54]

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to overcome shortages in human resources by providing appropriate incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad;

9. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

10. Urges Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory devastated by hurricane Hugo;

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[52] See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023), chap. VIII, annex.

[53] See A/AC.109/722.

[54] A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23).

11. *Calls upon* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/97. Question of American Samoa

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/738

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [55]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/43 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, [56]

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that the current Chief Justice is the first indigenous American Samoan appointed to that position,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory, [57]

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and reiterating the value of sending, at an appropriate time, a further visiting mission to American Samoa,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa; [58]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

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[55] A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

[56] See A/C.4/44/SR.15.

[57] See A/AC.109/679 and Add.1.

[58] A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, bearing in mind the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in any act of self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory;

6. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

7. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to consider favourably the expressed request of the people of the Territory to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the Territory's judiciary themselves;

8. Also urges the administering Power to continue to foster close relations between the Territory and other island communities in the region and promote co-operation between the territorial Government and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

9. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/98. Question of Guam

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/738

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 59/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/42 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

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59/ A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; A/44/23 (Part III), chap. VI; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23).

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, 60/

Noting the approval, in referendums held in Guam in 1987, of a draft Commonwealth Act, which, upon its enactment by the United States Congress, would reaffirm the right of the people of Guam to draft their own Constitution and to govern themselves,

Noting also that the draft Commonwealth Act provides that the Congress of the United States would recognize the inalienable right to self-determination of the Chamorro people, for which provisions would be made in the Guam Constitution,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that legislation has been introduced in the United States Congress to release 1,431 hectares of land no longer required by the Department of Defense and that the 100th Congress of the United States has considered the issue, and noting that a decision has yet to be taken on the matter,

Noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam by commercial fishing and agriculture,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power concerning the growth in tourism and the Government of Guam's desire for balanced economic growth,

Taking note also of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, would be recognized,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory, 61/

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and reiterating that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam; 62/

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms its conviction* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

5. *Reaffirms its strong conviction* that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

60/ See A/C.4/44/SR.15.

61/ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/34/23), chap. VI.

62/ A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

6. *Urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

7. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

8. *Reiterates* that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam is the holding of large tracts of land by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

9. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, as well as to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;

10. *Reaffirms* the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, to promote and develop Guam's unique cultural identity;

11. *Urges* the administering Power to give full recognition to the status and rights of the Chamorro people;

12. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/99. Question of the United States Virgin Islands

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/738

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, [63]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, including, in particular, General Assembly resolution 43/44 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

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[63] A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; A/44/23 (Part III), chaps. V and VI; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, 64/

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the participation of the people of the Territory in the electoral process demonstrated that they exercised responsibility for local government and local political affairs and noting also that the representative of the administering Power re-emphasized the policy of her Government to respond to the wishes of the people regarding their future political status whenever they indicated the direction in which they wished to proceed,

Noting with satisfaction that the territorial Commission on Status and Federal Relations started its work in September 1988 in preparation for the referendum on the Territory's future political status to be held on 14 November 1989,

Noting, however, that the devastation to the Territory caused by hurricane Hugo resulted in an indefinite postponement of the referendum,

Noting also that legislation of July 1988 would lengthen from 30 to 90 days the residency requirement for voting in general elections and that a ruling of the United States Supreme Court could render the new law inoperative before it is due to take effect at the general elections to be held in the Territory in 1990,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government with a view to strengthening the Territory's financial viability and facilitating its economic development,

Noting the statement of the representative of the Territory that his Government shares the concern of other Caribbean countries over the rapid depletion of the region's marine resources due to massive overfishing, mostly by large extraregional vessels, and bearing in mind the measures taken by the territorial Government and the administering Power to address this problem,

Noting also the stated position of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands on the disposition of Water Island as well as the need for the Territory to exercise control over its own resources, 65/

Noting further the continued concern expressed by a petitioner at the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour and also the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the issue had been settled by litigation and that those activities were subject to the regulatory powers of the Government of the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the active interest of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands in participating in the related work of the international and regional organizations concerned,

Expressing its sympathies to the people of the United States Virgin Islands for the extensive damage caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory, 66/

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

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64/ See A/C.4/44/SR.15.

65/ A/AC.109/955, para. 33.

66/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23), vol. VI, chap. XXVI, annex.

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands; [67]

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reiterates the view* that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. *Reiterates* that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV);

5. *Reaffirms* that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to continue to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands, and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. *Urges* the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. *Expresses its concern* about the continued depletion of the Territory's marine resources and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary steps to reverse this trend;

9. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. *Urges* the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations;

11. *Urges* Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory devastated by hurricane Hugo;

12. *Also urges* the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, particularly in the light of the referendum referred to in the seventh and eighth preambular paragraphs, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

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[67] A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

44/44. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America

Date: 7 December 1989　　Meeting: 77
Adopted without a vote　　Report: A/44/847

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America 1/ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 2/

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, by which the Council established the United Nations Observer Group in Central America for a period of six months,

Recognizing that the costs of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Observer Group in Central America with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

Urging all Member States to make every effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Observer Group in Central America in full and on time,

Recognizing that in order to meet the expenditures caused by the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America,

Mindful of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee 3/ on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups "b", "c" and "d" of Member States, on the basis of the criteria set out in Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

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1/ A/44/246/Add.1.

2/ A/44/246/Add.2.

3/ See A/C.5/44/SR.43 and 45-49.

1. _Concurs_ with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; 4/

2. _Decides_ to appropriate an amount of 40,800,000 United States dollars, inclusive of the amount of 3,450,000 dollars authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 42/227 of 21 December 1987, for the operation of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America from 7 November 1989 to 6 May 1990, inclusive, and requests the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Observer Group;

3. _Decides also_, as an _ad hoc_ arrangement, to apportion the amount of 40,800,000 dollars for the above-mentioned period among the States Members of the United Nations, in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 3 March 1989, to be adjusted by the decision to be taken by the General Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, on the composition of the four groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States 5/ and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991; 6/

4. _Decides further_ that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among the Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 600,000 dollars approved for the above-mentioned period;

5. _Authorizes_ the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Observer Group in Central America at a rate not to exceed 4,524,100 dollars gross (4,389,500 dollars net) per month, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for the twelve-month period beginning 7 May 1990, should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate of the Observer Group beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 644 (1989), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present resolution;

6. _Invites_ voluntary contributions to the United Nations Observer Group in Central America both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure to be established by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

7. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Observer Group in Central America is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the relevant observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

8. _Decides_ to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America" and in this connection requests the Secretary-General to submit appropriate documentation.

44/183. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

Date: 19 December 1989 Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/674

The General Assembly,

4/ A/44/246/Add.2.

5/ See resolution 44/192 B.

6/ Resolution 43/223.

Having considered the financial reports and audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 1988 of the United Nations Development Programme, [7] the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, [8] the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, [9] the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, [10] and the United Nations Population Fund, [11] the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors, [12] the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, [13] the concise summary of the principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest contained in the reports of the Board of Auditors, [14] the report on the presentation and format of financial statements and accounting policies of all audited organizations and programmes [15] and the relevant reports on the implementation of the recommendations, [16]

Noting with concern that the Board of Auditors, for the reasons stated in its reports, issued qualified audit opinions on the financial statements of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund, and also issued a qualified audit opinion on compliance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and with legislative authority in the transactions of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

Noting also with concern the delay in the issuance of some reports related to this item for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Noting the efforts by a number of United Nations organizations and programmes to improve the presentation and format of financial statements and the accounting policies followed,

Taking into consideration the views expressed by delegations, by the Board of Auditors and by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions during the debate in the Fifth Committee on this item [17], and the widely expressed support for measures to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, management, financial accountability, budgetary control and standardization of the presentation of financial statements and accounting policies, and the practices and procedures of the United Nations organizations and programmes concerned,

Stressing the need to standardize the presentation and format of financial statements and accounting policies among United Nations organizations and programmes,

Stressing also the importance of an effective internal audit function in those organizations and programmes on which the Board of Auditors reports,

1. *Accepts* the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors regarding the aforementioned organizations;

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[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 5A* (A/44/5/Add.1).

[8] *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 5C* (A/44/5/Add.3).

[9] *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 5D* (A/44/5/Add.4).

[10] *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 5E* (A/44/5/Add.5).

[11] *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 5G* (A/44/5/Add.7).

[12] *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 5A* (A/44/5/Add.1), sects. II and IV; *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 5C* (A/44/5/Add.3), sects II and III; *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 5D* (A/44/5/Add.4), sects II and III; *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 5E*, sects I and II; and *ibid.*, *Supplement No. 5G* (A/44/5/Add.7), sects. II and IV.

[13] A/44/543.

[14] A/44/356.

[15] A/44/537.

[16] A/44/541 and A/44/544.

[17] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 3rd to 7th, 12th and 13th meetings.

2. Requests the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to require the executive heads concerned to take immediate steps within their competence to correct or improve the conditions that gave rise to the qualification of audit opinions of the Board of Auditors;

3. Urges the administrations and governing bodies of the executing agencies and other relevant parties concerned to solve the technical problems identified by the Board of Auditors with regard to the certification of programme expenditures and programme support costs in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and with the United Nations Population Fund;

4. Endorses the observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors [18] and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions [19] as contained in their respective reports;

5. Requests the competent governing bodies to ensure that the executive heads concerned take necessary steps to implement the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in their respective reports, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

6. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to take without delay appropriate measures within their competence and in light of the comments, observations and recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as endorsed in the present resolution, in particular those relating to accounts and financial reporting, programme expenditure, assets and liabilities, including unliquidated obligations, budgetary controls, cash management, trust funds accounts and management issues such as hiring of consultants, award of contracts and project formulation, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the governing bodies of those organizations and programmes;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, specific measures taken to implement the recommendations of the Board, and to explain if any of those recommendations have not yet been implemented, and requests the Board and the Advisory Committee to evaluate the efficacy of those measures and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

8. Recommends that all future reports of the Board of Auditors continue to include separate sections that summarize recommendations for corrective action to be taken by the organizations and programmes concerned, with an indication of relative urgency;

9. Also recommends that the Board of Auditors continue to submit to the General Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest, classified by audit area and, where appropriate, identifying the audited organization;

10. Approves the changes in the financial procedures of the United Nations Development Programme, as recommended by the Governing Council of the Programme in its decision 89/61, and the United Nations Population Fund, as recommended by the Governing Council in its decision 89/49; [20]

11. Requests the governing bodies of those audited organizations and programmes which are on biennial budget cycles to review at their next session the question of the periodicity of audit reports, bearing in mind the desirability of annual reporting on management issues;

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[18] A/44/356.

[19] A/44/543.

[20] See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 13 (E/1989/32), annex I.

12. Requests the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to continue to cover in their reviews of the organizations and programmes, including peace-keeping operations, the areas relating to the efficiency and effectiveness of the financial procedures and controls, the accounting system and related administrative and management areas, in accordance with regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, and to recommend measures, as appropriate, to strengthen financial and management controls;

13. Also requests the Board of Auditors to continue to study the desirability and feasibility of conducting its reviews as stipulated in regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in a more comprehensive manner and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

14. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes, in consultation with the Board of Auditors, to develop further, with a view to prompt completion, the general accounting framework within which financial statements may be prepared, having regard to the relevant financial regulations and rules and also to generally accepted accounting principles, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

15. Invites the Board of Auditors to keep under review the stated accounting policies of each organization and programme and to draw the attention of the Assembly to specific areas in which it considers that there are differences in accounting policies, having regard to the respective mandates of each entity and with a view to greater harmonization;

16. Requests all administrations and governing bodies concerned, in co-operation with the Board of Auditors, to complete the review and clarification of their accounting policies with respect to the recording of unliquidated obligations, taking into account generally accepted accounting principles and regulations 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

17. Invites Governments that are represented on the governing bodies of organizations and programmes for which audited financial statements have been considered by the General Assembly to ensure that full consideration is given to the reports of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the comments made thereon by the Fifth Committee;

18. Encourages all governing bodies of organizations and programmes to invite a representative of the Board of Auditors to be present at their meetings when considering the reports of the Board;

19. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and programmes concerned to ensure that their respective internal audit units carry out follow-up audit work to assess the corrective action taken by the administrations in response to the main recommendations of the Board of Auditors;

20. Requests the administrations concerned and the Board of Auditors to ensure that comments of the administrations on the observations of the Board are available to the Board prior to the finalization of its reports;

21. Requests the executive heads of the organizations and programmes concerned to apply existing controls and procedures in order to ensure that expenditures do not exceed the level of funds provided under allotments in accordance with financial rules and to enforce existing disciplinary measures with a view to enhanced accountability and budgetary discipline;

22. Requests the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to review the liquidity position held by all United Nations organizations and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

23. Also requests the Board of Auditors to carry out an audit examination of substantive matters, including management issues, for the United Nations Children's Fund in respect of the first year of each biennium and to submit a report on its findings and recommendations, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly and to the Executive Board of the Fund;

24. Further requests the Board of Auditors to review the administrative instructions issued in implementation of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, in particular rule 114.1, and to report on their adequacy and efficacy to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

44/184. Joint Inspection Unit

Date: 19 December 1989
Adopted without a vote

Meeting: 83
Report: A/44/675

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/259 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/218 of 21 December 1987 and 43/221 of 21 December 1988,

Having considered the annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit on its activities during the period 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989, [21] the work programme of the Unit for 1989 and the nucleus of its work programme for 1990-1991, [22] and the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit, [23]

Welcoming the continuing reform measures employed by the Joint Inspection Unit to enhance the quality and effectiveness of its work in all respects, as described in section VI of its annual report,

Reiterating the importance of a detailed and timely consideration of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit, particularly by Member States and the organizations concerned,

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit and of its work programme for 1989, as well as of the detailed information contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit; [24]

2. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit, in the development of its work programme, to give even greater attention to management, budgetary and administrative issues relevant to the agendas of the governing bodies of its participating organizations and to their main and common concerns;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to standardize the format of his reports relating to the work and recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit in order to include therein the recommendations of the Unit and any decisions of the General Assembly and other governing bodies before making his comments;

4. *Urges* the Secretary-General, in preparing his report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit, and the Unit, in preparing its annual report, to co-ordinate their efforts in order to present to the General Assembly the maximum possible information on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit;

5. *Invites* the Joint Inspection Unit to continue to make every possible effort to issue its reports well in advance of meetings of the governing bodies of its participating organizations, in particular the General Assembly, and of the relevant subsidiary bodies, to ensure that the comments of the Secretary-General and those of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, where pertinent, are issued in accordance with existing regulations for the timely receipt of documentation;

6. *Requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to make every effort to shorten its reports, using comparative tables and graphics whenever appropriate, and to include therein an executive summary of its recommendations in order to facilitate the consideration of its reports;

7. *Also requests* the Joint Inspection Unit to take into account the guidelines outlined above in finalizing its work programme for 1990-1991;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the executive heads of the participating organizations of the Joint Inspection Unit.

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[21] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 34* (A/44/34).

[22] A/44/129.

[23] A/44/488.

[24] *Ibid.*

44/185. Personnel questions

Date: 19 December 1989 Meeting: 83
Report: A/44/880

Votes: A - Adopted without a vote C - Adopted without a vote
B - Adopted without a vote D - Adopted without a vote

A

Composition of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolutions 33/143 of 20 December 1978, 35/210 of 17 December 1980, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/220 A of 21 December 1987 and 43/224 A of 21 December 1988,

Emphasizing the independent international status of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat, [25]

Noting the progress among nationals of some Member States who have served primarily on fixed-term contracts in accepting long-term and permanent contracts for service with the United Nations Secretariat,

Noting with satisfaction the positive results derived from holding national competitive examinations as a recruitment tool for nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States,

Noting that there continues to be some unevenness between the number of appointments made to posts subject to geographical distribution of nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States and those of Member States within range or overrepresented,

Noting also the efforts made and still required to fill posts in organizational units with high vacancy rates, particularly in the regional commissions,

Bearing in mind the views on personnel questions expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-fourth session, [26]

1. Reiterates its full support for the Secretary-General as Chief Administrative Officer of the Organization and his prerogatives and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Urges the Secretary-General, whenever appointments are made to posts subject to geographical distribution, to make every effort to recruit nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States, including candidates successful in the national competitive examinations, taking also into consideration paragraph 4 of resolution 41/206 A of 11 December 1986, in order to ensure that all such countries come closer to the mid-point of their desirable ranges;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take every available measure to ensure, at the senior and policy-formulating levels of the Secretariat, the equitable representation of Member States, in particular of developing countries and other Member States with inadequate representation at those levels, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, bearing in mind that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States with due regard to the principle of equitable geographic distribution;

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[25] A/44/604.

[26] See A/C.5/44/SR.28, 37-42, 44. 55 and 56.

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts aimed at improving the composition of the Secretariat by ensuring a wide and equitable geographical distribution of staff in the Professional and higher categories in all main departments and offices, bearing in mind that paramount consideration shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to monitor closely the effects of the reduction of posts on geographical distribution, particularly at the senior levels, and to take appropriate measures to redress any imbalances;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to endeavour to complete the work on the development of a methodology for holding national competitive examinations for posts at the P-3 level in all Member States and to present a progress report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to complete his efforts towards the development of a comprehensive career development plan for all staff that allows for fair and transparent post-bidding throughout the Secretariat by integrating the vacancy management programme, ensures adequate, equitable and transparent promotion procedures and recognizes merit through a rational performance evaluation and reporting system;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on:

(*a*) The review of rules, regulations and criteria used for the promotion of staff;

(*b*) Ensuring transparency in the work of the appointment and promotion bodies;

(*c*) Including in the vacancy management programme the availability of effective and expeditious appeal and recourse mechanisms;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to develop a personnel policy to increase the mobility of staff, keeping in view the functional requirements of the Organization, and to report on the measures proposed to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare proposals for groupings of Member States in presenting tables in his report to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the composition of the Secretariat, taking into account the views expressed by Member States;

11. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

B

Administration of justice in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Noting the importance of a just and efficient internal justice system in the Secretariat,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the administration of justice in the Secretariat, [27]

Welcoming the further improvements in the internal justice system and the progress achieved during the current year, including the reduction of the backlog of pending cases, largely due to the introduction of procedural improvements and the completion of work on the revision of disciplinary rules to be promulgated effective January 1990,

1. *Endorses* the report of the Secretary-General on the administration of justice; [28]

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[27] A/C.5/44/9.

[28] *Ibid*.

2. Requests the Secretary-General to proceed without delay with the promulgation of the revised set of disciplinary rules effective 1 January 1990 and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the operation of the new system;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue with the reforms in the administration of justice in the Secretariat, in particular with regard to improving the informal procedures for amicable settlements of staff grievances, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

C

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Recalling Articles 8, 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also all relevant resolutions on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, and the relevant paragraphs of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, [29] in particular paragraphs 315, 356 and 358,

Noting with satisfaction that the question of the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat of the United Nations system continues to be a standing item on the agenda of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

Reaffirming the goal of increasing by 1990 the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution to 30 per cent of the total,

Noting, however, the inadequate increase in the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution and in the appointment of women to the senior and policy-formulating levels, particularly with regard to women from developing countries, keeping in view that recruitment overall has been affected by the implementation of recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations [30] during 1987-1989,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat, [31] and of section II-E of the report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat, [32]

1. Reiterates its full support for the Secretary-General as the Chief Administrative Officer of the Organization and his prerogatives and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Urges the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, in particular at the senior and policy-formulating levels, with a view to achieving to the extent possible an overall participation rate of 30 per cent of the total by 1990, taking into account the principle that the paramount consideration shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity and with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to increase the representation of women from developing countries, including at the senior and policy-formulating levels, in view of the small proportion of women from those countries;

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[29] Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[30] See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).

[31] A/C.5/44/17.

[32] A/44/604.

4. *Reiterates its request* to all Member States to support the efforts of the Secretary-General referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above by nominating more women candidates and encouraging more women to apply for posts subject to geographical distribution, in particular those at the senior and policy-formulating levels;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in seeking to achieve more tangible progress for women in the Secretariat, not to lose sight of equality of opportunity for all staff in the Secretariat;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report in the future on all aspects of the status of women in the Secretariat in one single document, taking into account the importance of comprehensiveness, transparency and analysis in the presentation;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General also to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session information on, *inter alia*,

(*a*) The implementation of the action programme for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat; [33]

(*b*) The implementation of the recommendations made by the Steering Committee for the Improvement of the Status of Women in the Secretariat, [34] as well as all relevant resolutions on that subject;

(*c*) The recruitment of women from developing countries to posts subject to geographical distribution;

(*d*) The appointment of women to posts at the senior and policy-formulating levels;

(*e*) The respective roles of the focal point in the Office of Human Resources Management and of the Steering Committee;

(*f*) Recommendations for further action, including his approach to the setting of new targets for the period 1991-1995;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available the information referred to in paragraph 7 to all relevant bodies, as set out in General Assembly resolutions and paragraph 358 of the Forward-looking Strategies.

D

Mandatory age of separation for new staff members

The General Assembly,

Noting the recommendation of the International Civil Service Commission to the General Assembly and the legislative bodies of other organizations in the common system that the mandatory age of separation should be age 62 for new staff members entering into service on or after 1 January 1990, [35]

Noting also the recommendation of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board [36] to increase the normal retirement age under the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund from age 60 to 62 for new participants entering or re-entering the Fund on or after 1 January 1990,

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[33] A/C.5/40/30, sect. III B.

[34] See A/C.5/44/17, sect. II and annex.

[35] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/44/30, vol. I), para. 58.

[36] *Ibid*., *Supplement No. 9* (A/44/9), annex XIII, draft resolution I, para. (*a*).

Recalling the recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, 37/ particularly recommendation 52, on the application of the mandatory retirement age of 60,

Reaffirming that the personnel management of the Organization must be based upon clear, coherent and transparent rules,

1. Approves an amendment to United Nations staff regulation 9.5 with effect from 1 January 1990, as set forth in the annex to the present resolutions, to provide that the mandatory age of separation for staff members appointed on or after 1 January 1990 shall be age 62, on the understanding that age 60 will continue to apply as the mandatory age of separation for those staff members who are currently in active service;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the possible and real impact of implementation of paragraph 1 above on staff recruitment, mobility, career development and promotion, staffing structure, representation of Member States in the United Nations Secretariat and long-term staff cost expenditures.

ANNEX

Amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 9.5

Replace the first sentence by the following text:

"Staff members shall not be retained in active service beyond the age of 60 years or, if appointed on or after 1 January 1990, beyond the age of 62 years."

44/186. Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

Date: 19 December 1989	Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/880

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, under Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations, each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities and that the Secretary-General and the staff shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization,

Recalling that, under Article 105 of the Charter, all officials of the Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Member States such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization,

Recalling the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 38/ the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 39/ the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Development Programme Standard Basic Assistance Agreements,

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37/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).

38/ Resolution 22 A (I).

39/ Resolution 179 (II).

Recalling also its resolution 76 (I) of 7 December 1946, in which it approved the granting of the privileges and immunities referred to in articles V and VII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to all members of the staff of the United Nations,

Recalling further its resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988 containing, *inter alia*, the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, including the principle that all persons under arrest or detention be provided whenever necessary with medical care and treatment,

Reiterating the obligation of all officials of the Organization in the conduct of their duties to observe fully both the laws and regulations of Member States and their duties and responsibilities to the Organization,

Mindful of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General to safeguard the functional immunity of all United Nations officials,

Mindful also of the importance in this respect of the provision by Member States of adequate and timely information concerning the arrest and detention of staff members and, more particularly, their granting of access to them,

Bearing in mind the considerations of the Secretary-General to guarantee minimum standards of justice and due process to United Nations officials,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 42/219 of 21 December 1987 and 43/225 of 21 December 1988,

1. *Takes note with grave concern* of the report submitted by the Secretary-General, [40] on behalf of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and of the developments indicated therein, in particular the reported case of abduction and killing as well as the, once again, very high number of new cases of arrest and detention and the very negative developments in respect of various previously reported cases under this category;

2. *Deplores* the increase in the number of cases in which the safety, functioning and well-being of officials have been placed in jeopardy;

3. *Also deplores* the substantially increased number of cases of arrest or detention of officials for which the organizations of the United Nations system have not been able fully to exercise their rights during the reporting period;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States scrupulously to respect the privileges and immunities of all officials of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and related organizations and to refrain from any acts that would impede such officials in the performance of their functions, thereby seriously affecting the proper functioning of the organizations;

5. *Urges* those Member States holding under arrest or detention officials of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and related organizations to enable the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned fully to exercise the right of functional protection inherent in the relevant multilateral conventions and bilateral agreements, particularly with respect to immediate access to detained staff members;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States otherwise impeding officials of the United Nations, specialized agencies and related organizations in the proper discharge of their duties to review the cases mentioned in the Secretary-General's report and to co-ordinate efforts with the Secretary-General or the executive head of the organization concerned to resolve every case with all due speed;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures in order to promote knowledge of and compliance with the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, including the principle that all persons under arrest or detention be provided whenever necessary with medical care and treatment;

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[40] A/C.5/44/11.

8. Calls upon the staff of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations fully to comply with the provisions of Article 100 of the Charter and with the obligations resulting from the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, in particular regulation 1.8, and from the equivalent provisions governing the staff of the other agencies;

9. Welcomes the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General that have led to the release of many staff members who were previously reported as being under arrest or detention;

10. Also welcomes the Secretary-General's determination to continue to work together with the respective executive heads and with the authorities of Governments concerned to ensure strict implementation of the international agreements concerning privileges and immunities of international organizations and their officials;

11. Calls upon the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to bring about an expeditious solution of the cases still pending, which were referred to in the report;

12. Notes with concern the restrictions on duty travel of officials as indicated in the report of the Secretary-General;

13. Takes note with concern of the information in the report of the Secretary-General [41] related to taxation on salaries and emoluments as well as the status, privileges and immunities of officials;

14. Calls upon the Secretary-General, as Chief Administrative Officer of the United Nations, to continue personally to act as the focal point in promoting and ensuring the observance of the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations by using all such means as are available to him;

15. Urges the Secretary-General promptly to follow up all cases of arrest, detention and any matters relating to the security and proper functioning of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

16. Requests the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to review and appraise the measures already taken to enhance the proper functioning, safety and protection of international civil servants.

44/187. Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Date: 21 December 1989 Meeting: 84
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/887

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, [42] as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, [43]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974, by which the Council established the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 645 (1989) of 29 November 1989,

Recalling its resolution 3211 B (XXIX) of 29 November 1974 on the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 43/228 of 21 December 1988,

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[41] A/C.5/44/11, sects. III and IV.

[42] A/44/630.

[43] A/44/867.

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, 44/ and referring to paragraph 5 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 45/

Recalling its resolution 33/13 E of 14 December 1978 and subsequent resolutions in which it decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended, the latest of which was resolution 43/228,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that the Secretary-General continues to face difficulties in meeting the obligations of the Forces on a current basis, particularly those due to the Governments of troop-contributing States,

Recognizing that, in consequence of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States, the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Forces,

Concerned that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the Forces,

Mindful of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee 46/ on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups "b", "c" and "d" of Member States, on the basis of the criteria set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section II, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3211 B (XXIX) the amount of 18,114,000 United States dollars gross (17,778,000 dollars net) authorized and apportioned in paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 43/228 for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1989, inclusive;

2. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of 20,208,000 dollars for the operation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 December 1989 to 31 May 1990, inclusive;

44/ A/44/630.

45/ A/44/867.

46/ See A/C.5/44/SR.43 and 45-49.

3. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 20,208,000 dollars for the above-mentioned period among Member States, in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, to be adjusted by the decision to be taken by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the composition of the four groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States [47] and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991; [48]

4. Decides that there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the estimated income of 6,500 dollars other than staff assessment income approved for the period from 1 December 1989 to 31 May 1990, inclusive;

5. Decides also that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 3 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 503,500 dollars approved for the period from 1 December 1989 to 31 May 1990, inclusive;

6. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force at a rate not to exceed 3,368,000 dollars gross (3,283,000 dollars net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1990, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 645 (1989), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the present resolution;

7. Decides that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of 2,024,706 dollars, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered into the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

8. Stresses the need for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

44/188. Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Date: 21 December 1989 Meeting: 84
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/888

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon [49] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, [50]

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 639 (1989) of 31 July 1989,

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[47] See resolution 44/192 B.

[48] See resolution 43/223 A.

[49] A/44/818.

[50] A/44/867.

Recalling its resolution S-8/2 of 21 April 1978 on the financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and its subsequent resolutions thereon, the latest of which was resolution 43/229 of 21 December 1988,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations is required,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Having regard to the financial position of the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, as set forth in the report of the Secretary-General, 51/ and referring to paragraph 23 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 52/

Recalling its resolution 34/9 E of 17 December 1979 and the subsequent resolutions in which it decided that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended, the latest of which was resolution 43/229,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon by certain Governments,

Concerned that the Secretary-General is continuing to face increasing difficulties in meeting the obligations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon on a current basis, including reimbursement to current and former troop-contributing States, resulting from the withholding of contributions by certain Member States,

Concerned also that the surplus balances in the Special Account for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon have, in effect, been drawn upon to the full extent to supplement the income received from contributions for meeting expenses of the Force,

Concerned further that the application of the provisions of regulations 5.2 (*b*), 5.2 (*d*), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations would aggravate the already difficult financial situation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,

Mindful of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee 53/ on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups "b", "c" and "d" of Member States, on the basis of the criteria set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

1. *Decides* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution S-8/2 an amount of 142,842,000 United States dollars gross (140,574,000 dollars net) authorized by the Assembly and apportioned in paragraph 5 of its resolution 43/229 for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon from 1 February 1989 to 31 January 1990, inclusive;

51/ A/44/818.

52/ A/44/867.

53/ See A/C.5/44/SR.43 and 45-49.

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon at a rate not to exceed 12,001,000 dollars gross (11,806,000 dollars net) per month for the twelve-month period beginning 1 February 1990, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 639 (1989);

3. Decides, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amounts referred to in paragraph 2 above among Member States, in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, to be adjusted by the decision to be taken by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the composition of the four groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States 54/ and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1990 and 1991; 55/

4. Decides also that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations shall be suspended in respect of the amount of 3,078,849 dollars, which otherwise would have to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision is taken by the Assembly;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon shall be administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

6. Renews its invitation to Member States and other interested parties to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General and also to make voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account established in accordance with resolution 34/9 D of 17 December 1979.

44/189. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group

Date: 21 December 1989 Meeting: 84
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/889

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group 56/ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 57/

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 619 (1988) of 9 August 1988, by which the Council established the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, and the subsequent resolutions by which the Council extended the mandate of the Force, the latest of which was resolution 642 (1989) of 29 September 1989,

Recalling its resolution 42/233 of 17 August 1988 and its subsequent resolution 43/230 of 21 December 1988 on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group,

Recognizing that the costs of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

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54/ See resolution 44/192 B.

55/ See resolution 43/223 A.

56/ A/44/835.

57/ A/44/874.

Urging all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group in full and on time,

Reaffirming its previous decisions regarding the fact that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by such operations, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963 and other resolutions of the Assembly,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions in cash and in kind have been made to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group by certain Governments,

Mindful of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee [58] on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups "b", "c" and "d" of Member States, on the basis of the criteria set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

1. *Concurs* with the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; [59]

2. *Decides* that the authorization provided by its resolution 43/230 for the period from 9 February 1989 to 8 February 1990, inclusive, shall be extended to include the period up to and including 31 March 1990;

3. *Decides also* to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 42/233 an amount of 61,678,175 United States dollars gross (60,929,016 dollars net) authorized by the Assembly and apportioned in accordance with paragraph 4 of its resolution 43/230 for the period from 9 February 1989 to 30 September 1989, inclusive;

4. *Decides further* to appropriate to the Special Account the amount of 34,153,825 United States dollars gross (33,738,984 dollars net) authorized by the Assembly and apportioned in accordance with paragraph 4 of its resolution 43/230 for the period from 1 October 1989 to 31 March 1990, inclusive;

5. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group at a rate not to exceed 6,401,333 United States dollars gross (6,237,333 dollars net) per month for the six-month period from 1 April 1990 to 30 September 1990, inclusive, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the actual level of commitments to be entered into, should the Security Council decide to continue the Group beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 642 (1989);

6. *Also authorizes* the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group at a rate not to exceed 7,068,000 United States dollars gross (6,904,000 dollars net) per month for the six-month period from 1 October 1990 to 31 March 1991, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the actual level of commitments to be entered into, should the Security Council decide to continue the Group beyond 30 September 1990;

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[58] See A/C.5/44/SR.43 and 45-49.

[59] A/44/874.

7. Decides, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amounts referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, to be adjusted by the decision to be taken by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the composition of the four groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States 60/ and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1990 and 1991; 61/

8. Also decides, on an exceptional basis, that the appropriations provided for the first two mandate periods of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, that is, from 9 August 1988 to 30 September 1989, inclusive, be administered as one financial period;

9. Further decides that the special financial period of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group shall be for twelve months, beginning on 1 October of one year and ending on 30 September of the next, effective from 1 October 1989, subject to the renewal of the mandate of the Group by the Security Council;

10. Decides that 10,000,000 United States dollars of the unencumbered balance in respect of the period from the inception of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group on 9 August 1988 to 30 September 1989 shall be credited to Member States against their assessments in respect of such mandate periods as may be approved by the Security Council for the twelve months subsequent to 31 March 1990;

11. Also decides that the remaining 10,117,762 United States dollars of the unencumbered balance shall be retained in the Special Account subject to the review to be undertaken by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as to the level of commitments to be authorized for the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group for the mandate period from 1 April to 30 September 1990, taking into account the status of the receipt of assessed contributions for the period from 1 October 1989 to 31 March 1990, inclusive;

12. Invites voluntary contributions to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, acceptable to the Secretary-General, in cash, in convertible or readily usable currencies, and in the form of supplies and services;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure that the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

44/190. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

Date: 21 December 1989 Meeting: 84
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/890

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission 62/ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 63/

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, by which the Council established the United Nations Angola Verification Mission for a period of thirty-one months,

Recognizing that the costs of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

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60/ See resolution 44/192 B.

61/ See resolution 43/223.

62/ A/44/877.

63/ A/44/881.

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Angola Verification Mission with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolution of the Security Council,

Recognizing that, in order to meet the expenditures caused by the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, a different procedure is required from the one applied to meet expenditures of the regular budget of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council in the financing of such operations, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963,

Mindful of the views expressed in the Fifth Committee 64/ on the requests of some Member States to change their placement in the existing groups "b", "c" and "d" of Member States, on the basis of the criteria set out in General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973,

1. Concurs with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; 65/

2. Urges all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission in full and on time;

3. Decides, taking into account the outstanding assessed contributions due to the Special Account of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission, to defer any further action on the estimated unencumbered balance of the appropriations as may be called for until its forty-fifth session;

4. Decides also to appropriate an amount of 5,826,400 United States dollars for the operations of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission from 3 January 1990 to 2 January 1991, inclusive;

5. Decides further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of 5,826,400 United States dollars for the above-mentioned period among Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, to be adjusted by the decision to be taken by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the composition of the four groups "a", "b", "c" and "d" of Member States 66/ and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991; 67/

6. Decides that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, there shall be set off against the apportionment among the Member States, as provided for in paragraph 5 above, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of 210,000 United States dollars approved for the above-mentioned period;

7. Invites voluntary contributions to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure to be established by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Angola Verification Mission is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the relevant observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

64/ See A/C.5/44/SR.43 and 45-49.

65/ A/44/881.

66/ See resolution 44/192 B.

67/ See resolution 43/223 A.

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission" and to request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

44/191. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group

Date: 21 December 1989	Meeting: 84
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/891

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989,

Reaffirming the direct and legal responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia until independence, as indicated in its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and its subsequent relevant resolutions on the question of Namibia,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, by which the Council established the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for a period of up to twelve months, as well as Council resolutions 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group [68] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, [69]

Taking note, in particular, of paragraphs 9 and 10 of the report of the Secretary-General [70] and paragraphs 10, 12, and 13 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, [71]

Recognizing that the costs of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking into account the fact that the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions and that the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards such an operation,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the States permanent members of the Security Council, as indicated in General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, in the financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide the United Nations Transition Assistance Group with the necessary financial resources to enable it to fulfil its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Concerned that, as mentioned in paragraph 7 of the report of the Secretary-General, [72] assessments totalling approximately 94.6 million United States dollars remain uncollected,

Noting with appreciation that voluntary contributions have been made to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group,

1. Concurs with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; [73]

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[68] A/44/856.

[69] A/44/875.

[70] A/44/856.

[71] A/44/875.

[72] A/44/856.

[73] A/44/875.

2. *Urges* all Member States to pay their assessed contributions to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in full and on time;

3. *Approves* the request of the Secretary-General that he proceed with the disposition of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group property upon completion of the mandate in the manner set out in paragraph 4 of annex III to his report 74/ and paragraph 10 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; 75/

4. *Decides* that the costs associated with the liquidation of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group and the closing of the accounts, amounting to 6,469,000 dollars gross (5,625,000 dollars net), be met from the appropriations made available by the Assembly in its resolution 43/232;

5. *Also decides*, taking into account the outstanding assessed contributions due to the Special Account of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group, to defer any further action on the estimated unencumbered balance of the appropriations as may be called for until its forty-fifth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the United Nations Transition Assistance Group is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the relevant observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group";

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, a detailed performance report on the budget of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group, in accordance with the observations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report and, in particular, in paragraphs 7 and 8 thereof. 76/

44/192. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations

Date: 21 December 1989   Meeting: 84
Votes: A - Adopted without a vote   Report: A/44/892
B - Adopted without a vote
C - Adopted without a vote

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/230 of 21 December 1988 on the financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group and its decision 43/455 of 21 December 1988 on administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations,

Recalling also its resolution 44/49 of 8 December 1989 on the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects,

Recognizing the mutual relevance of the work of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and the work done by the Fifth Committee in connection with matters relating to peace-keeping operations,

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74/ A/44/856.

75/ A/44/875.

76/ *Ibid*.

Having considered with appreciation the reports of the Secretary-General on the administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations, 77/ the review of the background and development of reimbursement to Member States contributing troops to peace-keeping operations 78/ and voluntary contributions of supplies and services, 79/ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 80/

Bearing in mind the views expressed by Member States on those reports at its forty-fourth session, 81/

Recognizing that each peace-keeping operation has special characteristics, which thus calls for flexibility in addressing the administrative requirements of each operation,

Recognizing also that all necessary action should be taken to ensure that peace-keeping operations are administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy,

Bearing in mind the significant increase in United Nations peace-keeping activities and the resulting increased demands on the human, material and financial resources of the Organization and Member States,

Noting that, as a result of the recent expansion in peace-keeping activities, an absorptive capacity in respect of trained and experienced United Nations staff members with the technical skills required in peace-keeping operations is no longer available,

Taking into account the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the need for greater co-ordination among the various Secretariat units involved in preparing and managing peace-keeping operations,

Mindful of the fact that it is essential to provide peace-keeping operations with the necessary financial resources, especially those essential for the start-up of such operations, to enable them to fulfil their mandates in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the existing peace-keeping operations and of the heavy burden on troop-contributing States,

Emphasizing the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis for peace-keeping operations,

1. *Urges* all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to peace-keeping operations in full and on time, in accordance with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Takes note* of the observations and proposals made by the Secretary-General on economies of scale, 82/ start-up problems 83/ and the establishment of a reserve stock of equipment and supply items, 84/ and endorses the relevant recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; 85/

77/ A/44/605.

78/ A/44/605/Add.1.

79/ A/44/624.

80/ A/44/725.

81/ See A/C.5/44/SR.43, 45-49, 56 and 58.

82/ A/44/605, sect. III.

83/ *Ibid*., sect. V.

84/ *Ibid*., sect. VI.

85/ A/44/725.

3. Also takes note of the observations and proposals of the Secretary-General on the criteria and procedures by which Governments may offer the services of civilian personnel for peace-keeping operations, 86/ concurs with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, in particular that standard administrative procedures to govern the provision of such personnel should be established, consistent with existing rules and practices and taking into consideration the practical and legal concerns and the experience gained in the newly established peace-keeping operations, and requests the Secretary-General to submit those standard administrative procedures to the Advisory Committee at its spring session in 1990;

4. Invites States willing to participate in peace-keeping operations to submit to the Secretary-General, with his assistance, detailed inventories of specialized civilian individuals or units, including numbers of personnel and equipment, that they would be prepared to provide for those tasks and services identified and in the manner outlined by the Secretary-General in his study, 87/ consistent with paragraphs 2 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 44/49;

5. Takes note of the observations and proposals of the Secretary-General on the technical guidelines relating to the treatment and valuation of voluntary contributions in the form of supplies and services, 88/ and endorses the observations of the Advisory Committee; 89/

6. Also takes note of the proposals of the Advisory Committee on the need for greater co-ordination among the various Secretariat units involved in preparing and managing peace-keeping operations 90/ and, in this respect, welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a planning and monitoring group on the basis described in his report; 91/

7. Further takes note of the proposals of the Secretary-General to establish an account for programme support of peace-making and peace-keeping operations, 92/ and endorses the views of the Advisory Committee in that respect; 93/

8. Requests the Secretary-General to present a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the measures taken in accordance with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in its report 94/ and to provide further information covering, inter alia:

(a) Economies of scale;

(b) Start-up problems;

(c) The establishment of a reserve stock of equipment and supply items;

(d) The use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations;

(e) Problems related to overload posts and the proposed establishment of a support account for peace-keeping operations;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General to keep under review the format and amount of information that should be included in his reports on the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations in order to assist Member States in the scrutiny and evaluation thereof;

86/ A/444/605, sect. IV.

87/ Ibid., sect. IV.

88/ A/44/624, annex.

89/ A/44/725, paras. 32-41.

90/ Ibid., paras. 8-10.

91/ A/C.5/44/45, sect. I.

92/ Ibid., para. 10.

93/ See A/44/868, annex.

94/ A/44/725 and A/44/868.

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations".

B

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Composition of the existing groups of Member States for the apportionment of the costs of peace-keeping operations financed through assessed contributions", *95*/

Recalling its resolution 3101 (XXVIII) of 11 December 1973 and the provisions of subsequent resolutions relating to the composition of the existing groups, the latest of which is resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989 on the financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group,

Recalling paragraph 3 of resolution 44/44 of 7 December 1989 on the financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, by which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, refers to the decision to be taken, at its forty-fourth session, on the composition of groups (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Member States,

Welcoming the proposal made by the Government of Spain for its reclassification from group (c) to group (b),

Having considered the requests of Poland for reclassification from group (b) to group (c) and of the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Myanmar, Sierra Leone and Togo for reclassification from group (c) to group (d),

Having identified grounds for anomalies on the basis of the information contained in the report of the Secretary-General, particularly concerning the least developed countries,

Decides, as an *ad hoc* arrangement:

(*a*) To accept the proposal made by the Government of Spain and to place Spain among the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (*b*) of resolution 43/232 and, in accordance with that proposal, to apportion its share of the costs of peace-keeping operations financed through assessed contributions on the basis of the proportion determined by the scale of assessments in the following manner: 50 per cent in 1990, 80 per cent in 1991 and 100 per cent in 1992 and subsequent years;

(*b*) To place Poland among the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (*c*) of resolution 43/232;

(*c*) To place the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Mauritania, Myanmar, Sierra Leone and Togo among the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (*d*) of resolution 43/232.

C

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the review of the rates of reimbursement to the Governments of troop-contributing States, *96*/ submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/224 of 21 December 1987, as well as the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

Recalling its resolution 42/224,

95/ A/44/605/Add.2.

96/ A/44/500.

Noting with concern the delay by some Member States in submitting the data requested by the Secretary-General, thus preventing him from making a substantive recommendation on the revision of the current rates of reimbursement,

1. *Urges* all those troop-contributing States which the Secretary-General requested to provide data and which have not yet done so to provide complete data as soon as possible and at the latest by 1 February 1990;

2. *Takes note with concern* that, in consequence of the shortfall of financial contributions, troop-contributing States are not being reimbursed to the full extent of the established rates for some operations, thus bearing considerably larger portions of the costs for their troops serving in the United Nations peace-keeping forces than those indicated by the Secretary-General in his report;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, to the extent possible, to make the payment of arrears due to current and former troop-contributing States;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to complete the review of the rates of reimbursement on receipt of the outstanding information and to submit, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, his report for the consideration of the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to include in each of his reports on the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations relevant information on the status of reimbursement to the troop-contributing States.

44/193. Programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989

Date: 21 December 1989 Meeting: 84
Votes: A - Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/894
B - Adopted without a vote

A

Final budget appropriations for the biennium 1988-1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1988-1989:

1. The amount of $US 1,788,746,300 appropriated by its resolution 43/218 A of 21 December 1988 shall be decreased by $16,432,600 as follows:

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 43/218 A	Increase or (decrease)	Final appropriation
	(United States dollars) (thousands)		
PART I. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination			
1. Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination	50 213.7	(1 787.4)	48 426.3
TOTAL, PART I	50 213.7	(1 787.4)	48 426.3

Section		Amount appropriated by resolution 43/218 A	Increase or (decrease)	Final appropriation
		(United States dollars) (thousands)		
	PART II. Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities			
2A.	Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	99 259.0	716.3	99 975.3
2B.	Disarmament affairs activities ..	10 247.6	251.6	10 499.2
	TOTAL, PART II	109 506.6	967.9	110 474.5
	PART III. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization			
3.	Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	33 419.3	(5 454.5)	27 964.8
	TOTAL, PART III	33 419.3	(5 454.5)	27 964.8
	PART IV. Economic, social and humanitarian activities			
4.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	1 982.4	(134.7)	1 847.7
5A.	Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	4 072.8	305.5	4 378.3
5B.	Regional Commissions New York Office	755.9	24.9	780.8
6A.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	42 236.7	(1 814.6)	40 422.1
6B.	Activities on global social development issues	10 261.9	(45.2)	10 216.7
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	21 917.1	(35.6)	21 881.5
9.	Transnational corporations	9 878.7	544.4	10 423.1
10.	Economic Commission for Europe ..	34 619.0	(2 991.1)	31 627.9
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	35 848.0	(952.9)	34 895.1
12.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	42 811.0	(2 114.2)	40 696.8

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 43/218 A	Increase or (decrease)	Final appropriation
	(United States dollars) (thousands)		
13. Economic Commission for Africa ..	51 207.2	(3 126.2)	48 081.0
14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	36 766.2	(2 510.4)	34 255.8
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	76 958.2	(3 897.3)	73 060.9
16. International Trade Centre	13 409.1	(955.9)	12 453.2
17. Centre for Science and Technology for Development	3 824.0	70.8	3 894.8
18. United Nations Environment Programme	10 591.3	(376.4)	10 214.9
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	8 722.5	(1 198.6)	7 523.9
20. International drug control	7 433.6	462.4	7 896.0
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ..	35 932.0	1 110.9	37 042.9
22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	6 944.8	338.8	7 283.6
23. Human rights	16 937.2	(824.7)	16 112.5
24. Regular programme of technical co-operation	32 418.4	340.6	32 759.0
TOTAL, PART IV	505 528.0	(17 779.5)	487 748.5
PART V. International justice and law			
25. International Court of Justice ..	13 250.8	(193.9)	13 056.9
26. Legal activities	16 634.0	(571.6)	16 062.4
TOTAL, PART V	29 884.8	(765.5)	29 119.3
PART VI. Public information			
27. Public information	78 255.8	(1 031.1)	77 224.7
TOTAL, PART VI	78 255.8	(1 031.1)	77 224.7
PART VII. Common support services			
28. Administration and management ...	371 150.8	9 894.5	381 045.3
29. Conference and library services	324 950.4	7 078.5	332 028.9
TOTAL, PART VII	696 101.2	16 973.0	713 074.2

Section	Amount appropriated by resolution 43/218 A	Increase or (decrease)	Final appropriation
	(United States dollars) (thousands)		
PART VIII. Special expenses			
30. United Nations bond issue	3 520.8	2.6	3 523.4
TOTAL, PART VIII	3 520.8	2.6	3 523.4
PART IX. Staff assessment			
31. Staff assessment	263 220.1	(7 401.8)	255 818.3
TOTAL, PART IX	263 220.1	(7 401.8)	255 818.3
PART X. Capital expenditures			
32. Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	19 096.0	(156.3)	18 939.7
TOTAL, PART X	19 096.0	(156.3)	18 939.7
GRAND TOTAL	1 788 746.3	(16 432.6)	1 772 313.7

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget, with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for the regular programme of technical co-operation under section 24, part IV, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(*a*) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed 24 months;

(*b*) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Governments;

(*c*) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium will remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations voted under paragraph 1 above, an amount of $29,500 is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1988-1989 from the accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

B

Final income estimates for the biennium 1988-1989

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1988-1989:

1. The estimates of income in the amount of $344,443,300 approved by its resolution 43/218 B of 21 December 1988 shall be decreased by $19,597,800 as follows:

		Amount approved by resolution 43/218 B	Increase or (decrease)	Final estimates
		(United States dollars) (thousands)		
	PART I. Income from staff assessment			
1.	Income from staff assessment	267 581.5	(7 772.5)	259 809.0
	TOTAL, PART I	267 581.5	(7 772.5)	259 809.0
	PART II. Other income			
2.	General income	63 035.2	(7 800.2)	55 235.0
3.	Revenue-producing activities	13 826.6	(4 025.1)	9 801.5
	TOTAL, PART II	76 861.8	(11 825.3)	65 036.5
	GRAND TOTAL	344 443.3	(19 597.8)	324 845.5

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

44/194. Programme planning

Date: 21 December 1989 Meeting: 84
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/902

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/93 of 14 December 1976, 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 37/234 of 21 December 1982, 38/227 A and B of 20 December 1983, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/215 of 21 December 1987 and 43/219 of 21 December 1988,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976, 1988/77 of 29 July 1988, 1989/97 of 26 July 1989, 1989/109 of 27 July 1989 and 1989/114 of 28 July 1989, Having considered the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-ninth session 97/ and the relevant parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 1989, 98/

Having also considered the reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 99/

Having also considered the reports of the Secretary-General on all aspects of priority-setting in future outlines of the proposed programme budget, 100/ on statements of programme budget implications, 101/ and on monitoring, evaluation and management information, 102/

Reiterating the importance of an appropriate consultation procedure of functional, sectoral and regional bodies on the planning, programming and budgeting process,

Reiterating also the importance of priority-setting as an integral part of the planning, programming and budgeting process,

Emphasizing the importance of a reliable methodology for monitoring programme performance,

Stressing the importance of evaluation for the systematic and objective determination of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of programmes and activities in relation to their objectives,

Recognizing that co-ordination should aim at greater compatibility and mutual complementarity of the activities and programmes of the United Nations system,

Recognizing further the co-ordinating role of the Economic and Social Council in the economic and social sectors,

Reaffirming the importance of the programming and co-ordinating functions within the United Nations carried out by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, as the main subsidiary organ of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council for planning, programming and co-ordination;

Noting the co-ordinating role of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at the secretariat level;

Reaffirming in this regard the role of the Secretary-General of the United Nations as the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system;

Taking into account the comments and observations made in the Fifth Committee concerning programme planning,

I

Role of intergovernmental bodies

1. Approves the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the consultation procedure for the preparation of the programme budget; 103/

97/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16).

98/ A/44/3; to be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/44/3/Rev.1).

99/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-7).

100/ A/44/272.

101/ A/44/234.

102/ A/44/233.

103/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16), para. 48.

2. Takes note of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the extent of involvement of specialized bodies in the planning and programming process; 104/

3. Invites the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Committee on Conferences to take appropriate action, within their respective mandates, with a view to assisting the functional, sectoral and regional bodies to play a more effective role in the planning, programming and budgeting process in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. Invites also the functional, sectoral and regional intergovernmental bodies to consider, in a timely manner, the draft medium-term plan and programme budget proposals within their areas of responsibility, in order that their recommendations may be taken into account by the Secretary-General when preparing his proposed medium-term plan and programme budget;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary advice to the organs and bodies mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, in order to enable them to effectively carry out the tasks herein entrusted to them;

II

Priorities

1. Approves the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on priority-setting; 105/

2. Takes note of the relevant comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; 106/

3. Requests all relevant entities and bodies to continue to make every effort to set and apply priorities in accordance with the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation;

4. Requests the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to complete at its thirtieth session its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on all aspects of priority-setting in future outlines of the proposed programme budget, 107/ including the relationship between priorities and extrabudgetary resources and taking into account the pertinent observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 85 of its report, 108/ and to make recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

III

Programme performance monitoring

1. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to improve the methodology for monitoring and reporting on programme performance in order to enhance the meaningful determination of implementation rates and comparison between actual delivery of final output and commitments set out in the programme narratives of the approved programme budget;

2. Requests further the Secretary-General to develop a methodology for the harmonization of programme performance and budget performance reporting;

104/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2), paras. 69-72.

105/ Ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16), paras. 271-275.

106/ Ibid., Supplement No. 7 (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2), paras. 92-97.

107/ A/44/272.

108/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7 (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-7).

IV

Evaluation

1. Approves the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on evaluation; 109/

2. Welcomes the efforts made by the Secretariat to refine the methodology for evaluation, stresses the need for further improvements, and urges the Secretariat to adopt a more qualitative approach in its evaluation analyses wherever justified by programmatic considerations;

3. Stresses the importance of self-evaluation in relation to the preparation and implementation of the medium-term plan and of the programmatic content of the programme budget;

4. Renews its request in its resolution 43/219 that programme performance and evaluation reports, together with the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination thereon, as endorsed by the General Assembly, should be submitted to the relevant intergovernmental and expert bodies to ensure follow-up action;

V

Co-ordination questions

1. Approves the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination relating to co-ordination contained in chapter IV of its report; 110/

2. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to modify substantially the format and content of its annual overview report in accordance with the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination;

3. Invites the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to improve their consideration of the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in accordance with their respective mandates;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to present the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its thirtieth session and the Economic and Social Council and subsequently to make it available to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, together with the relevant conclusions and recommendations of those bodies on that report in accordance with existing practice;

5. Invites the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, at their joint meeting in 1990, to discuss, in a thorough manner, all measures for improving the efficacy of the joint meetings, including their structure and level of participation;

VI

Implementation

Requests the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of all aspects of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation;

VII

Other conclusions and recommendations

Approves those other conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-ninth session 111/ which have not otherwise been approved by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

109/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16), paras. 286, 288-290, 292-297, 299-307, 314 and 316-320.

110/ Ibid., paras. 325-331, 333, 335-340, 344-352, 357-361 and 364-368.

111/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16).

44/195. Current financial crisis and financial emergency of the United Nations

Date: 21 December 1989 Meeting: 84
Votes: A - Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/899 and A/44/900
B - Adopted without a vote

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, in particular, Article 17,

Recalling also its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 and 42/212 of 21 December 1987 and 43/215 of 21 December 1988,

Deeply concerned that the current financial crisis threatens the financial solvency, stability and work of the Organization,

Reaffirming the need for a durable, reliable and lasting financial foundation for the Organization, in accordance with the Charter,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the current financial crisis of the United Nations [112] and of the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, [113]

Taking note also of the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee on the financial situation, especially the current financial crisis of the United Nations, [114]

1. Reaffirms the legal obligation of all Member States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to finance the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the General Assembly;

2. Urges all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

3. Requests those Member States which are in arrears to make every effort to pay their outstanding contributions;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the financial situation of the United Nations and to keep the President of the General Assembly and the chairmen of the regional groups informed so as to facilitate consideration by Member States if the situation so requires;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to communicate to all Member States the latest information on the current financial crisis facing the Organization and to submit his report thereon in a timely and comprehensive manner to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/220 of 21 December 1988 and all previous relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the increased role of the Organization in peace-keeping and other related activities,

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[112] A/44/857 and Corr.1.

[113] A/44/873.

[114] See A/C.5/44/SR.56-59.

Mindful of the report of the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations 115/ and of the views expressed by Member States thereon in the Fifth Committee at the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, 116/

Noting with concern that the short-term deficit of the Organization, although marginally reduced during the year, is expected to reach approximately 315 million dollars as at 31 December 1989,

Concerned at the precarious financial situation of all peace-keeping operations and noting that troop-contributing Member States, including the developing-country troop contributors of past and present peace-keeping operations, have borne most of the burden of the deficit,

Noting with concern long delays in and partial payments and non-payment of assessed contributions to past and current peace-keeping operations,

Reiterating earlier appeals to Member States, without prejudice to their position of principle, to make voluntary contributions to the Special Account referred to in annex VI to the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations, 117/

Noting the Secretary-General's proposal in paragraph 29 of his report 118/ to increase the level of the Working Capital Fund,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations, 119/ and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 120/

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during the forty-fourth session, 121/

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to seek a comprehensive and generally acceptable solution to the financial problems of the United Nations, based on the principle of the collective financial responsibility of Member States and in strict compliance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Urges* all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter by paying promptly and in full all assessed contributions and advances to the Working Capital Fund;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in addition to sending his official communications to the permanent representatives of Member States, to approach, as and when appropriate, the Governments of Member States for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of all outstanding assessed contributions to all peace-keeping operations, as well as seeking further voluntary contributions for peace-keeping operations;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that pay their assessed contributions in full within thirty days of the receipt of the Secretary-General's communication, in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

5. *Requests* the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as and when appropriate, to the General Assembly;

115/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/31/37).

116/ *Ibid*., *Thirty-second Session, Fifth Committee*, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 37th, 39th and 60th meetings; and *ibid*., *Fifth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum.

117/ A/C.5/44/27.

118/ *Ibid*.

119/ *Ibid*.

120/ A/44/873.

121/ See A/C.5/44/SR.56-59.

6. Concurs with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 12 of its report; 122/

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit his annual report on the financial emergency of the United Nations to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session by 10 October 1990, including therein a comprehensive analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations and results of his efforts in implementation of paragraph 3 of the present resolution.

44/196. Pattern of conferences

Date: 21 December 1989 Meeting: 84
Votes: A - Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/895
B - Adopted without a vote
C - Adopted without a vote

A

Report of the Committee on Conferences

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences, 123/

1. Approves the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 1990-1991 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences; 124/

2. Authorizes the Committee on Conferences to make any adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 1990-1991 that may become necessary as a result of action and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

3. Notes with appreciation the efforts made by a number of United Nations organs to improve the utilization of conference-servicing resources;

4. Requests the Committee on Conferences to review the methodology on conference-servicing utilization rates in order to provide, if possible, a more accurate assessment of the overall use of conference resources with a view to enabling United Nations bodies to make the optimum use of conference services and to facilitate, where necessary, continued rationalization of their meeting requirements;

5. Urges all United Nations organs to intensify their efforts to improve their utilization of conference-servicing resources, taking into account the need to reduce costs without adversely affecting their efficiency;

6. Requests the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences and the Secretary-General to maintain their contacts with United Nations organs that have failed to make adequate use of the conference-servicing resources provided to them in order to assist those organs in making better use of their services;

7. Recommends that the Chairmen of those organs bring the concerns on utilization of conference-servicing resources to the attention of the organs concerned;

8. Requests the Committee on Conferences to remain seized of the matter on the basis of further reports from the Secretary-General;

122/ A/44/873.

123/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 32 (A/44/32 and Corr.1-3).

124/ Ibid., annex III.

9. *Welcomes* the intention of the Committee on Conferences to consider further the draft chapter of the medium-term plan for 1992-1997 on conference and library services, bearing in mind that this strategy should have, *inter alia*, the objective of utilizing to the optimum and in the most cost-effective manner, the conference services, resources and facilities world-wide, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions and the rules and principles governing conference planning;

10. *Takes note* of the Committee's intention to play a role in the review of the Department of Conference Services envisaged by the Secretary-General, 125/ on the understanding that the role to be determined by the Committee at its 1990 session will be in full accordance with its mandate and in conformity with resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, as approved by the General Assembly;

11. *Invites* the Committee on Conferences to adopt a more comprehensive programme of work, taking into account its responsibilities as established by the General Assembly.

B

Control and limitation of documentation

The General Assembly

Recalling its resolutions 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, 2538 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 3415 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, 34/50 of 23 November 1979, 35/10 B of 3 November 1980, 36/117 of 10 December 1981, 37/14 C of 16 November 1982, 38/32 E of 25 November 1983, 40/243, section III, of 18 December 1985, 41/177 D of 5 December 1986, 42/207 C of 11 December 1987 and 43/222 C of 21 December 1988,

1. *Decides* to extend for a further year the experimental period established under resolution 37/14 C, during which no subsidiary organ of the Assembly shall be entitled to summary records, with the exception of the following:

(*a*) *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean;

(*b*) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(*c*) International Law Commission;

(*d*) Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(*e*) Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

(*f*) United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;

(*g*) United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. *Takes note* of the decision of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to discontinue its request for summary records;

3. *Takes note* of the Committee on Conferences' decision to review the issue of control and limitation of documentation in more detail at its 1990 substantive session;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to analyse the printing requirements of the Organization and recommend proposals to maximize the cost-effectiveness of external and internal printing, through the Committee on Conferences and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

125/ See A/44/222 and Corr.1, para. 104.

C

Implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/207 C

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 42/207 C of 11 December 1987,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 42/207 C, [126]

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to implement resolution 42/207 C;

2. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

44/197. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Date: 21 December 1989
Meeting: 84
Votes: A - Adopted without a vote
B - Adopted without a vote
C - Adopted without a vote
Report: A/44/896

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the scale of assessments, in particular resolutions 39/247 B of 12 April 1985, 42/208 of 11 December 1987 and 43/223 of 21 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions, [127] and noting the efforts of the Committee, particularly in the context of the difficulties encountered by the Committee in performing its tasks,

Taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-fourth session, [128]

1. *Reaffirms*

(*a*) That the capacity to pay is the fundamental criterion for determining the scale of assessments;

(*b*) That the scale of assessments should be determined on the basis of reliable, verifiable and comparable data;

(*c*) That the methodology should be simplified as far as possible with a view to making it more transparent and stable over time;

2. *Takes note* of the possible areas for adjustments to the existing methodology identified in the report of the Committee on Contributions;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to:

(*a*) Continue its work on the following elements of the existing methodology:

(i) The statistical base period;

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[126] A/44/502.

[127] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 11* and addendum (A/44/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

[128] *Ibid.*, *Forty-fourth Session, Fifth Committee*, 13th, 17th, 18th, 20th to 23rd and 25th meetings.

(ii) The debt adjustment factor;

(iii) The per capita income limit;

(iv) The scheme to avoid excessive variations of individual rates between successive scales;

(*b*) As a means to further improve the current methodology:

(i) Examine fully the use of other factors, including the situation of countries having the economic characteristics outlined in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/223 B;

(ii) Continue its work on the price-adjusted rates of exchange methodology;

(*c*) Continue, in conformity with the mandate set out in paragraph 2 (*e*) of resolution 43/223 B, its consideration of *ad hoc* adjustments to the machine scale, which should be uniformly applied, based on broad, objective, rational and transparent criteria, including those mentioned in paragraph 38 of the report of the Committee on Contributions, 129/ and which should be limited in scope and made on a voluntary and multilateral basis;

4. *Also requests* the Committee on Contributions to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, recommendations on adjustments, if necessary and where appropriate, on the elements and factors referred to in the preceding paragraph;

5. *Invites* the Committee on Contributions, in conducting the above-mentioned work, to continue to examine the interrelationship of each of the elements and factors as a part of the overall methodology;

6. *Requests* the Committee on Contributions to proceed with the further exploration of alternative income concepts and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

7. *Also requests* the Committee on Contributions to consider excluding the allocation of any additional points, as a result of the application of the scheme of limits, to those Member States having a very low per capita income, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

8. *Further requests* the Committee on Contributions to include in its report illustrative examples, consistent with the statistical annexes to its report on the forty-fourth session, 130/ of the implications of using the above-mentioned elements and factors, including different alternatives for ceiling and floor amounts.

B

The General Assembly

Endorses the proposal contained in paragraphs 50 to 52 of the report of the Committee on Contributions 131/ concerning the revised assessment procedures for non-Member States.

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly,

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129/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 11* and addendum (A/44/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1).

130/ *Ibid*.

131/ *Ibid*.

1. Requests the Committee on Contributions to examine the question of providing access of Member States to information on how the Committee, being an expert body, arrives at its decisions on the scale of assessments, and to submit specific recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on how to establish an effective mechanism of communication between Member States and the Committee, in particular by holding information meetings at its regular session before the preparation of a new scale and during the consideration of *ad hoc* adjustments, to enable interested Member States to convey their views and request the Committee on Contributions to take those views into account in the preparation of the new scale;

2. Decides to continue at its forty-fifth session its consideration of the functioning of the Committee on Contributions on the basis of the views to be expressed by that Committee in its report.

44/198. United Nations common system: report of the International Civil Service Commission

Date: 21 December 1989
Adopted without a vote

Meeting: 84
Report: A/44/898

The General Assembly,

Having considered the fifteenth annual report of the International Civil Service Commission [132] and other related reports, [133]

I

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE STAFF IN IN THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

Recalling that, in section III of resolution 42/221 of 21 December 1987, it requested the International Civil Service Commission to undertake a comprehensive review of the conditions of service of staff in the Professional and higher categories,

Recalling also the guidance it provided on this comprehensive review in section III of resolution 42/221, and section I of resolution 43/226 of 21 December 1988,

Recalling further, in respect of the request contained in paragraph 4 (*c*) of section I of resolution 43/226, that the overall costs of all the elements of the solutions proposed in the comprehensive review should, as far as possible, be comparable to the costs of the current remuneration system,

Noting that only upon completion of the comprehensive review in all its aspects can the decisions covered in section I of the present resolution be considered final,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make all necessary efforts to absorb in 1991 and subsequent years a significant portion of the additional costs arising in respect of the regular budget of the United Nations as a result of the adoption of the present resolution;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to emphasize to the executive heads of the specialized agencies the importance of assisting the respective governing bodies in taking parallel measures to the same effect;

A. Remuneration structure

Noting with concern that it has not been possible for the Commission to recommend the introduction of a revised remuneration structure,

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[132] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/44/30), vols. I and II.

[133] *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 9*, (A/44/9); A/C.5/44/14; A/C.5/44/16; A/C.5/44/18 and A/C.5/44/20.

1. *Takes note* of the views of the Commission with regard to the principle that housing be treated separately from the rest of the remuneration package and of the decision of the Commission, relating to undertaking further work on remuneration structures contained in paragraph 196 of volume II of its report 134/;

2. *Urges* the Commission to complete its consideration of all issues related to the introduction of a revised remuneration structure for the United Nations common system, including its impact on margin consideration and on the housing needs of staff in hardship duty stations, and to present its final and complete conclusions to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

B. *Comparator*

1. *Reaffirms* that the Noblemaire principle should continue to serve as the basis of comparison between United Nations emoluments and those of the highest-paying civil service - currently the United States federal civil service - which, by its size and structure, lends itself to such comparison;

2. *Endorses* the Commission's recommendation to conduct periodic checks every five years to determine which is the highest-paying civil service, and consequently requests the Commission to present a methodology for carrying out such checks to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

C. *Margin considerations*

Recalling that, in section I of resolution 40/244 of 18 December 1985, it approved a range of 110 to 120 with a desirable mid-point of 115, for the margin between the net remuneration of officials in the Professional and higher categories of the United Nations in New York and that of officials in comparable positions in the United States federal civil service, on the understanding that the margin would be maintained at a level around the desirable mid-point of 115 over a period of time,

1. *Confirms* that the current concept of the margin should continue to apply;

2. *Also confirms* that the current margin range of 110 to 120 should continue to apply;

3. *Endorses* the methodological approach, as outlined in paragraph 173 (*d*) of volume II of the report of the Commission, 135/ for the calculation of the net remuneration margin;

4. *Requests* the Commission to continue to report the net remuneration margin on an annual basis;

5. *Also requests* the Commission to monitor the annual net remuneration margin over the five-year period beginning in the calendar year 1990 with a view to ensuring, to the extent possible, that by the end of that period the average of the successive annual margins is around the desirable mid-point of 115, and to report on the experience gained to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and, in the mean time, requests the Commission to present an interim report on the net remuneration margin for the period 1990-1991 to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

D. *Post adjustment*

1. *Requests* the Commission to reconsider the decision contained in paragraph 250 (*a*) of volume II of its report 136/ relating to the granting of post adjustment increases due to cost of living;

2. *Takes note* of all other decisions taken by the Commission in respect of the operation of the post adjustment system as reflected in chapter VI;

134/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/44/30), vols. I and II.

135/ *Ibid*.

136/ *Ibid*.

3. *Endorses*, with effect from 1 July 1990, the recommendations contained in paragraph 261 regarding the removal of regressivity from the post adjustment system and the inclusion of pension contributions as a separate item in the post adjustment index, on the understanding that, as indicated in paragraph 262, the current remuneration correction factor and floor protection measures will be discontinued;

4. *Instructs* the Commission to complete as soon as possible, and preferably by the end of 1991, a round of place-to-place surveys using the methodology outlined in chapter VI on the understanding that the surveys at the seven headquarters duty stations and at other duty stations with more than 150 Professional staff members will be finalized by the end of 1990 and that, at duty stations with small numbers of staff members, every effort will be made to utilize to the maximum the external data sources as outlined in paragraph 235;

5. *Requests* the executive heads and the staff to co-operate with the Commission during the place-to-place survey process;

6. *Requests* the Commission to devise appropriate measures to deal with those duty stations where, upon implementation of a place-to-place survey, there exists a significant difference between the post adjustment index and the actual multiplier;

7. *Confirms* that, following the introduction of the revised salary scale referred to in paragraph 3 of section H of the present resolution and pending the outcome of the respective place-to-place surveys in those locations where the index reflected in the post adjustment multipliers exceeds the post adjustment index, net remuneration will continue to be adjusted only to reflect currency fluctuations until the post adjustment index surpasses the index reflected by the post adjustment multipliers;

E. *Mobility and hardship*

1. *Approves*, with effect from 1 July 1990, the introduction of a mobility and hardship allowance as outlined in paragraphs 313 to 322 and 328 of volume II of the report of the Commission [137], an assignment grant as outlined in paragraphs 323 to 327 and the provisions relating to the reimbursement of boarding costs contained in paragraph 329, on the understanding that the amounts indicated in the matrix for staff serving at Headquarters or in North American and European duty stations and similar designated locations will be payable from their fourth assignment only if they have served in at least two field duty stations;

2. *Requests* the Commission to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the operation of the mobility and hardship allowance and the assignment grant;

F. *Motivation and productivity*

1. *Endorses*, with effect from 1 July 1990, the recommendations contained in paragraph 356 of volume II of the report of the Commission [138] concerning structural improvements to the salary scale, which should be appropriately reflected in the scale of pensionable remuneration, and also endorses the recommendation contained in paragraph 357 (*a*) relating to the modification of promotion policy;

2. *Invites* the organizations to take appropriate steps to introduce the Commission's recommendations as outlined in paragraph 357 (*d*) and (*e*) in respect of non-monetary awards and environmental motivators;

3. *Invites* the Commission again to review performance evaluation systems in all United Nations common system organizations with a view to:

(*a*) Ensuring that such systems are objective and transparent;

(*b*) Tying within-grade step increments and promotions to merit, as indicated in the performance evaluation reports, rather than primarily to longevity;

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[137] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/44/30), vols. I and II.

[138] *Ibid*.

G. Allowances

1. Endorses, with effect from 1 July 1990, the recommendations contained in chapter IX of volume II of the report of the Commission 139/ with respect to:

(a) The children's allowance in respect of disabled children, as outlined in paragraph 429 (e);

(b) The calculation of the commutation of unused annual leave, as outlined in paragraph 453 (d);

(c) The scale of separation payments, as outlined in paragraph 453 (g);

2. Takes note of the conclusions of the Commission reflected in paragraphs 406 and 453 (a), (e) and (f) and confirms, with respect to paragraph 453 (b) and (c), that the terms and conditions of payment of the repatriation grant should remain unchanged in all respects;

3. Requests the Commission to collect the necessary information on the practices of the organizations of the common system regarding the granting of expatriate entitlements to staff members living in their home countries while stationed at duty stations located in another country in order to assess the feasibility of harmonizing practices among organizations, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

4. Also requests the Commission to reconsider the methodology for the determination of dependency allowances in the light of the tax practices of the comparator and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. Further requests the Commission to provide an overview of the package of common system allowances, including the level, rationale and procedure for review of each allowance, *inter alia*, by reference to the package of allowances provided by the comparator, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

H. Base salary scale

1. Approves, with effect from 1 July 1990, the establishment of a floor net salary level for staff in the Professional and higher categories by reference to the corresponding base net salary levels of officials in comparable positions serving at the base city of the comparator civil service;

2. Also approves, with effect from 1 July 1990, revised rates of staff assessment for staff members with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child, to be used in conjunction with gross base salaries and gross amounts of separation payments and, consequently, approves as at the same date an amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations as set forth in annex I to the present resolution, to replace, for staff in the Professional and higher categories, the present scale of staff assessment for staff with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child;

3. Further approves, with effect from 1 July 1990, the revised scale of gross and net salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories contained in annex II to the present resolution, together with the procedures for its construction and implementation that are reflected in annex III to the present resolution;

II

FUNCTIONING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Recalling that, in section VIII of its resolution 42/221, it requested the Commission to undertake a study of its functioning with a view to enhancing its work,

Recalling also its request to the Commission in section II of its resolution 43/226 to expand this review in consultation with the organizations of the United Nations common system and staff representatives and to present proposals thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session,

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139/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/44/30), vols. I and II.

Noting that the Commission's action has been limited so far to considering the format of its annual report and to agreeing to practical arrangements for the conduct of its work during its sessions,

1. _Requests_ the Secretary-General, together with his colleagues in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and after consultations with the representatives of staff participating in the Commission, to review the functioning of the Commission and to present to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the matter together with the views of the Commission thereon and, in the mean time, requests the Commission to maintain, in connection with matters related to comprehensive reviews of conditions of service of staff, the arrangements established in response to the General Assembly's invitation expressed in paragraph 2 of part I of its resolution 43/226;

2. _Requests_ the Commission to continue to seek improvements in the presentation of its report;

III

OTHERS

A

Recognizing the changing demographic pattern of the work-force of the United Nations common system, as well as the increasing trend in some Member States towards extending the length of service of its work-force, and noting that in a number of Member States the normal retirement age and the corresponding mandatory age of separation are higher than they are at present in the United Nations common system,

Commends to the attention of the governing bodies of the organizations of the common system the Commission's recommendation to increase the mandatory age of separation to age 62 for staff members entering into service on or after 1 January 1990;

B

Recalling its request made in resolution 43/226 that the Commission report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on progress made by the organizations in connection with the introduction of special measures for the recruitment of women,

Urges the organizations of the common system to provide the fullest information to the Commission on the introduction of special measures for the recruitment of women so as to enable the Commission to analyse appropriately the progress achieved and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

C

Recalling section II of its resolution 37/126 and section VII of its resolution 42/221 concerning the practice of some Member States of making supplementary payments or deductions with respect to their nationals,

Recalling also its request that the Commission report on these practices to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Noting the limited response to the Commission's inquiries on the matter,

Taking note of the decisions taken by the Commission in paragraph 90 of volume I of its report [140] and the Commission's intention to report further to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on this matter,

1. _Requests_ the Secretary-General to contact those Member States which have not so far provided information on supplementary payments and deductions to seek their co-operation in providing such information forthwith in order for the Commission to complete its study, which should also include a review of the impact of the introduction of the revised remuneration package on practices currently in effect;

2. _Requests_ the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies to take appropriate steps to bring an end to these practices.

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[140] _Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30_ (A/44/30), vols. I and II.

ANNEX I

Amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations

Regulation 3.3

Replace the last column of the table under assessment in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (b) by the following:

Assessment
(percentages)

Total assessable payments (United States dollars)	Staff assessment rates used in conjunction with gross base salaries and the gross amounts of separation payments Staff member with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child
First $15 000 per year	17.7
Next $5 000 per year	34.3
Next $5 000 per year	38.6
Next $5 000 per year	41.9
Next $5 000 per year	43.9
Next $10 000 per year	46.3
Next $10 000 per year	48.4
Next $10 000 per year	50.4
Next $15 000 per year	51.3
Next $20 000 per year	54.1
Remaining assessable payments	59.0

ANNEX II

Salary scale for the Professional and higher categories showing annual gross salaries and net equivalents after application of staff assessment

Effective 1 July 1990

(In United States dollars)

Level	Steps														
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV
USG Gross	121635														
Net D	73050														
Net S	65255														
ASG Gross	110000														
Net D	67000														
Net S	60485														
D-2 Gross	89189	91251	93313	95375	97438	99500									
Net D	56070	57163	58256	59349	60442	61535									
Net S	51423	52369	53316	54262	55209	56156									
D-1 Gross	78333	80068	81834	83600	85366	87132	88898	90664	92430						
Net D	50300	51236	52172	53108	54044	54980	55916	56852	57788						
Net S	46393	47236	48047	48857	49668	50479	51289	52100	52910						
P-5 Gross	68611	70180	71748	73317	74885	76454	78022	79591	81181	82779	84377	85975	87574		
Net D	45050	45897	46744	47591	48438	49285	50132	50979	51826	52673	53520	54367	55214		
Net S	41659	42423	43186	43950	44714	45478	46242	47006	47747	48481	49214	49948	50681		
P-4 Gross	55818	57320	58822	60324	61825	63327	64829	66356	67885	69415	70944	72474	74004	75533	77063
Net D	38050	38876	39702	40528	41354	42180	43006	43832	44658	45484	46310	47136	47962	48788	49614
Net S	35346	36091	36836	37581	38325	39070	39815	40560	41305	42050	42795	43540	44285	45030	45775
P-3 Gross	45088	46449	47811	49172	50533	51895	53256	54618	56015	57425	58836	60247	61658	63069	64480
Net D	31950	32726	33502	34278	35054	35830	36606	37382	38158	38934	39710	40486	41262	42038	42814
Net S	29825	30528	31230	31933	32635	33338	34040	34743	35443	36143	36843	37543	38242	38942	39642
P-2 Gross	35831	37007	38183	39359	40536	41712	42888	44064	45249	46467	47684	48902			
Net D	26490	27184	27878	28572	29266	29960	30654	31348	32042	32736	33430	34124			
Net S	24856	25488	26119	26751	27383	28014	28646	29277	29908	30537	31165	31793			
P-1 Gross	26857	27916	28975	30034	31128	32221	33315	34408	35519	36649					
Net D	20970	21637	22304	22971	23638	24305	24972	25639	26306	26973					
Net S	19779	20394	21009	21624	22238	22851	23465	24078	24689	25296					

D = Rate applicable to staff members with a dependent spouse or child.
S = Rate applicable to staff members with no dependent spouse or child.

ANNEX III

A. Construction of the salary scale

The salary scale in annex II has been derived from the current net base salary scale applicable to staff with a dependent spouse or child through a combination of the following:

(*a*) Consolidation of 12 multiplier points of post adjustment on a no gain/no loss basis on the basis of the existing methodology for such consolidation;

(*b*) Elimination of regressivity in accordance with paragraph 3 of part D of section I of the present resolution;

(*c*) Introduction of structural changes in accordance with paragraph 1 of part F of section I of the present resolution;

(*d*) Inclusion, on an overall average basis, of the remuneration adjustment recommended by the Commission in paragraph 125 of volume II of its report; [141]

(*e*) Determination of gross salary through reverse application of the current staff assessment rates for staff with a dependent spouse or child;

(*f*) Determination of net salary for staff with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child through the application of the revised staff assessment rates contained in annex I.

B. Implementation measures

1. Upon implementation, on 1 July 1990, of the salary scale contained in annex II, a revised post adjustment multiplier and a revised post adjustment index will be established at each duty station.

2. At the base of the system, New York, the revised post adjustment multiplier applicable on 1 July 1990 will be determined, using if necessary partial classes of post adjustment, so as to arrive at total net emoluments, [142] which, when compared with the corresponding net emoluments that would have been applicable on 1 July 1990 on the basis of the current system, on an overall average basis, represents the percentage adjustment recommended by the Commission in paragraph 125. [143]

3. At all other duty stations, the revised post adjustment multipliers applicable on 1 July 1990 will be determined, using, if necessary, partial classes of post adjustment, so as to arrive at total net emoluments, [144] which, when compared to the net emoluments that would have been applicable on 1 July 1990 at that duty station on the basis of the current system, represent an adjustment equivalent in amount [145] to that applicable at the base of the system.

4. After 1 July 1990, at each duty station, the first change in the post adjustment classification resulting from cost-of-living movement will take place when the post adjustment index applicable prior to the introduction of the scale reaches the level that would have triggered the next full class of post adjustment under the operation of the post adjustment system. Thereafter, changes will be effected on the basis of the movement of the revised post adjustment index.

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[141] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/44/30), vols. I and II.

[142] Revised net base salary plus revised post adjustment.

[143] Using as a reference point United States dollar net emoluments at the P-4, step VI, level.

[144] Revised net base salary plus revised post adjustment.

[145] Using as a reference point United States dollar net emoluments at the P-4, step VI, level.

44/199. United Nations pension system

Date: 21 December 1989 Meeting: 84
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/897

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 43/227 of 21 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1989 to the General Assembly and to the organizations members of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, [146] chapter III of volume I of the report of the International Civil Service Commission, [147] the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund [148] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, [149]

I

MEASURES TO RESTORE THE ACTUARIAL BALANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Recalling section I, paragraph 2, of its resolutions 42/222 of 21 December 1987 and 43/227, in which the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board was requested to complete the study of all possible measures to restore the actuarial balance of the Fund over the long term for presentation to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, together with the results of the twentieth actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 December 1988,

Recalling also its resolutions 37/131 of 17 December 1982, 38/233 of 20 December 1983 and 39/246 of 18 December 1984, indicating that a co-operative effort by member organizations, participants and beneficiaries is required if the actuarial imbalance is to be reduced or eliminated, thereby securing an adequate level of benefits from the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund,

Noting the continuing actuarial imbalance of the Fund as revealed by the valuation as at 31 December 1988,

Taking note of the proposals made by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to restore the actuarial balance of the Fund over the long term,

Approves, without retroactive effect, the following measures, including the necessary amendments to articles 1, 25 and 29 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, and changes in the pension adjustment system, as set out in annexes I and II to the present resolution:

(*a*) For participants who enter or re-enter the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund on or after 1 January 1990, the normal retirement age shall be age 62;

(*b*) For participants who enter or re-enter the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund on or after 1 January 1990, and who take early retirement before reaching age 57, the reduction factors applicable for ages 55 and 56 shall be 6 per cent for each year;

(*c*) For participants who separate from service on or after 31 December 1989 and who elect a deferred retirement benefit, adjustments of the benefit, in accordance with the pension adjustment system, shall commence only when the separated participant reaches age 55;

(*d*) The rate of contribution shall be increased, with effect from 1 January 1990, from 22.5 to 23.7 per cent of pensionable remuneration, of which the employing member organization shall pay 15.8 per cent and the participant 7.9 per cent;

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[146] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/44/9).

[147] *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 30* (A/44/30), vol. I, chap. III.

[148] A/C.5/44/6.

[149] A/44/682.

II

PENSIONABLE REMUNERATION FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORIES

Recalling its request in resolution 41/208 of 11 December 1986 that the International Civil Service Commission undertake, in full co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, a further comprehensive review of the methodology for the determination of the scale of pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories, for monitoring the level of the scale and for its adjustment in between comprehensive reviews and present its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session,

Recalling also that in paragraph 2 of section I of its resolution 41/208 the General Assembly approved procedures for adjusting the scale of pensionable remuneration in between comprehensive reviews,

1. *Takes note* of the arrangements agreed upon by the International Civil Service Commission as set out in paragraphs 50 and 51 of volume I of its report [150] and by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board as set out in paragraph 82 of its report, [151] for ensuring full co-operation in the conduct of the comprehensive review;

2. *Requests* the Commission, in undertaking, in full co-operation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, the comprehensive review of the pensionable remuneration of staff in the Professional and higher categories, to take into account:

(*a*) The relevant recommendations on the remuneration structure;

(*b*) The considerations set out in paragraphs 34 to 41 of volume I of the report of the International Civil Service Commission and paragraphs 84 to 95 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board in studying the desirability of establishing a margin range between the pensionable remuneration of staff in the United Nations common system and staff in comparable grades in the comparator civil service;

and to present its report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

3. *Approves*, pending the comprehensive review, the modification of the procedure for adjusting pensionable remuneration as recommended by the International Civil Service Commission in paragraph 42 of volume I of its report;

4. *Amends* accordingly, with effect from 1 January 1990, article 54 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as set out in annex I to the present resolution;

III

OTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Approves, with effect from 1 January 1990, an amendment to article 36 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, as set out in annex I to the present resolution, to provide for commencement of the payment of a disabled child's benefit at the same time as an early retirement benefit;

IV

PROPOSAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION TO ESTABLISH A PENSION PURCHASING POWER PROTECTION FUND

Noting the information provided in paragraphs 106 to 116 of the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on the proposal of the International Telecommunication Union to establish a Pension Purchasing Power Protection Fund for its staff in the Professional and higher categories,

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[150] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 30* (A/44/30), vol. I, chap. III.

[151] *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 9* (A/44/9).

Reaffirming the strong concern expressed by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/233 "about the need to maintain the unity, cohesion and integrity of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension system and to avoid any action which may have an adverse effect on the said system",

Endorses the conclusions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board as set out in paragraphs 115 and 116 of its report, [152] that the proposal of the International Telecommunication Union should be studied, within the context of the comprehensive review of pensionable remuneration, as one possible long-term approach to the adjustment of pensions in local currency terms and that the International Telecommunication Union should not proceed with the implementation of its proposal as that would weaken the United Nations common system;

V

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP FROM THE WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION

Notes the suspension of the application of the World Tourism Organization for membership in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund;

VI

EMERGENCY FUND

Authorizes the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund to supplement the voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund, for the biennium 1990-1991, by an amount not exceeding $200,000;

VII

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Approves expenses, chargeable directly to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, totalling 30,573,400 United States dollars (net) for the biennium 1990-1991, and a reduction in expenses of 295,000 United States dollars (net) for the biennium 1988-1989, for the administration of the Fund;

VIII

OTHER MATTERS

Takes note of the other matters contained in the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board; [153]

IX

INVESTMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. [154]

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[152] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/44/9).

[153] *Ibid*.

[154] A/C.5/44/6.

ANNEX I

Amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Article 1

Definitions

1. Add a new paragraph (n)

(n) "Normal retirement age" shall mean age 60, except that it shall mean age 62 for a participant whose participation commences or recommences on or after 1 January 1990.

2. Present paragraphs (n to (v) should consequently be relettered as (o) to (w), respectively.

Article 25

Contributions

Replace paragraph (a) by the following text

(a) Contributions by the participant and by the employing member organization shall be payable to the Fund concurrently with the accrual of contributory service under article 22 (a) at the percentage rates of pensionable remuneration specified below:

A For periods of contributory service	B Participants (percentage)	C Employing member organizations (percentage)
Before 1984	7.00	14.00
As from 1 January 1984 to 30 June 1988	7.25	14.50
As from 1 July 1988 to 30 June 1989	7.40	14.80
As from 1 July 1989 to 31 December 1989	7.50	15.00
As from 1 January 1990	7.90	15.80

Article 29

Early retirement benefit

Replace paragraphs (a) and (b) by the following text

(a) An early retirement benefit shall be payable to a participant whose age on separation is at least 55 but less than the normal retirement age and whose contributory service was five years or longer.

(b) The benefit shall be payable at the standard annual rate for a retirement benefit, reduced for each year or part thereof by which the age of the participant on separation was less than the normal retirement age, at the rate of 6 per cent a year, except that:

(i) If the contributory service of the participant was 25 years or longer but less than 30 years, 2 per cent a year in respect of the period of contributory service performed before 1 January 1985, and 3 per cent a year in respect of the period of such service performed as from 1 January 1985; or

(ii) If the contributory service of the participant was 30 years or longer, 1 per cent a year,

provided however that the rate in (i) or (ii) above shall apply to no more than five years.

Article 36

Child's benefit

Replace paragraph (c) by the following text

(c) A child's benefit shall, notwithstanding (a) above, not become payable if the participant has chosen an early retirement benefit until he dies or reaches the normal retirement age, except to a child under the age of twenty-one, found by the Board to be disabled.

Article 54

Pensionable remuneration

Replace paragraph (b) by the following text

(b) In the case of participants in the Professional and higher categories, the scale of pensionable remuneration effective 1 May 1989, set out in the appendix hereto, shall be adjusted on the same date as the net remuneration amounts of officials in the Professional and higher categories in New York are adjusted. Such adjustment shall be by a uniform percentage equal to the weighted average percentage variation in the net remuneration amounts, as determined by the International Civil Service Commission, except that:

(i) The amount of the first adjustment due after 1 January 1990 shall be reduced by 2.8 percentage points;

(ii) The scale of pensionable remuneration determined by the International Civil Service Commission as corresponding to the revised salary structure entering into effect on 1 July 1990, shall become effective on the same date.

Appendix

Scale of pensionable remuneration for Professional and higher categories

(In United States dollars)

Effective 1 May 1989

Level	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
USG	122 580												
ASG	113 342												
D-2	94 506	96 927	99 242	101 662									
D-1	82 499	84 581	86 653	88 735	90 817	92 889	94 855						
P-5	74 286	76 030	77 637	79 264	80 987	82 499	84 222	85 839	87 583	89 190			
P-4	60 196	61 930	63 663	65 270	67 130	68 747	70 364	71 865	73 588	75 449	77 182	78 905	
P-3	49 214	50 947	52 575	54 076	55 683	57 300	59 033	60 661	61 930	63 547	65 048	66 432	67 933
P-2	39 859	41 244	42 523	43 897	45 292	46 561	47 946	49 214	50 715	52 110	53 495		
P-1	31 308	32 471	33 507	34 553	35 705	36 741	38 010	39 289	40 557	41 709			

ANNEX II

Changes in the pension adjustment system 155/

Section J

Deferred retirement benefit

Replace paragraph 27 by the following text

> 27. (a) For participants whose date of separation was before 31 December 1989, no adjustment shall be applied to deferred retirement benefits prior to the beneficiary's reaching age 50. Commencing at age 50 or the date of separation, if later, the dollar base pension under subparagraph 5 (a) above is adjusted by the United States consumer price index in accordance with section H above without retroactive effect. The two-track system becomes operative on the date of commencement of the payment of the periodic benefit. At that time a local currency base amount is established by applying to the adjusted dollar amount the average exchange rate over thirty-six consecutive months up to and including the month of first payment.
>
> (b) For participants separating on or after 31 December 1989, no adjustment shall be applied to deferred retirement benefits prior to the beneficiary's reaching age 55. Commencing at age 55 or the date of separation, if later, the adjustment procedures set out in (a) above shall be applied to the deferred retirement benefits of such beneficiaries.

44/200. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213

Date: 21 December 1989 Meeting: 84
Votes: A - Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/901
B - Adopted without a vote
C - Adopted without a vote

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and resolutions 42/211 of 21 December 1987 and 43/213 of 21 December 1988 on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213,

Reaffirming that measures to improve the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process should aim at and contribute to strengthening the effectiveness of the Organization in dealing with political, economic and social issues in order better to achieve the purposes of and respect for the principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations,

Emphasizing that this process requires careful monitoring and the continuing support of Member States, including in financial terms, so as to permit its orderly and balanced implementation and to avoid negative impact on programmes,

Recognizing that the process of implementation of its resolution 41/213 has taken place in a situation of persistent financial crisis,

Reaffirming that all Member States must honour, promptly and in full, their financial obligations as set out in the Charter,

Reiterating its support for the Secretary-General in the fulfilment of his responsibilities as Chief Administrative Officer of the Organization,

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155/ The pension adjustment system was adopted by the General Assembly by resolution 37/131 and subsequently amended by resolutions 39/246, 41/208 and 42/222.

Noting the progress made in the implementation of its resolution 41/213, including in the new budgetary process,

Noting also that further efforts are required in implementing, in a balanced manner, the various recommendations approved in its resolution 41/213, including those related to personnel issues,

Recognizing that the implementation of certain recommendations approved in its resolution 41/213 depends upon further review by intergovernmental bodies,

Recalling its request contained in its resolution 43/213 for the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session an analytical report on the implementation of resolution 41/213,

Having considered the relevant reports of the Secretary-General and noting also that the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 41/213 [156] did not cover the entire three-year period foreseen in recommendation 71 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, [157]

Having considered also the relevant parts of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on the work of its twenty-ninth session, [158] and of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, [159]

Taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the consideration of this item at its forty-fourth session, [160]

1. *Renews its appeal* to Member States to demonstrate their commitment to the United Nations by, *inter alia*, meeting their financial obligations on time and in full, in accordance with the Charter and the Financial Regulations of the United Nations;

2. *Stresses* that, in order to carry out successfully the process of reform and restructuring, it is essential that the present financial uncertainties be dispelled;

3. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and Member States to intensify their efforts with respect to implementation of the provisions of its resolution 41/213 that fall within their respective purviews, particularly those aspects which have not been implemented;

4. *Stresses* that implementation of its resolution 41/213 must not have a negative impact on mandated programmes and activities;

5. *Emphasizes* in this respect that, in accordance with the existing regulations and rules, while output revisions in programme budgets may be proposed in order to comply more efficiently with the objectives of those programmes and activities, outputs specifically requested in mandates should be fully delivered;

6. *Reiterates* that further implementation of its resolution 41/213 should be carried out in a balanced way and with flexibility, so as to improve, *inter alia*, the structure and composition of the Secretariat;

7. *Decides*, with regard to recommendation 15 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations: [161]

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[156] A/44/222 and Corr.1.

[157] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

[158] *Ibid.*, *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/44/16).

[159] A/44/729.

[160] See A/C.5/44/SR.11-18, 46, 49 and 59.

[161] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49* (A/41/49).

(a) To recognize the progress achieved to date in the implementation of the overall post reduction mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 43/213;

(b) To acknowledge that the Secretary-General is not in a position at the present stage to propose further post reductions;

(c) To consider, in the light of the analytical report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, proposals that may be put forward by the Secretary-General for further implementation of recommendation 15 as approved in resolution 41/213;

8. Invites the Secretary-General to implement recommendation 37 in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-ninth session, as contained in paragraph 19 of its report; [162]

9. Concurs with the observations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, in paragraph 21 of its report, [163] regarding the provision of conference services;

10. Reiterates its requests that, in his implementation of recommendation 5, the Secretary-General should ensure close adherence to the schedule outlined in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session; [164]

11. Stresses the need for greater transparency and coherence in personnel management, especially in the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as set out in paragraph 18 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination; [165]

12. Also stresses the need to strengthen the role of the Secretary-General with respect to co-ordination within the United Nations system, as well as the role of Member States through the relevant intergovernmental bodies throughout the United Nations system;

13. Requests the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to consider appropriate organizational arrangements for the secretariat of the Committee with a view to ensuring its adequacy in addressing the increasing responsibilities of the Committee;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a compendium of mandates of subsidiary administrative and budgetary bodies of the Assembly, together with information on relevant reviews carried out over the past five years, on the understanding that the decisions of the Assembly relating to those mandates remain valid;

15. Reaffirms its request to the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session an analytical report assessing the effect of the implementation of its resolution 41/213 on the Organization and its activities, as a whole, and the way in which it has enhanced the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning;

16. Reaffirms that the report should be structured along the following lines:

(a) The first part should be an exhaustive presentation of recommendations fully implemented, partially implemented and not implemented, as well as those which, in the view of the Secretary-General, could not be implemented;

(b) The second part of the report should provide explanations with regard to such implementation and an assessment of its impact on programmes, giving particular emphasis to those programmes which have been terminated or completed;

(c) The final part should provide a general critical assessment of the implementation of its resolution 41/213 in the light of the objectives of that resolution, namely, the enhancement of the administrative and financial functioning of the Organization.

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[162] See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 49 (A/41/49).

[163] Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16).

[164] A/C.5/43/16.

[165] Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16).

B

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the need for improvement in the format and methodology of the programme budget and its outline, including the question of comparability of estimates in those two instruments,

Mindful of the fact that the operation and use of the contingency fund is still at an experimental stage and that statements of programme budget implications play an important role in the budget process,

Recognizing the need for a comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuation,

Recognizing also the growing level of extrabudgetary resources available to the United Nations and the need to define more precisely their impact on the activities and programmes of the Organization,

1. Endorses the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination 166/ and the relevant observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; 167/

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take into account the relevant comments and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the format and methodology of the outline and the programme budget, when submitting the outline and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993,

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to extend progressively, in accordance with paragraph 28 of his report, 168/ the provision of statements of programme budget implications to all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the feasibility of such extension in order to facilitate their decision-making process, and to keep under review the format and content of statements of programme budget implications in the context of the new budgetary process;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, and in the light of the experience gained during the implementation of the programme budget for 1990-1991, a single report on the review of the procedures for the provision of statements of programme budget implications and for the use and operation of the contingency fund;

5. Decides, given the shortcomings of the present system, to keep under review the question of a comprehensive solution to the problem of all additional expenditures, including those deriving from inflation and currency fluctuation, and to consider it again at its forty-sixth session;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to take fully into account the conclusions, recommendations and observations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the treatment of extrabudgetary resources when preparing and presenting the outline and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

166/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16).

167/ A/44/729.

168/ A/44/234.

C

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of technological innovations in relation to the search for efficiency in the Organization,

Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, a report on the status of the introduction of electronic data-processing and new technologies in the United Nations, which should include:

(*a*) A review and assessment of current policies and processes;

(*b*) A review and assessment of co-ordinating mechanisms, including those between the Department of Conference Services of the Secretariat and other units within the United Nations system;

(*c*) A preliminary assessment of the results obtained with the introduction of technological innovations, including cost-benefit analyses, utilization capacity and budgeting and accounting practices;

(d) An outline of future plans and anticipated results for the efficiency of the Organization.

44/201. Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991

Date: 21 December 1989
Meeting: 84
Votes: A - Adopted without a vote
B - Adopted without a vote
Report: A/44/905

A

The General Assembly

I

Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Takes note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia [169] and the related comments of the Secretary-General; [170]

II

Publications of the International Court of Justice

Takes note of the comments of the Secretary-General contained in paragraph 11 of his note on the publications of the International Court of Justice; [171]

III

International Computing Centre

Approves the budget estimates for the International Computing Centre for the year 1990 amounting to $11,260,400;

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[169] A/44/206 and Corr.1.

[170] A/44/206/Add.1.

[171] A/C.5/44/13.

IV

Integrated management information system project

Takes note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the integrated management information system project; 172/

V

Construction of additional conference facilities at Addis Ababa and Bangkok

1. *Takes note* of the revised estimate of the Secretary-General concerning the total cost of the construction project at Addis Ababa; 173/

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to proceed with the approved project as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 6 of its report; 174/

VI

Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of United Nations public information networks

Takes note of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of United Nations public information networks 175/ and the related comments of the Secretary-General; 176/

VII

Honoraria for members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

Decides that the emoluments for members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child shall be payable, on an exceptional basis, at the rates of honoraria authorized in resolution 35/218 of 17 December 1980;

VIII

Conference services at Vienna

1. *Endorses* the view of the Secretary-General 177/ that a single conference-servicing facility at the Vienna International Centre would represent the ideal solution from the standpoint of cost efficiency and that a unified service operated by the United Nations would be best equipped to promote the most efficient and effective use of scarce resources;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures with a view to expediting consultations with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other interested parties on the subject and to making practical arrangements for the establishment of a unified conference-servicing facility at the Vienna International Centre, as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 4 of its report; 178/

IX

Contingency fund

Notes that a balance of $13,120,500 remains in the contingency fund.

172/ A/C.5/44/8.

173/ See A/C.5/44/7, sect. I.

174/ A/44/7/Add.2; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/44/7 and addenda).

175/ A/44/329 and A/44/433.

176/ A/44/329/Add.1 and A/44/433 and Add.1.

177/ A/C.5/44/24.

178/ A/44/7/Add.4; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/44/7 and addenda).

B

The General Assembly

I

High-level posts in the Secretariat of the United Nations

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 43/213 of 21 December 1988;

2. *Accepts* the proposals of the Secretary-General concerning high-level posts as reflected in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991; 179/

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to identify, as soon as possible in the course of the biennium 1990-1991, in accordance with resolution 43/213, four additional high-level posts for reduction;

II

Functions and posts related to global social development issues in sections 6 and 8 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991

1. *Decides* that the activities related to global social development issues identified in paragraphs 6.14 and 8.2 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and the corresponding resources shall be in section 6 of the programme budget;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the functions and administrative support of the departments having mandates relating to global social development issues, bearing in mind the need for an integrated approach to development;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session for the strengthening of the United Nations Office at Vienna;

III

Venue of the sessions of the Human Rights Committee and of the Legal Sub-Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

1. *Decides* to accept the related estimates submitted by the Secretary-General in sections 2A and 23 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and to reinstate the related provision in section 28F of the proposed programme budget;

2. *Requests* the Human Rights Committee and the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to take fully into account the recommendations contained in paragraphs 23.5, 23.6, 2A.6 and 2A.7 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 180/ including the need for optimum use of resources, as well as the provisions of General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985, and article 37 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 181/ when deciding on the venue of their future sessions and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session through the Committee on Conferences;

IV

Subvention from the regular budget to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Requests the Secretary-General, without prejudice to the provisions of the statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, to intensify his efforts to attract voluntary contributions to the Institute in order to obviate the need for a subvention from the regular budget, to review the question of programme support costs, and to report annually to the General Assembly on the situation of the Institute;

179/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/44/6/Rev.1).

180/ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 7* (A/44/7).

181/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

V

Section 3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization

1. Accepts the estimate and proposal of the Secretary-General for subsection C, Namibia, of section 3 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, as endorsed by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, notes that the Secretary-General will submit revised estimates for that section and requests him to do so no later than the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, taking full account of the priority attached by the General Assembly to activities against *apartheid* and of the views expressed by Member States at its forty-fourth session, to ensure optimum utilization of resources within section 3, including the possibility of redeployment of staff resources, when submitting revised estimates and priorities for section 3 to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

VI

Section 5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation

Notes that the reference to "peace-keeping" in section 5A of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, refers only to humanitarian assistance activities related to peace-keeping operations;

VII

Section 6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs: programmatic content of programme 3, Analysis of the world population

Requests the Secretary-General to implement programme 3, Analysis of the world population, of section 6 of the proposed programme budget for 1990-1991, within the framework of the recommendations of the International Conference on Population, 1984, [182] and the World Population Plan of Action, [183] and, in this context, to give special attention to the question of the relationship between population and development, taking into account paragraph 6.9 and noting that the word "sustainable" should not be part of paragraph 6.42;

VIII

Section 13. Economic Commission for Africa

1. Endorses the recommendations contained in paragraphs 181 to 183 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination [184] and requests the Secretary-General to review the adequacy of resources for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, [185] and to intensify his efforts to reduce the currently high vacancy rate in the Economic Commission for Africa, including the preparation of a specific plan to that end, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to review the translation and interpretation services for all official languages in the Economic Commission for Africa, including the question of the retention of trained personnel and the possibility of restoration of the Training Centre, and to report on the results of this review to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

3. Decides that the post proposed by the Secretary-General for Chief of Automation Services in the Economic Commission for Africa should be an established post in the programme budget for 1990-1991, and that the post of evaluation officer should be restored on a non-recurrent basis, subject to renewal;

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[182] See *Report of the International Conference on Population, 1984, Mexico City, 6-14 August 1984* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.8 and corrigendum).

[183] *Ibid*., chap. I, sect. B.

[184] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/44/16).

[185] Resolution S-12/2.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to review the question of the resources for the evaluation function in the regional commissions, prior to the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993;

IX

Section 18. *United Nations Environment Programme*

Invites the Secretary-General to ensure that all efforts are made in the United Nations system for the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992, and the implementation of other new mandates, including provisions for adequate resources for effective co-ordination in the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme;

X

Section 20. *International drug control*

Endorses the observations and recommendations contained in paragraphs 20.4, 20.7, 20.8 and 20.9 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions [186] and the conclusions and recommendations contained in paragraph 217 of the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination; [187]

XI

Section 23. *Human rights*

1. *Decides* that additional requirements for those new mandates emanating from decisions of the Economic and Social Council which are outside the scope of the perennial activities included in section 23 are to be treated in accordance with the provisions for the use and operation of the contingency fund;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include the question of the relationship between the treatment of perennial activities in the programme budget and the use of the contingency fund in the report that he is to prepare on the experience gained with regard to the contingency fund during the implementation of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991;

XII

Section 27. *Public information*

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the new structure of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as reflected in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, provides for full implementation of all mandated programmes and activities;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the activities carried out by the United Nations information centres, including, if required, through the redeployment of resources within section 27, and to ensure that the activities and outputs of the information centres fully reflect the mandates of the General Assembly;

XIII

Section 28D. *Office of General Services, Headquarters*

Requests the Secretary-General to devise a more satisfactory system for the reimbursement to the regular budget of the cost of accommodation for posts related to extrabudgetary activities and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

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[186] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/44/7).

[187] *Ibid*., *Supplement No. 16* (A/44/16).

XIV

Section 28G. Miscellaneous expenses

Requests the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a comprehensive review of the after-service health insurance programme, taking into account the observations of the Advisory Committee contained in paragraph 28G.4 of its report; [188]

XV

Section 28I. Division of Administrative and Common Services, Vienna

1. Concurs with the view of the Secretary-General expressed in his report [189] on conference services at Vienna, that, following the first several years of experience of the operation of common services at Vienna, an in-depth review of such services is needed during the biennium 1990-1991;

2. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to conduct consultations with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other interested parties with a view to making necessary improvements;

3. Invites the executive heads of the organizations located at the Vienna International Centre to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the process of these consultations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report at the most appropriate time on the progress of these consultations;

XVI

Section 29. Conference and library services

I

1. Expresses deep concern at the delay in the completion of the studies on work-load statistics and work-load standards requested by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 29.19 and 29.22 of its report; [190]

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the above-mentioned reports to the Advisory Committee at its spring 1990 session and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

II

1. Takes note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the optical disc project, [191] of the comments of the Secretary-General thereon, [192] and of the information provided by the Secretariat;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to implement the optical disc project, as outlined by the Joint Inspection Unit, in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive plan on a full implementation of this system, including at the regional commissions and other duty stations, its impact on the availability of documents to Member States, a cost-benefit analysis and other relevant technical and financial issues, and to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

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[188] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/44/7).

[189] A/C.5/44/24, para. 23.

[190] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/44/7).

[191] See A/44/684.

[192] A/44/684/Add.1, annex.

44/202. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991

Date: 21 December 1989 Meeting: 84
Votes: A - Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/905
B - Adopted without a vote
C - Adopted without a vote

A

Budget appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1990-1991:

1. Appropriations totalling $US 1,974,634,000 are hereby approved for the following purposes:

Section		(US dollars)
	PART I. *Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination*	
1.	Overall policy-making direction and co-ordination	59 705 000
	Total, Part I	59 705 000
	PART II. *Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities*	
2A.	Political and Security Council affairs; peace-keeping activities	88 089 300
2B.	Disarmament affairs activities	11 184 500
2C.	Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea	8 196 900
	Total, Part II	107 470 700
	PART III. *Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization*	
3.	Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization	35 988 200
	Total, Part III	35 988 200
	PART IV. *Economic, social and humanitarian activities*	
4.	Policy-making organs (economic and social activities)	2 163 100
5A.	Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation	4 670 800
5B.	Regional Commissions New York Office	855 300
6.	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs	46 814 800
7.	Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	23 853 200
8.	Activities on global social development issues	9 985 700
9.	Transnational corporations	10 919 200
10.	Economic Commission for Europe	33 089 300
11.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	39 791 400

Section	(US dollars)
12. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	49 010 700
13. Economic Commission for Africa	57 725 700
14. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	38 595 400
15. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	73 107 600
16. International Trade Centre	15 400 800
17. Centre for Science and Technology for Development	4 298 800
18. United Nations Environment Programme	11 195 600
19. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	9 937 800
20. International drug control	8 333 600
21. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	34 180 100
22. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	6 481 200
23. Human rights	16 105 700
24. Regular programme of technical co-operation	36 163 200
Total, Part IV	532 679 000
PART V. International justice and law	
25. International Court of Justice	13 333 000
26. Legal activities	18 766 500
Total, Part V	32 099 500
Part VI. Public information	
27. Public information	87 225 400
Total, Part VI	87 225 400
PART VII. Common support services	
28. Administration and management	397 759 500
29. Conference and library services	352 777 600
Total, Part VII	750 537 100
PART VIII. Special expenses	
30. United Nations bond issue	-
Total, Part VIII	-

Section		(US dollars)
	PART IX. Staff assessment	
31.	Staff assessment	298 390 400
	Total, Part IX	298 390 400
	PART X. Capital expenditures	
32.	Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of premises	70 538 700
	Total, Part X	70 538 700
	GRAND TOTAL	1 974 634 000

2. The Secretary-General shall be authorized to transfer credits between sections of the budget with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

3. The total net provision made under the various sections of the budget for contractual printing shall be administered as a unit under the direction of the United Nations Publications Board;

4. The appropriations for the regular programme of technical co-operation under part IV, section 24, shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, except that the definition of obligations and the period of validity of obligations shall be subject to the following procedures:

(*a*) Obligations for personal services established in the current biennium shall be valid for the succeeding biennium, provided that appointments of the experts concerned are effected by the end of the current biennium, and that the total period to be covered by obligations established for these purposes against the resources of the current biennium shall not exceed twenty-four work-months;

(*b*) Obligations established in the current biennium for fellowships shall remain valid until liquidated, provided that the fellow has been nominated by the requesting Government and accepted by the Organization, and that a formal letter of award has been issued to the requesting Government;

(*c*) Obligations in respect of contracts or purchase orders for supplies or equipment recorded in the current biennium will remain valid until payment is effected to the contractor or vendor, unless they are cancelled;

5. In addition to the appropriations approved under paragraph 1 above, an amount of $19,000 is appropriated for each year of the biennium 1990-1991 from accumulated income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other expenses of the Library at the Palais des Nations as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment.

B

Income estimates for the biennium 1990-1991

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the biennium 1990-1991:

1. Estimates of income other than assessments on Member States totalling $US 367,226,200 are approved as follows:

	Income section	(US dollars)
	PART I. Income from staff assessment	
1.	Income from staff assessment	303 040 800
	Total, Part I	303 040 800
	PART II. Other income	
2.	General income	54 524 200
3.	Revenue-producing activities	9 661 200
	Total, Part II	64 185 400
	GRAND TOTAL	367 226 200

2. The income from staff assessment shall be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955;

3. Direct expenses of the United Nations Postal Administration, services to visitors, catering and related services, garage operations, television services and the sale of publications, not provided for under the budget appropriations, shall be charged against the income derived from those activities.

C

Financing of appropriations for the year 1990

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the year 1990:

1. Budget appropriations in a total amount of 970,884,400 United States dollars, consisting of 987,317,000 dollars, being half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1990-1991 by the General Assembly under paragraph 1 of resolution A above less 16,432,600 dollars, being the decrease in revised appropriations for 1988-1989 approved by the General Assembly in resolution 44/193 A, shall be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations as follows:

(*a*) 32,092,700 dollars, being half the estimated income other than staff assessment approved for the biennium 1990-1991 under resolution B above;

(*b*) 4,174,700 dollars, being the increase in estimated income other than staff assessment for 1988-1989 approved by the General Assembly in resolution 44/193 B, excluding the decrease of 16,000,000 dollars in income section 2 pertaining to the repayment of the loan to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

(*c*) 934,617,000 dollars, being the assessment on Member States in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/223 A of 21 December 1988 on the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990, 1991;

2. There shall be set off against the assessment on Member States, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 973 (X) of 15 December 1955, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund in the total amount of 143,747,900 dollars consisting of:

(*a*) 151,520,400 dollars, being half of the estimated staff assessment income approved for the biennium 1990-1991 under resolution B above;

(*b*) Less 7,772,500 dollars, being the decrease in the revised income from staff assessment for the biennium 1988-1989 approved by the General Assembly in resolution 44/193 B.

44/203. Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1990-1991

Date: 21 December 1989 Meeting: 84
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/905

The General Assembly

1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the provisions of paragraph 3 below, to enter into commitments in the biennium 1990-1991 to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses arising either during or subsequent to that biennium, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

(*a*) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of $US 3 million in any one year of the biennium 1990-1991, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security;

(*b*) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

(i) The designation of *ad hoc* judges (Statute of the Court, Article 31), not exceeding a total of $250,000;

(ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of $75,000;

(iii) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 22), not exceeding a total of $100,000;

(c) Such commitments, in an amount not exceeding $300,000, in the biennium 1990-1991, as the Secretary-General certifies are required for interorganizational security measures pursuant to section IV of General Assembly resolution 36/235 of 18 December 1981;

2. *Resolves* that the Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments;

3. *Decides* that, for the biennium 1990-1991, if a decision of the Security Council results in the need for the Secretary-General to enter into commitments relating to the maintenance of peace and security in an amount exceeding $10 million in respect of that decision, the matter shall be brought to the General Assembly or, if the Assembly is suspended or not in session, a resumed or special session of the Assembly shall be convened by the Secretary-General to consider the matter.

44/204. Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1990-1991

Date: 21 December 1989 Meeting: 84
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/905

The General Assembly

Resolves that:

1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the biennium 1990-1991 in the amount of $US 100 million;

2. Member States shall make advances to the Working Capital Fund in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Member States to the budget for the year 1990;

3. There shall be set off against this allocation of advances:

(*a*) Credits to Member States resulting from transfers made in 1959 and 1960 from surplus account to the Working Capital Fund in an adjusted amount of $1,025,092;

(*b*) Cash advances paid by Member States to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1988-1989 under General Assembly resolution 42/228 of 21 December 1987;

4. Should the credits and advances paid by any Member State to the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1988-1989 exceed the amount of that Member State's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of the contributions payable by the Member State in respect of the biennium 1990-1991;

5. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

(*a*) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending the receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

(*b*) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, in particular resolution 44/203 of 21 December 1989 relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

(*c*) Such sums as may be necessary, together with net sums outstanding for the same purpose, do not exceed $200,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities; advances in excess of the total of $200,000 may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

(*d*) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, such sums as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the biennium in which payment is made; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each biennium, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each biennium;

(*e*) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending the accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund;

6. Should the provision in paragraph 1 above prove inadequate to meet the purposes normally related to the Working Capital Fund, the Secretary-General is authorized to utilize, in the biennium 1990-1991, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody, under the conditions approved in General Assembly resolution 1341 (XIII) of 13 December 1958, or the proceeds of loans authorized by the Assembly.

* * *

44/28. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

Date: 4 December 1989 Meeting: 72
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/761

The General Assembly,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law 1/ and the recommendations made by the Secretary-General and adopted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, which are contained in that report, 2/

Considering that international law should occupy an appropriate place in the teaching of legal disciplines at all universities,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the United Nations Decade of International Law, 3/

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by States at the bilateral level to provide assistance in the teaching and study of international law,

Convinced, nevertheless, that States and international organizations and institutions should be encouraged to give further support to the Programme and to increase their activities to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, in particular those activities which are of special benefit to persons from developing countries,

Reaffirming its resolutions 2464 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2550 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2838 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 3106 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3502 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, 32/146 of 16 December 1977, 36/108 of 10 December 1981 and 38/129 of 19 December 1983, in which it stated that in the conduct of the Programme it was desirable to use as far as possible the resources and facilities made available by Member States, international organizations and others, as well as its resolutions 34/144 of 17 December 1979, 40/66 of 11 December 1985 and 42/148 of 7 December 1987, in which it also expressed the hope that, in appointing lecturers for the seminars to be held within the framework of the fellowship programme in international law, sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, account would be taken of the need to secure representation of major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions,

Noting that the publication of the *Juridical Yearbook* in languages other than French and English contributes to the wider dissemination, study and teaching of international law,

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1/ A/44/712.

2/ Ibid., sect. III.

3/ See resolution 44/23.

Recalling the provisions of Article 39 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,

Taking into account the circumstances encountered by the recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit to publish in languages other than French and English the judgements of the International Court of Justice and, in particular, the difficulties to which the Court has drawn attention,

1. *Approves* the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in section III of his report on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, [4] in particular those designed to achieve the best possible results in the administration of the Programme within a policy of maximum financial restraint;

2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to carry out in 1990 and 1991 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of:

(*a*) A minimum of fifteen fellowships each in 1990 and 1991, at the request of Governments of developing countries;

(*b*) A minimum of one scholarship each in 1990 and 1991 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund;

(*c*) Assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country who will be invited to the regional courses to be organized in 1990 and 1991;

and to finance the above activities from provisions in the regular budget, when appropriate, as well as from voluntary financial contributions earmarked for each of the activities concerned, which would be received as a result of the requests set out in paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 below;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his constructive efforts to promote training and assistance in international law within the framework of the Programme in 1988 and 1989, in particular for the organization of the twenty-fourth [5] and twenty-fifth [6] sessions of the International Law Seminar, held at Geneva from 6 to 24 June 1988 and 12 to 30 June 1989, respectively, and for the participation of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and its Codification Division in the conduct of the fellowship programme in international law sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, as well as for the activities related to the award of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for its participation in the Programme, particularly for its efforts in the organization of regional courses and in the administration and organization of the fellowship programme in international law jointly sponsored and conducted by the United Nations and the Institute;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its participation in the Programme, in particular for the efforts it has made to support the teaching of international law;

6. *Also expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Brazil for its willingness to co-sponsor the regional training and refresher course for Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Brasília from 21 November to 1 December 1988, and for acting as host to the course; [7]

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[4] A/44/712.

[5] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/43/10), chap. VIII, sect. E.

[6] *Ibid.*, *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/44/10), chap. IX, sect. E.

[7] See A/44/712, chap. II, sect. C.

7. Further expresses its appreciation to the Hague Academy of International Law for the valuable contributions it has made to the Programme by enabling international law fellows under the sponsorship of the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research to attend its annual international law courses and by providing facilities for seminars organized under the fellowship programme in international law in conjunction with the Academy courses, and for its constructive efforts in organizing the regional training and refresher courses held at Dakar in 1988 and at Bogotá in 1989;

8. Notes with appreciation the contributions made by the Hague Academy of International Law to the teaching, study dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, and calls upon Member States and interested organizations to give favourable consideration to the appeal of the Academy for a continuation of, and, if possible, an increase in their financial contributions in order to enable the Academy to carry on with the above-mentioned activities;

9. Urges all Governments to encourage the inclusion of courses on international law in the programmes of legal studies offered at institutions of higher learning;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to publicize the Programme and periodically to invite Member States, universities, philanthropic foundations and other interested national and international institutions and organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion;

11. Reiterates its request to Member States and to interested organizations and individuals to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme, in particular for the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, for the International Law Seminar and for the International Law Fellowship Programme sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and expresses its appreciation to those Member States, institutions and individuals that have made voluntary contributions for this purpose;

12. Urges, in particular, all Governments to make voluntary contributions with a view to covering the amount needed for the financing of the daily subsistence allowance for up to twenty-five participants in each regional course organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, thus alleviating the burden on prospective host countries and making it possible for the Institute to continue to organize the regional courses;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1990 and 1991 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to study alternative means of making the publications of the International Court of Justice available in all the other official languages in addition to French and English within existing appropriations in a way which meets the concerns expressed by the Court and to present the result of his considerations to the General Assembly;

15. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law".

44/29. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes: (a) report of the Secretary-General; (b) convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation

Date: 4 December 1989 Meeting: 72
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/762

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/102 of 15 December 1976, 32/147 of 16 December 1977, 34/145 of 17 December 1979, 36/109 of 10 December 1981, 38/130 of 19 December 1983, 40/61 of 9 December 1985 and 42/159 of 7 December 1987,

Recalling also the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Terrorism contained in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, 8/

Recalling further the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 9/ the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, 10/ the Definition of Aggression 11/ and relevant instruments on international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict,

Recalling moreover the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, *inter alia*, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963, 12/ the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970, 13/ the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971, 14/ the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted in New York on 14 December 1973, 15/ the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979, 16/ the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 24 February 1988, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988, and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,

Convinced that a policy of firmness and effective measures should be taken in accordance with international law, in order that all acts, methods and practices of international terrorism may be brought to an end,

Noting the ongoing work within the International Civil Aviation Organization regarding research as to the detection of plastic or sheet explosives and the devising of an international régime for the marking of such explosives for the purposes of detection, as well as Security Council resolution 635 (1989) of 14 June 1989 relating thereto,

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8/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/34/37), chap. IV.

9/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

10/ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

11/ Resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.

12/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 704, No. 10106.

13/ *Ibid.*, vol. 860, No. 12325.

14/ *Ibid.*, vol. 974, No. 14118.

15/ *Ibid.*, vol. 1035, No. 15410.

16/ Resolution 34/146, annex.

Noting further Security Council resolution 638 (1989) of 31 July 1989 on the taking of hostages,

Deeply disturbed by the world-wide persistence of acts of international terrorism in all its forms including those where States are directly or indirectly involved, which endanger or take innocent lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and may jeopardize the territorial integrity and security of States,

Pointing to the growing connection between terrorist groups and drug traffickers,

Convinced of the importance of the observance by States of their obligations under the relevant international conventions to ensure that appropriate law-enforcement measures are taken in connection with the offences addressed in those conventions,

Convinced also of the importance of expanding and improving international co-operation among States, on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis, which will contribute to the elimination of acts of international terrorism and their underlying causes and to the prevention and elimination of this criminal scourge,

Convinced further that international co-operation in combating and preventing terrorism will contribute to the strengthening of confidence among States, reduce tensions and create a better climate among them,

Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and its relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism,

Mindful also of the necessity of maintaining and protecting the basic rights of, and guarantees for, the individual in accordance with the relevant international human rights instruments and generally accepted international standards,

Reaffirming the principle of self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist régimes and other forms of alien domination and foreign occupation, and upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, [17]

Noting the efforts and important achievements of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization in promoting the security of international air and sea transport against acts of terrorism,

Recognizing that the effectiveness of the struggle against terrorism could be enhanced by the establishment of a generally agreed definition of international terrorism,

Taking into account the proposal [18] made at its forty-second session to hold an international conference on international terrorism, as referred to in agenda item 139 (*b*),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, [19]

1. *Unequivocally condemns, once again* as criminal and not justifiable, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize the friendly relations among States and their security;

2. *Deeply deplores* the loss of human lives which results from such acts of terrorism, as well as the pernicious impact of these acts on relations of co-operation among States;

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[17] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

[18] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings*, 44th meeting, and corrigendum.

[19] A/44/456 and Add.1.

3. *Calls upon* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

4. *Urges* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and take effective and resolute measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism and to that end, in particular:

(*a*) To prevent the preparation and organization in their respective territories, for commission within or outside their territories, of terrorist and subversive acts directed against other States and their citizens;

(*b*) To ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts;

(*c*) To endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis;

(*d*) To co-operate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism;

(*e*) To take promptly all steps necessary to implement the existing international conventions on this subject to which they are parties, including the harmonization of their domestic legislation with those conventions;

5. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the present resolution;

6. *Also urges* all States, unilaterally and in co-operation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and foreign occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security;

7. *Firmly calls* for the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they are being held;

8. *Calls upon* all States to use their political influence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law to secure the safe release of all hostages and abducted persons and to prevent the commission of acts of hostage-taking and abduction;

9. *Expresses concern* about the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organization aimed at promoting universal acceptance of, and strict compliance with, international air-security conventions, and welcomes its recent adoption of the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, as mentioned in the preamble to the present resolution;

11. *Also welcomes* the adoption by the International Maritime Organization of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, as mentioned in the preamble to the present resolution;

12. *Urges* the International Civil Aviation Organization to intensify its work on devising an international régime for the marking of plastic or sheet explosives for the purpose of detection;

13. *Requests* the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Universal Postal Union, the World Tourism Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures can usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to continue seeking the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of the present resolution;

15. Also requests the Secretary-General to solicit the views of Member States on the ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations and its relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism, including, inter alia, proposals made during the debate on this item in the Sixth Committee at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

16. Further requests the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

17. Considers that nothing in the present resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter of the United Nations, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist régimes or other forms of alien domination, nor the right of these peoples to struggle legitimately to this end and seek and receive support in accordance with the principles of the Charter, the above-mentioned Declaration and the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including the present resolution;

18. Decides to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session.

44/30. Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order

Date: 4 December 1989 Meeting: 72
Vote: 126-1-24 (recorded) Report: A/44/763

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation and 35/56 of 5 December 1980, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/150 of 17 December 1979 and 35/166 of 15 December 1980, entitled "Consolidation and progressive development of the principles and norms of international economic law relating in particular to the legal aspects of the new international economic order", and its resolutions 36/107 of 10 December 1981, 37/103 of 16 December 1982, 38/128 of 19 December 1983, 39/75 of 13 December 1984, 40/67 of 11 December 1985, 41/73 of 3 December 1986, 42/149 of 7 December 1987 and 43/162 of 9 December 1988, entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order",

Bearing in mind the urgent need to adopt measures to reactivate the process of international economic co-operation and the negotiations undertaken for that purpose, particularly in view of the economic difficulties encountered by the developing countries,

Considering the close link between the establishment of a just and equitable international economic order and the existence of an appropriate legal framework,

Recognizing the need for the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, *Recalling* the analytical study 20/ submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the views and comments submitted by Governments pursuant to resolutions 40/67, 41/73, 42/149 and 43/162; 21/

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue to seek proposals of Member States concerning the most appropriate procedures to be adopted with regard to the consideration of the analytical study, as well as the codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order;

(*b*) To include the proposals received in accordance with subparagraph (*a*) above in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

3. *Recommends* that the Sixth Committee should consider making a final decision at the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the question of the appropriate forum within its framework which would undertake the task of completing the elaboration of the process of codification and progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order, taking into account the proposals and suggestions which have been or will be submitted by Member States on the matter;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Progressive development of the principles and norms of international law relating to the new international economic order".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/30:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Luxembourg*.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Dominica**, Dominican Republic**, El Salvador, Honduras, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

** Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

20/ A/39/504/Add.1, annex III.

21/ A/41/536, A/42/483 and Add.1 and 2, A/43/529 and Add.1 and A/44/455 and Add.1.

44/31. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

Date: 4 December 1989 Meeting: 72
Vote: 131-0-21 (recorded) Report: A/44/764 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States",

Recalling its resolution 37/10 of 15 November 1982, by which it approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, annexed thereto,

Recalling its resolutions 38/131 of 19 December 1983, 39/79 of 13 December 1984, 40/68 of 11 December 1985, 41/74 of 3 December 1986, 42/150 of 7 December 1987 and 43/163 of 9 December 1988,

Recalling also its resolution 43/51 of 5 December 1988, by which it approved the Declaration on the Prevention and Removal of Disputes and Situations Which May Threaten International Peace and Security and on the Role of the United Nations in this Field, annexed thereto,

Considering that the world political climate has improved and, although sources of disputes and tension in international relations still remain, including the use of force and threat thereof, encouraging progress has been made towards finding peaceful solutions to regional and global problems,

Taking into account the need to exert the utmost effort in order to settle any situations and disputes between States on the basis of sovereign equality and exclusively by peaceful means, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and to avoid any military actions and hostilities against other States, which can only make more difficult the solution of existing problems,

Considering that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the central concerns for States and for the United Nations and that efforts for strengthening the process of peaceful settlement of disputes should be continued,

Emphasizing the responsibility of every State for the promotion of a policy of respect of national independence and sovereignty of other States, of non-interference in internal affairs, of good understanding and co-operation which is a basic requirement for reducing tension, for the establishment of a climate of peace and mutual confidence in the world,

Welcoming its decision 22/ to proclaim a United Nations Decade of International Law (1990-1999) which will contribute to the strengthening of all means of peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Taking note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General, 23/ submitted in accordance with resolution 43/163, which contains useful opinions, proposals and considerations for a broader implementation of the Manila Declaration,

1. *Again urges* all States to observe and promote in good faith the provisions of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes in the settlement of their international disputes;

2. *Stresses* the need to continue efforts to strengthen the process of the peaceful settlement of disputes through progressive development and codification of international law and through enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in this field;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to make full use, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, of the framework provided by the United Nations for the peaceful settlement of disputes and international problems;

22/ See resolution 44/23 of 17 November 1989.

23/ A/44/460 and Add.1.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a further report containing the replies of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested international legal bodies on the implementation of the Manila Declaration and on ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of this document;

5. *Decides* that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States shall be examined at its forty-fifth session as a separate agenda item, in conjunction with the item of the provisional agenda entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/31:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Dominica*, El Salvador, Honduras, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

44/32. *Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind*

Date: 4 December 1989	Meeting: 72
Vote: 133-5-14 (recorded)	Report: A/44/765

The General Assembly,

Mindful of Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that the General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling its resolution 177 (II) of 21 November 1947, by which it directed the International Law Commission to prepare a draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind,

Having considered the draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind prepared by the Commission and submitted to the General Assembly in 1954, 24/

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

24/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 9* (A/2693), para. 54.

Recalling its belief that the elaboration of a code of offences against the peace and security of mankind could contribute to strengthening international peace and security and thus to promoting and implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter,

Recalling also its resolution 36/106 of 10 December 1981, in which it invited the Commission to resume its work with a view to elaborating the draft code and to examine it with the required priority in order to review it, taking into account the results achieved by the process of the progressive development of international law,

Bearing in mind that the Commission should fulfil its task on the basis of early elaboration of draft articles thereof,

Having considered chapter III of the report of the Commission on the work of its forty-first session, [25]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject, [26]

Taking into account the views expressed during the debate on this item at its forty-fourth session, [27]

Recognizing the importance and urgency of the subject,

1. *Invites* the International Law Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind, including the elaboration of a list of crimes, taking into account the progress made at its forty-first session, as well as the views expressed during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly; [28]

2. *Notes* the approach currently envisaged by the Commission in dealing with the judicial authority to be assigned for the implementation of the provisions of the draft Code, and encourages the Commission to explore further all possible alternatives on the question;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States regarding the conclusions contained in paragraph 69 (*c*) (i) of the Commission's report on the work of its thirty-fifth session; [29]

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to include the views received from Member States in accordance with paragraph 3 above in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind", to be considered in conjunction with the examination of the report of the International Law Commission.

RECORDED VOTE ON RESOLUTION 44/32:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay,

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[25] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/44/10).

[26] A/44/465.

[27] See A/C.6/44/SR.24-38 and 45.

[28] *Ibid*.

[29] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/38/10).

Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Absent: Belize, Comoros, Dominica, El Salvador, Honduras, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

44/33. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session

Date: 4 December 1989 Meeting: 72
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/723 and Corr.1

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, by which it created the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law with a mandate to further the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade and in that respect to bear in mind the interests of all peoples, in particular those of developing countries, in the extensive development of international trade, as well as its resolution 43/166 of 9 December 1988,

Reaffirming its conviction that the progressive harmonization and unification of international trade law, in reducing or removing legal obstacles to the flow of international trade, especially those affecting the developing countries, would significantly contribute to universal economic co-operation among all States on a basis of equality, equity and common interest and to the elimination of discrimination in international trade and, thereby, to the well-being of all peoples,

Having considered the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session, [30]

Noting that the Commission adopted the draft Convention on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade and recommended [31] that the General Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries for a duration of three weeks in 1991 to conclude, on the basis of the draft Convention approved by the Commission, a Convention on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade,

Recognizing the need for the Commission to have adequate sources of funding for its programme of training and assistance in international trade law,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session; [32]

2. *Reaffirms* the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to co-ordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law and, in this connection, recommends that the Commission, through its secretariat, should continue to maintain close co-operation with the other international organs and organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law;

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[30] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/44/17).

[31] *Ibid*., para. 225.

[32] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/44/17).

3. Calls upon the Commission to continue to take account of the relevant provisions of the resolutions concerning the new international economic order, as adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth 33/ and seventh 34/ special sessions;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for the valuable work done in preparing a draft Convention on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade; 35/

5. Decides that an international conference of plenipotentiaries shall be convened at Vienna from 2 to 19 April 1991 to consider the draft Convention prepared by the Commission and to embody the results of its work in a convention on the liability of operators of transport terminals in international trade;

6. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To invite all States to participate in the Conference;

(b) To invite representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observers to participate in the Conference in that capacity in accordance with Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;

(c) To invite representatives of the national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(d) To invite the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as interested organs of the United Nations and interested international organizations, to be represented at the Conference by observers;

7. Reaffirms the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia, in particular those organized on a regional basis, to promote training and assistance in the field of international trade law, and, in this connection:

(a) Expresses its appreciation to the Commission for organizing the symposium on international law held in conjunction with the twenty-second session of the Commission and to the Governments whose contributions enabled the seminar to take place;

(b) Invites Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Symposia, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and for the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia;

8. Repeats its invitation to those States which have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the conventions elaborated under the auspices of the Commission;

9. Approves the initiative of the Commission to have prepared an official Arabic language version of the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, of 14 June 1974, 36/ as amended by the Protocol of 11 April 1980. 37/

33/ Resolution 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI).

34/ Resolution 3362 (S-VII).

35/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/44/17), para. 225.

36/ Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Prescription (Limitation) in the International Sale of Goods, New York, 20 May-14 June 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.74.V.8), p. 101.

37/ Official Records of the United Nations Conference on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IV.3), p. 191.

44/34. International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries

Date: 4 December 1989	Meeting: 72
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/766

The General Assembly,

Considering that the progressive development of international law and its codification contribute to the implementation of the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the need to conclude, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries,

Recalling its resolution 35/48 of 4 December 1980, by which it established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and requested it to elaborate at the earliest possible date an international convention to prohibit the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries,

Having considered the draft convention prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution [38] and finalized by the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, [39] which met during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly,

Adopts and opens for signature and ratification or for accession the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution.

ANNEX

International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, [40]

Being aware of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries for activities which violate principles of international law such as those of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States and self-determination of peoples,

Affirming that the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries should be considered as offences of grave concern to all States and that any person committing any of these offences should either be prosecuted or extradited,

Convinced of the necessity to develop and enhance international co-operation among States for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of such offences,

Expressing concern at new unlawful international activities linking drug traffickers and mercenaries in the perpetration of violent actions which undermine the constitutional order of States,

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[38] Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 43 and corrigendum (A/44/43 and Corr.1) , sects. II.C and III.

[39] A/C.6/44/L.9, annex.

[40] Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Also convinced that the adoption of a convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries would contribute to the eradication of these nefarious activities and thereby to the observance of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Cognizant that matters not regulated by such a convention continue to be governed by the rules and principles of international law,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention,

1. A mercenary is any person who:

(*a*) Is specially recruited locally or abroad in order to fight in an armed conflict;

(*b*) Is motivated to take part in the hostilities essentially by the desire for private gain and, in fact, is promised, by or on behalf of a party to the conflict, material compensation substantially in excess of that promised or paid to combatants of similar rank and functions in the armed forces of that party;

(*c*) Is neither a national of a party to the conflict nor a resident of territory controlled by a party to the conflict;

(*d*) Is not a member of the armed forces of a party to the conflict; and

(*e*) Has not been sent by a State which is not a party to the conflict on official duty as a member of its armed forces.

2. A mercenary is also any person who, in any other situation:

(*a*) Is specially recruited locally or abroad for the purpose of participating in a concerted act of violence aimed at:

(i) Overthrowing a Government or otherwise undermining the constitutional order of a State; or

(ii) Undermining the territorial integrity of a State;

(*b*) Is motivated to take part therein essentially by the desire for significant private gain and is prompted by the promise or payment of material compensation;

(*c*) Is neither a national nor a resident of the State against which such an act is directed;

(*d*) Has not been sent by a State on official duty; and

(*e*) Is not a member of the armed forces of the State on whose territory the act is undertaken.

Article 2

Any person who recruits, uses, finances or trains mercenaries, as defined in article 1 of the present Convention, commits an offence for the purposes of the Convention.

Article 3

1. A mercenary, as defined in article 1 of the present Convention, who participates directly in hostilities or in a concerted act of violence, as the case may be, commits an offence for the purposes of the Convention.

2. Nothing in this article limits the scope of application of article 4 of the present Convention.

Article 4

An offence is committed by any person who:

(*a*) Attempts to commit one of the offences set forth in the present Convention;

(*b*) Is the accomplice of a person who commits or attempts to commit any of the offences set forth in the present Convention.

Article 5

1. States Parties shall not recruit, use, finance or train mercenaries and shall prohibit such activities in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

2. States Parties shall not recruit, use, finance or train mercenaries for the purpose of opposing the legitimate exercise of the inalienable right of peoples to self-determination, as recognized by international law, and shall take, in conformity with international law, the appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, use, financing or training of mercenaries for that purpose.

3. They shall make the offences set forth in the present Convention punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the grave nature of those offences.

Article 6

States Parties shall co-operate in the prevention of the offences set forth in the present Convention, particularly by:

(*a*) Taking all practicable measures to prevent preparations in their respective territories for the commission of those offences within or outside their territories, including the prohibition of illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of such offences;

(*b*) Co-ordinating the taking of administrative and other measures as appropriate to prevent the commission of those offences.

Article 7

States Parties shall co-operate in taking the necessary measures for the implementation of the present Convention.

Article 8

Any State Party having reason to believe that one of the offences set forth in the present Convention has been, is being or will be committed shall, in accordance with its national law, communicate the relevant information, as soon as it comes to its knowledge, directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to the States Parties affected.

Article 9

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over any of the offences set forth in the present Convention which are committed:

(*a*) In its territory or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;

(*b*) By any of its nationals or, if that State considers it appropriate, by those stateless persons who have their habitual residence in that territory.

2. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in articles 2, 3 and 4 of the present Convention in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.

3. The present Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.

Article 10

1. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, any State Party in whose territory the alleged offender is present shall, in accordance with its laws, take him into custody or take such other measures to ensure his presence for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted. The State Party shall immediately make a preliminary inquiry into the facts.

2. When a State Party, pursuant to this article, has taken a person into custody or has taken such other measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, it shall notify without delay either directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations:

(a) The State Party where the offence was committed;

(b) The State Party against which the offence has been directed or attempted;

(c) The State Party of which the natural or juridical person against whom the offence has been directed or attempted is a national;

(d) The State Party of which the alleged offender is a national or, if he is a stateless person, in whose territory he has his habitual residence;

(e) Any other interested State Party which it considers it appropriate to notify.

3. Any person regarding whom the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are being taken shall be entitled:

(a) To communicate without delay with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he is a national or which is otherwise entitled to protect his rights or, if he is a stateless person, the State in whose territory he has his habitual residence;

(b) To be visited by a representative of that State.

4. The provisions of paragraph 3 of this article shall be without prejudice to the right of any State Party having a claim to jurisdiction in accordance with article 9, paragraph 1 (b), to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to communicate with and visit the alleged offender.

5. The State which makes the preliminary inquiry contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article shall promptly report its findings to the States referred to in paragraph 2 of this article and indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.

Article 11

Any person regarding whom proceedings are being carried out in connection with any of the offences set forth in the present Convention shall be guaranteed at all stages of the proceedings fair treatment and all the rights and guarantees provided for in the law of the State in question. Applicable norms of international law should be taken into account.

Article 12

The State Party in whose territory the alleged offender is found shall, if it does not extradite him, be obliged, without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the laws of that State. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any other offence of a grave nature under the law of that State.

Article 13

1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of the offences set forth in the present Convention, including the supply of all evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings. The law of the State whose assistance is requested shall apply in all cases.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not affect obligations concerning mutual judicial assistance embodied in any other treaty.

Article 14

The State Party where the alleged offender is prosecuted shall in accordance with its laws communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit the information to the other States concerned.

Article 15

1. The offences set forth in articles 2, 3 and 4 of the present Convention shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.

2. If a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may at its option consider the present Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of those offences. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize those offences as extraditable offences between themselves, subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

4. The offences shall be treated, for the purpose of extradition between States Parties, as if they had been committed not only in the place in which they occurred but also in the territories of the States required to establish their jurisdiction in accordance with article 9 of the present Convention.

Article 16

The present Convention shall be applied without prejudice to:

(a) The rules relating to the international responsibility of States;

(b) The law of armed conflict and international humanitarian law, including the provisions relating to the status of combatant or of prisoner of war.

Article 17

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by a request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State may, at the time of signature or ratification of the present Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of this article with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.

3. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 18

1. The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States until 31 December 1990 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

2. The present Convention shall be subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 19

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 20

1. Any State Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date on which the notification is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 21

The original of the present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention, opened for signature at New York on ... .

44/35. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session

Date: 4 December 1989	Meeting: 72
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/767

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session, 41/

Emphasizing the need for the progressive development of international law and its codification in order to make it a more effective means of implementing the purposes and principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations 42/ and to give increased importance to its role in relations among States,

Recognizing the importance of referring legal and drafting questions to the Sixth Committee, including topics that might be submitted to the International Law Commission, and of enabling the Sixth Committee and the Commission further to enhance their contributions to the progressive development of international law and its codification,

Recalling the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law and therefore may be included in the future programme of work of the International Law Commission,

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41/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/44/10).

42/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

Considering that experience has demonstrated the usefulness of structuring the debate on the report of the International Law Commission in the Sixth Committee in such a manner that conditions are provided for concentrated attention on each of the main topics dealt with in the report, and that this process is facilitated when the Commission indicates specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments are of particular interest for the continuation of its work,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session; [43]

2. *Recommends* that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the International Law Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme, listed as items 2, 3 and 5 to 8 in paragraph 7 of its report;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the International Law Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work and to formulate proposals on its future programme of work;

4. *Requests* the International Law Commission:

(*a*) To keep under review the planning of its activities for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics;

(*b*) To consider further its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, *inter alia*, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee;

(*c*) To pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work;

5. *Invites* the International Law Commission, when circumstances so warrant, to ask a special rapporteur to attend the session of the General Assembly during the discussion of the topic for which that special rapporteur is responsible and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements within existing resources;

6. *Recommends* the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work;

7. *Decides* that the Sixth Committee, in structuring its debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, should continue to bear in mind the possibility of reserving time for informal exchanges of views on matters relating to the work of the Commission;

8. *Recommends* that the debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly commence on 29 October 1990;

9. *Takes note* of the comments of the International Law Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 743 of its report, and expresses the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission make it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained;

10. *Reaffirms* its previous decisions concerning the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the International Law Commission;

11. *Urges* Governments and, as appropriate, international organizations to respond in writing as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the International Law Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work;

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[43] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10* (A/44/10).

12. Reaffirms its wish that the International Law Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification;

13. Once again expresses the wish that seminars will continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the International Law Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries will be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appeals to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars, and expresses the hope that every effort will continue to be made by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide the seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to forward to the International Law Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, together with such written statements as delegations may circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate.

44/36. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto

Date: 4 December 1989 Meeting: 72
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/767

The General Assembly,

Noting that the International Law Commission, taking into account the written comments of Governments as well as views expressed in debates in the Assembly, completed at its forty-first session the second reading of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and also prepared a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of special missions and a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of international organizations of a universal character, 44/

Noting also the recommendation of the International Law Commission that the General Assembly convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to study the draft articles concerned and the draft optional protocols thereto and to conclude a convention on the subject, 45/

1. Expresses its appreciation to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and to the Special Rapporteur on the topic for his contribution to this work;

2. Decides to hold informal consultations at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly to study the draft articles concerned and the draft optional protocols thereto, as well as the question of how to deal further with these draft instruments with a view to facilitating the reaching of a generally acceptable decision in the latter respect;

3. Also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto".

44/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/44/10), chap. II.

45/ Ibid., para. 66.

44/37. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

Date: 4 December 1989 Meeting: 72
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/768

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions, [46]

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh, [47] thirty-ninth, [48] fortieth, [49] forty-first, [50] forty-second, [51] forty-third [52] and forty-fourth [53] sessions, as well as the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization on the work of its session held in 1989, [54]

Expressing its satisfaction at the completion of the work on the draft document on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations and at the recommendation of the Special Committee [55] that it should be annexed to a decision to be adopted by the General Assembly at its present session, [56]

Mindful of the desirability of further work being done by the Special Committee in the field of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

Noting with appreciation the progress achieved in the elaboration of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization; [57]

2. Decides that the Special Committee shall hold its next session from 12 February to 2 March 1990;

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[46] Resolutions 31/28 of 29 November 1976, 32/45 of 8 December 1977, 33/94 of 16 December 1978, 34/147 of 17 December 1979, 35/164 of 15 December 1980, 36/122 of 11 December 1981, 37/114 of 16 December 1982, 38/141 of 19 December 1983, 39/88 of 13 December 1984, 40/78 of 11 December 1985, 41/83 of 3 December 1986, 42/157 of 7 December 1987 and 43/170 of 9 December 1988.

[47] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/37/1).

[48] *Ibid.*, *Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/39/1).

[49] *Ibid.*, *Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/40/1).

[50] *Ibid.*, *Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/41/1).

[51] *Ibid.*, *Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/42/1).

[52] *Ibid.*, *Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/43/1).

[53] *Ibid.*, *Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/44/1).

[54] *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 33* (A/44/33).

[55] *Ibid.*, sect. V.A., para. 123.

[56] See decision 44/415 in Part IX.B of this release.

[57] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 33* (A/44/33).

3. Requests the Special Committee, at its session in 1990, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 below:

(a) To accord priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context, to consider:

(i) Primarily, the question of fact-finding activities by the United Nations on the basis of proposals and suggestions before it;

(ii) Other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security that might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1990;

(b) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context:

(i) To consider proposals relating to this question that might be submitted to the Special Committee;

(ii) To examine the progress report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; 58/

4. Requests the Special Committee to keep the question of the rationalization of the procedures of the United Nations under active review;

5. Also requests the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that has significance for the outcome of its work;

6. Decides that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States in its meetings, including those of its working group;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue, on a priority basis, the preparation of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, on the basis of the outline elaborated by the Special Committee and in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussions in the Sixth Committee 59/ and in the Special Committee, and to report to the Special Committee at its session in 1990 on the progress of work, before submitting to it the draft handbook in its final form, with a view to its approval at a later stage;

8. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

44/38. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

Date: 4 December 1989 Meeting: 72
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/769

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, 60/

58/ A/AC.182/L.61.

59/ See A/C.6/44/SR.7-15 and 44.

60/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 26 (A/44/26).

Recalling Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations [61] and the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, [62]

Recalling also that any problems related to the privileges and immunities of all missions accredited to the United Nations, the security of the missions and the safety of their personnel are of great importance and concern to Member States, as well as the primary responsibility of the host country,

Recognizing that effective measures should continue to be taken by the competent authorities of the host country, in particular to prevent any acts violating the security of missions and the safety of their personnel,

Conscious of the increased interest shown by Member States in participating in the work of the Committee,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 45 of its report; [63]

2. *Considers* that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations is in the interests of the United Nations and all Member States and urges the host country to continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts made by the host country and its hope that outstanding problems raised at the meetings of the Committee will be duly settled in a spirit of co-operation and in accordance with international law;

4. *Urges* the host country, in the light of the consideration by the Committee of travel regulations issued by the host country, to continue to bear in mind its obligations to facilitate the functioning of the United Nations and the missions accredited to it;

5. *Stresses* the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, and urges that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions accredited to it in the strengthening of international peace and security;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country;

7. *Requests* the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to continue its work, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971;

8. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country".

44/39. International criminal responsibility of individuals and entities engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs across national frontiers and other transnational criminal activities: establishment of an international criminal court with jurisdiction over such crimes

Date: 4 December 1989	Meeting: 72
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/770

The General Assembly,

Mindful that, in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter of the United Nations, the General Assembly is called upon to initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification,

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[61] Resolution 22 A (I).

[62] See resolution 169 (II).

[63] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 26* (A/44/26).

Recognizing that there is an established link between the illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and other organized criminal activities which endanger the constitutional order of States and violate basic human rights,

Mindful of the adoption on 20 December 1988 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 64/ which recognizes that the illicit trafficking in drugs is an international criminal activity,

Bearing in mind the need to keep under review those topics of international law which, given their new or renewed interest for the international community, may be suitable for the progressive development and codification of international law,

1. *Requests* the International Law Commission, when considering at its next session the topic "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind", to address the question of establishing an international criminal court or other international criminal trial mechanism with jurisdiction over persons alleged to have committed crimes which may be covered under a code, including persons engaged in illicit drug trafficking across national frontiers, and to devote particular attention to the latter question in its report on that session;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the International Law Commission any views expressed by Member States pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 44/32, as well as the summary records of the debate on the present agenda item during the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly; 65/

3. *Decides* to consider the question of establishing such an international criminal court or other international criminal trial mechanism at its forty-fifth session when examining the report of the International Law Commission.

* * *

64/ E/CONF.82/15.

65/ See A/C.6/44/SR.38-41.

DECISIONS

A. ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

44/301. Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee[1]

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 19 September 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed the following nine States members of the Credentials Committee: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, China, Colombia, Malawi, Philippines, USSR, United States and Zaire.

44/302. Election of the President of the General Assembly[2]

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 19 September 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 21 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected, by acclamation, Joseph N. Garba (Nigeria) President of the General Assembly.

44/303. Election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees[3]

On 19 September 1989, the seven Main Committees of the General Assembly held meetings, in accordance with rule 103 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, for the purpose of electing their Chairmen.

At the 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 1989, the President of the General Assembly announced that the following persons had been elected Chairmen of the Main Committees:

First Committee	Adolfo Taylhardat (Venezuela)
Special Political Committee	Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukraine)
Second Committee	Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)
Third Committee	Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
Fourth Committee	Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)
Fifth Committee	Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syria)
Sixth Committee	Helmut Tuerk (Austria).

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[1] See resolutions 44/5 A and B in Part I of this release for action on the report of the Committee.

[2] In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the twenty-one Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

[3] Ibid.

44/304. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly 4/

At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 31 of its rules of procedure, elected without balloting the representatives of the following twenty-one Member States Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, China, Congo, Costa Rica, France, Gambia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Morocco, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Sudan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States and Zimbabwe.

44/305. Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

A

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 29 September 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, 5/ appointed John Fox (United States) as a member of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for a term of office beginning on 29 September 1989 and ending on 31 December 1990. Mr. Fox replaces Richard Nygard (United States) who has resigned.

B

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, 6/ appointed the following persons as members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions:

(a) For a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Carlos Casap (Bolivia)
Yogesh Kumar Gupta (India)
Tadanori Inomata (Japan)
Ulrich Kalbitzer (Federal Republic of Germany)
Irmeli Mustonen (Finland)
Yang Hushan (China);

(b) For a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Lawrence O.C. Agubuzu (Nigeria).

Mr. Inomata and Ms. Mustonen were reappointed. Mr. Agubuzu replaces Ferguson O. Iheme (Nigeria), who has resigned from the Committee. Maria Elisa de Bittencourt Berenguer (Brazil), Michel Brochard (France), Ma Longde (China) and Banbit Roy (India) have left the Committee on the expiration of their term of office on 31 December 1989.

As a result, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as of 1 January 1990, is composed as follows: Lawrence O.C. Agubuzu (Nigeria),** Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syria),** Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire),* Carlos Casap (Bolivia),*** Even Fontaine-Ortiz (Cuba),* John Fox (United States),* Yogesh Kumar Gupta (India),*** Tadanori Inomata (Japan),*** Ulrich Kalbitzer (Federal Republic of Germany),*** C.S.M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),** Irmeli Mustonen (Finland),*** Jozsef Tardos (Hungary),** Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago),** Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands),* Viktor A. Vislykh (USSR)* and Yang Hushan (China).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

4/ In accordance with rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the twenty-one Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

5/ A/44/560, para. 4.

6/ A/44/560/Add.1, para. 6.

44/306. Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 18 October 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 23 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 142 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected, on the first secret ballot, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Romania and Zaire as non-permanent members of the Security Council for a two-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990.

These members fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the term of office of Algeria, Brazil, Nepal, Senegal and Yugoslavia. As a result, the Security Council is composed of the following fifteen Member States as of 1 January 1990: Canada,* China,[x] Colombia,* Côte d'Ivoire,**, Cuba,** Democratic Yemen,** Ethiopia,* Finland,* France,[x] Malaysia,* Romania,** USSR,[x] United Kingdom,[x] United States[x] and Zaire.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

[x] Permanent member.

44/307. Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 1 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, 7/ extended the appointment of William H. Draper III as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for a further period of four years, beginning on 1 January 1990 and ending on 31 December 1993.

44/308. Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 1 November 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations and rule 145 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, elected, by secret balloting, the following States to the Economic and Social Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990 to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the term of office of one third of the Council's membership (number of votes indicated in parentheses):

Group A (African States): Algeria (152), Burkina Faso (151), Rwanda (149) and Zaire (138);

Group B (Asian States): Bahrain (147), China (147), Pakistan (142) and Iran (141);

Group C (Latin American States): Ecuador (132), Jamaica (112) and Mexico (108);

Group D (Western European and Other States): Canada (149), Finland (149), Sweden (146) and United Kingdom (139);

Group E (Socialist States of Eastern Europe): USSR (147), German Democratic Republic (146) and Bulgaria (145).

Bulgaria, Canada, China, Iran, Rwanda, the USSR, the United Kingdom and Zaire were re-elected. The States which left the Council when their term of office expired on 31 December 1989 were: Belize, Bolivia, Denmark, Norway, Oman, Poland, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Uruguay.

7/ A/44/108, para. 3.

As a result of these elections, the Economic and Social Council is composed of the following fifty-four States as of 1 January 1990: Algeria,*** Bahamas,** Bahrain,*** Brazil,** Bulgaria,*** Burkina Faso,*** Cameroon,** Canada,*** China,*** Colombia,* Cuba,* Czechoslovakia,** Ecuador,*** Finland,*** France,* German Democratic Republic,*** Federal Republic of Germany,* Ghana,* Greece,* Guinea,* India,* Indonesia,** Iran,*** Iraq,** Ireland,* Italy,** Jamaica,*** Japan,* Jordan,** Kenya,** Lesotho,* Liberia,* Libya,* Mexico,*** Netherlands,** New Zealand,** Nicaragua,** Niger,** Pakistan,*** Portugal,* Rwanda,*** Saudi Arabia,* Sweden,*** Thailand,** Trinidad and Tobago,* Tunisia,** Ukraine,** USSR,*** United Kingdom,*** United States,** Venezuela,* Yugoslavia,* Zaire*** and Zambia.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

44/309. Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 6 November 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph (b) of its decision 43/406 of 24 October 1988, elected, by secret ballot, the following States members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Burundi, China, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Burundi, China, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Lesotho, Mauritius, USSR, United States, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe were re-elected. The States which left the Governing Council when their term of office expired on 31 December 1989 were: Australia, Dominican Republic, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Mauritania, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine.

As a result of these elections, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme is composed of the following fifty-eight States as of 1 January 1990: Argentina,** Austria,** Bangladesh,* Barbados,** Botswana,* Brazil,** Bulgaria,* Burundi,** Canada,* Chile,* China,** Colombia,* Costa Rica,* Côte d'Ivoire,* Czechoslovakia,* Finland,* France,** Gabon,** Gambia,** German Democratic Republic,** Federal Republic of Germany,** Guyana,* India,* Indonesia,** Japan,** Jordan,* Kenya,* Kuwait,** Lesotho,** Libya,* Malta,* Mauritius,** Mexico,* Netherlands,* New Zealand,** Norway,** Oman,* Pakistan,* Peru,** Philippines,** Poland,* Rwanda,* Saudi Arabia,* Spain,** Sri Lanka,* Sudan,* Thailand,** Togo,* Tunisia,** Turkey,* Uganda,* USSR,** United Kingdom,* United States,** Venezuela,** Yugoslavia,** Zaire** and Zimbabwe.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

44/310. Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 8 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council, 8/ elected, in accordance with paragraph 8 of its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, Argentina, Burundi, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Egypt, France, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Peru and Rwanda members of the World Food Council for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990.

8/ Economic and Social Council decision 1989/160 of 23 May 1989. See also A/44/357, para. 2.

All members were elected without balloting. Argentina, Burundi, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan and Rwanda were re-elected. The States which left the Council when their term of office expired on 31 December 1989 were: Colombia, India, Pakistan, Sweden and Tunisia.

As a result of these elections, the World Food Council is composed of the following thirty-six States as of 1 January 1990: Argentina,*** Australia,** Bulgaria,* Burundi,*** Canada,* Cape Verde,** China,* Côte d'Ivoire,* Cyprus,** Democratic Yemen,*** Denmark,*** Ecuador,** Egypt,*** France,*** German Democratic Republic,** Federal Republic of Germany,** Guatemala,** Hungary,*** Indonesia,* Iran,*** Italy,*** Japan,*** Madagascar,* Mexico,* Niger,** Paraguay,** Peru,*** Rwanda,*** Syria,** Thailand,* Turkey,* USSR,** United States,* Uruguay,* Zambia* and Zimbabwe.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

44/311. Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 8 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the basis of nominations of the Economic and Social Council [9] and in accordance with the annex of Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and paragraph 1 of Council resolution 1987/94 of 4 December 1987, elected, without balloting, Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, China, Japan, Morocco and Sri Lanka members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990.

Cameroon, China and Japan were re-elected. Brazil, Burkina Faso, Indonesia and Tunisia left the Committee when their term of office expired on 31 December 1989.

As a result of these elections, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is composed of the following thirty-four States as of 1 January 1990: Algeria,*** Argentina,*** Austria,* Bahamas,** Bahrain,* Bangladesh,* Benin,** Cameroon,*** Canada,* China,*** Colombia,* Côte d'Ivoire,* Cuba,* France,** Federal Republic of Germany,* India,* Japan,*** Kenya,* Mexico,* Morocco,*** Pakistan,* Poland,* Romania,* Rwanda,* Sri Lanka,*** Sweden,* Trinidad and Tobago,* Uganda,* USSR,** United Kingdom,* United States,** Venezuela,** Yugoslavia* and Zambia.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

44/312. Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 62nd plenary meeting, on 20 November 1989, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, [10] elected Thorvald Stoltenberg as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for a period of four years beginning on 1 January 1990.

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[9] Economic and Social Council decision 1989/160 of 23 May 1989. See also A/44/358, para. 4.

[10] See A/44/748, para. 3.

44/313. Appointment of one member of the Committee on Information [11]

At its 78th plenary meeting, on 8 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, [12] appointed Nepal as a member of the Committee on Information.

As a result, the Committee on Information is composed of the following seventy-four Member States as of 1 January 1990: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

44/314. Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with paragraph 2 of its resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, took note of the appointment by the Assembly President, after consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, of Austria, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Uganda and the United States as members of the Committee on Conferences for a three-year term of office beginning 1 January 1990.

Austria, Mexico and the United States were reappointed. Fiji, Iran, Senegal and Tunisia left the Committee when their term of office expired on 31 December 1989.

As a result, the Committee on Conferences is composed of the following twenty-one Member States as of 1 January 1990: Austria,*** Chile,* Cyprus,* Egypt,* Ethiopia,* France,* German Democratic Republic,** Ghana,** Honduras,** Indonesia,** Iraq,*** Jamaica,** Japan,* Liberia,*** Mexico,*** Mozambique,** Pakistan,*** Uganda,*** USSR,* United Kingdom** and United States.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

44/315. Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its 82nd plenary meeting, on 15 December 1989, the General Assembly, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, and on the recommendation of its President, [13]:

(*a*) Appointed the following persons as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1991 and expiring on 31 December 1995:

Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)
Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire);

(*b*) Selected, by secret ballot, on the proposal of its President, Greece and the United States to propose candidates for appointment to the Joint Inspection Unit.

Mr. Tunsala was reappointed. Mr. Abraszewski will replace Ivan Kojic (Yugoslavia), whose term of office will expire on 31 December 1990.

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[11] See decision 44/418 in Part IX.B of this release.

[12] A/44/817, para. 16.

[13] A/44/813/Add.1. para. 2.

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed as follows: Richard V. Hennes (United States)*, Chairman, Adib Daoudy (Syria),** Alain Gourdon (France),* Mohamed Salah Eldin Ibrahim (Egypt),** Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia),**** Boris Pavlovich Prokofyev (USSR),** Raúl Quijano (Argentina),*** Siegfried Schumm (Federal Republic of Germany),** Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire)+ and Norman Williams (Panama).**

As a result of these elections, the Unit, as of 1 January 1991, will be composed as follows: Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),+ Adib Daoudy (Syria),** Mohamed Salah Eldin Ibrahim (Egypt),** Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia),**** Boris Pavlovich Prokofyev (USSR),** Raúl Quijano (Argentina),*** Siegfried Schumm (Federal Republic of Germany),** Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire)+ and Norman Williams (Panama).** There are two vacancies.

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

+ Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

44/316. Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, 14/ appointed the following persons as members of the Committee on Contributions for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)
Sergio Chapparo Ruíz (Chile)
Peter Gregg (Australia)
Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)
Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania)
Dimitri Rallis (Greece).

Messrs. Bagbeni, Gregg, Molteni and Rallis were reappointed. Carlos Antonio Bivero García (Venezuela) and Omar Sirry (Egypt) left the Committee at the expiration of their term of office on 31 December 1989.

As a result, the Committee on Contributions, as of 1 January 1990, is composed, as follows: Kenshiroh Akimoto (Japan),** Amjad Ali (Pakistan),* Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire),*** Ernesto Battisti (Italy),* Alain Catta (France),* Sergio Chapparo Ruíz (Chile),*** Yuri A. Chulkov (USSR),* John Fox (United States),** Ion Gorita (Romania),** Peter Gregg (Australia),*** Elias M.C. Kazembe (Zambia),** V.G. Menon (Singapore),** Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina),*** Carlos Moreira García (Brazil),* Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania),*** Dimitri Rallis (Greece),*** Wang Liansheng (China)* and Assen Iliev Zlatanov (Bulgaria).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

44/317. Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, 15/ reappointed the Chairman of the Commission on Audit of the Philippines as a member of the Board of Auditors for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 July 1990.

14/ A/44/840, para. 4.

15/ A/44/841, para. 5.

As a result, the Board of Auditors, as of 1 July 1990, will be composed as follows: President of the Federal Court of Audit of the Federal Republic of Germany,** Auditor-General of Ghana* and Chairman of the Commission on Audit of the Philippines.***

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 1991.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1993.

44/318. Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, 16/ confirmed the reappointment by the Secretary-General 17/ of the following persons as members of the Investments Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Yves Oltramare (Switzerland)
Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana)
Juergen Reimnitz (Federal Republic of Germany).

As a result, the Investments Committee, as of 1 January 1990, is composed as follows: Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil),** Jean Guyot (France),* George Johnston (United States),* Michiya Matsukawa (Japan),* Braj Kumar Nehru (India),** Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),*** Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),*** Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland)** and Juergen Reimnitz (Federal Republic of Germany).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

44/319. Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, 18/ reappointed the following persons as members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Jerome Ackerman (United States)
Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom.)

As a result, the United Nations Administrative Tribunal, as of 1 January 1990, is composed as follows: Jerome Ackerman (United States),*** Francisco Forteza (Uruguay),* Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom),*** Ahmed Osman (Egypt),** Roger Pinto (France),** Samarendranath Sen (India)** and Ioan Voicu (Romania).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

16/ A/44/842, para. 4.

17/ See A/C.5/44/22.

18/ A/44/843, para. 4.

44/320. Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

At its 83rd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1989, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, 19/ appointed the following persons as members of the International Civil Service Commission:

(a) For a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Michel Jean Bardoux (France)
Claudia Cooley (United States)
Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil)
Alexis Stephanou (Greece)
Ku Tashiro (Japan).

(b) For a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1990:

Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia).

Mr. Bardoux, Mrs. Cooley, Mr. Fonseca Pimentel, Mr. Stephanou and Mr. Tashiro were reappointed. Mr. Smid replaces Karel Houska (Czechoslovakia) who has resigned from the Commission.

As a result, the International Civil Service Commission, as of 1 January 1990, is composed as follows: Richard M. Akwei (Ghana),* Chairman, Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),* Vice-Chairman, Amjad Ali (Pakistan),** Michel Jean Bardoux (France),*** Claudia Cooley (United States),*** Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),* Francesca Yetunde Emanuel (Nigeria),** Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),*** André Xavier Pirson (Belgium),* Omar Sirry (Egypt),** Ladislav Smid (Czechoslovakia),* Alexis Stephanou (Greece),*** Ku Tashiro (Japan),*** Vladislav P. Terekhov (USSR)** and M.A. Vellodi (India).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

19/ A/44/844, para. 6.

B. OTHER DECISIONS

1. Decisions adopted without reference to a Main Committee

44/401. Organization of the forty-fourth session

Date	Meeting	Vote
22 September 1989	3	Adopted without a vote

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report, 20/ adopted a number of provisions concerning the organization of the forty-fourth session.

44/402. Adoption of the agenda and allocation of agenda items

Date	Meeting	Vote
22 September 1989	3	Adopted without a vote
5 October 1989	20	Adopted without a vote
17 October 1989	33	Adopted without a vote
9 November 1989	50	Adopted without a vote
20 November 1989	61	Adopted without a vote
8 December 1989	78	Adopted without a vote
28 December 1989	86	Adopted without a vote

The General Assembly, on the recommendations of the General Committee as set forth in its first, 21/ second, 22/ third, 23/ fourth, 24/ fifth 25/, sixth 26/, seventh 27/ and eighth 28/ reports, adopted the agenda (items 1 to 161) 29/ and the allocation of agenda items 30/ for the forty-fourth session.

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 31/ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of East Timor".

20/ A/44/250 and Corr.1-2, paras. 3-24.

21/ A/44/250 and Corr.1-2, paras. 25-30.

22/ A/44/250/Add.1.

23/ A/44/250/Add.2.

24/ A/44/250/Add.3.

25/ A/44/250/Add.4.

26/ A/44/250/Add.5.

27/ A/44/250/Add.6.

28/ A/44/250/Add.7.

29/ A/44/251 and Add.1-6; for a numerical listing of agenda items, see pages xv-xxv of this release.

30/ A/44/252 and Add.1-6.

31/ A/44/250 and Corr.1-2, para. 28.

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 32/ decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an additional item entitled "African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation".

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 33/ decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an additional item entitled "Emergency assistance to Antigua and Barbuda, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat and Saint Kitts and Nevis".

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 34/ decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an additional item entitled "Special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation".

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 35/ decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an additional item entitled "Enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations".

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 36/ decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America".

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 37/ decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an additional sub-item of item 16 entitled "Election of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" and to amend the title of agenda item 16 to read as: "Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections".

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 38/ decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an additional item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola".

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 39/ decided to include in the agenda of its forty-fourth session an additional item entitled "Emergency humanitarian assistance to Romania".

44/403. Meetings of subsidiary organs during the forty-fourth session

Date	Meeting	Vote
19 September 1989	2	Adopted without a vote
22 September 1989	3	Adopted without a vote
4 December 1989	72	Adopted without a vote
8 December 1989	78	Adopted without a vote

The General Assembly, on the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences 40/ and of the General Committee, 41/ decided that the following subsidiary organs should be authorized to hold meetings during the forty-fourth session of the Assembly:

32/ A/44/250/Add.1, para. 2.

33/ A/44/250/Add.2, para. 2.

34/ A/44/250/Add.3, para. 2.

35/ A/44/250/Add.4, para. 2.

36/ A/44/250/Add.5, para. 1.

37/ A/44/250/Add.5, para. 2.

38/ A/44/250/Add.6, para. 1.

39/ A/44/250/Add.7, para. 2.

40/ A/44/341 and Add.1-3.

41/ A/44/250 and Corr.1-2, para. 24 and A/44/250/Add.6.

(a) Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

(b) Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

(c) Committee on Relations with the Host Country;

(d) Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;

(e) Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund;

(f) High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;

(g) Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

(h) Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

(i) Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(j) United Nations Council for Namibia;

(k) Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

44/404. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Date: 17 October 1989 Meeting: 32
Adopted without a vote

The General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization. [42]

44/405. Report of the International Court of Justice

Date: 1 November 1989 Meeting: 43
Adopted without a vote

The General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice. [43]

44/406. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Date: 1 November 1989 Meeting: 44
Adopted without a vote

The General Assembly, on the proposal of the President, took note of documents submitted on the item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" [44] and decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session.

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[42] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/44/1).

[43] *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 4* (A/44/4).

[44] A/44/490, annex and A/44/678, annex.

44/408. Organization of the special session of the General Assembly on apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa

Date: 13 November 1989 Meeting: 53
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.25

The General Assembly:

1. Recommended that, with regard to the special session on *apartheid* and its destructive consequences in southern Africa, to be held between 12 and 14 December 1989:

(*a*) An *ad hoc* committee of the sixteenth special session should be established, whose task would be to hear non-governmental organizations and individuals having a special interest in the question of *apartheid* and its destructive consequences in southern Africa and to finalize a draft declaration to be considered by the Assembly in plenary meeting at the special session;

(*b*) The national liberation movements of South Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be permitted to participate in the discussion in plenary meeting;

(*c*) The list of speakers in the debate of the special session should be opened on 15 November 1989 and closed on 12 December 1989 at 6 p.m.;

(*d*) Owing to time constraints, the length of the statements, with the exception of those by the heads of State and Government, should be limited to 15 minutes;

2. Requested the bureau of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, with the assistance of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat and in consultation with the regional groups, to prepare a list of non-governmental organizations and individuals for the hearings before the *ad hoc* committee;

3. Also requested the bureau of the Special Committee, with the co-operation of representatives of the front-line States, to hold full consultations with interested delegations for the preparation of a draft declaration to be submitted to the *ad hoc* committee for finalization.

44/409. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Date: 13 November 1989 Meeting: 53
Adopted without a vote Secretary-General's note: A/44/528 and Add.1

The General Assembly took note of the note from the Secretary-General dated 15 September and 2 October 1989 notifying the Assembly of matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which were being dealt with by the Security Council and of matters with which the Council had ceased to deal.

44/410. Organization of the special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation

Date: 14 November 1989 Meeting: 55
Adopted without a vote Draft: A/44/L.37 and Add.1

The General Assembly:

1. Decided that the special session to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, should take place at United Nations Headquarters from 20 to 23 February 1990, under the presidency of the President of the forty-fourth session of the Assembly;

2. Also decided to establish a preparatory committee of the whole for the seventeenth special session, which should have one chairman, three vice-chairmen and one rapporteur and should meet for two days during the first week of December 1989 and for three days during the first week of February 1990;

3. Further decided that the bureau of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Seventeenth Special Session might meet between the sessions of the Preparatory Committee, as required, to advance the preparatory work;

4. Requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its eleventh special session, taking into account all relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, to consider the question of the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and to formulate its views thereon for the benefit of the work of the Assembly at its special session;

5. Requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Preparatory Committee at its second session and to the Assembly at its special session on:

(a) Ongoing work towards the development of a United Nations system-wide plan of action on drug abuse control, taking into account the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 45/ and existing United Nations programmes and other activities at the international and regional levels;

(b) Progress towards the allocation of sufficient resources within the United Nations system to ensure that adequate priority is given to narcotic issues;

6. Invited the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system to transmit to the General Assembly at its special session any views on matters pertaining to the special session.

44/411. African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation

Date: 17 November 1989
Adopted without a vote
Meeting: 60
Draft: A/44/L.21

The General Assembly decided that the activities in support of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 46/ should be continued pending the final review and appraisal of the Programme of Action to be undertaken by the Assembly at its forty-sixth session in accordance with its resolution 43/27 of 18 November 1988.

44/416. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia

Date: 7 December 1989
Adopted without a vote
Meeting: 77

The General Assembly, on the proposal of the President, decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia" and to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session of the Assembly.

45/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I.

46/ Resolution S/13-2, annex.

44/417. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

Date: 7 December 1989 Meeting: 77
Adopted without a vote

The General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986" and to include it in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session.

44/424. Report of the Security Council

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 79
Adopted without a vote

The General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council. 47/

44/429. International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Vote: 130-0-22 (recorded) Draft: A/44/L.57

The General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism 48/ and recommended that the Secretary-General should request those States and organizations of the United Nations system which had not yet done so to reply not later than 1 April 1990 to his communication of 31 January 1989, and that he should invite them once again to submit suggestions so that they might be taken into account in the final report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, which report would enable the Assembly to consider and adopt an action plan aimed at ushering in, in the twenty-first century, a world free from colonialism.

RECORDED VOTE ON DECISION 44/429:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: None.

47/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/44/2).

48/ A/44/800.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominica, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Belize, Mozambique*, Paraguay, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

44/457. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote

The General Assembly took note of chapters I, III (section C), VII and VIII of the report of the Economic and Social Council. 49/

44/458. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote

The General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session.

44/459. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote

The General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session.

44/460. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote

The General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council" and to include it in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

49/ A/44/3; to be issued subsequently as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/44/3/Rev.1).

2. Decisions adopted on the reports of the First Committee

44/430. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/777

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, recalling its resolution 43/67 of 7 December 1988 and taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General, 50/ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

44/431. Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/782

The General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee.

44/432. International co-operation for disarmament

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/788

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, reaffirmed the importance of further strengthening international co-operation in the field of disarmament and, noting the recent important and encouraging developments in this area, decided to invite all States to be guided by principles of co-operation in furthering ways and means to facilitate both bilateral and multilateral solutions to disarmament and called upon all States to contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its role and responsibility in the sphere of disarmament.

44/433. Comprehensive approach to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 81
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/822

The General Assembly took note of the report of the First Committee.

50/ A/44/569.

3. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Special Political Committee

44/407. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa [51]

Date: 7 November 1989 Meeting: 46
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/709

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, took note of the report of the Special Political Committee on the meetings which it held on 2 and 3 November 1989 [52] at which it heard eighteen statements on the agenda item entitled "Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa".

44/418. Questions relating to information [53]

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/817

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from seventy-three to seventy-four members.

44/419. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/685

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India".

44/420. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

Date: 8 December 1989 Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/686

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations".

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[51] See resolution 44/27 A-L in Part I of this release.

[52] See A/SPC/44/PV.13 and 14.

[53] See resolution 44/50 in Part III and decision 44/316 in Part IX.A of this release.

4. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Second Committee

44/412. Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its sixth session

Date: 20 November 1989	Meeting: 62
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/746/Add.5

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided, notwithstanding the provisions of recommendation 37 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, 54/ as endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978, to consider directly at its present session, on an exceptional basis, the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries on its sixth session. 55/

44/436. Development and international economic co-operation

Date: 19 December 1989	Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/746

The General Assembly took note of part one of the report of the Second Committee.

44/437. Countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa

Date: 19 December 1989	Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/746/Add.8

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, and recalling its resolutions 39/208 of 17 December 1984, 40/175 of 17 December 1985 and 42/188 of 11 December 1987, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/44 of 21 July 1986 and 1989/103 of 27 July 1989, appealed urgently to the international community to continue to support the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, the Ministerial Conference for a joint policy to combat desertification in the countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Economic Community of West African States, in the Maghreb countries, in Egypt and in the Sudan (COMIDES) and the other competent organizations; and endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/103 of 27 July 1989 on countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa.

44/438. International strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa

Date: 19 December 1989	Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/864

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/98 of 26 July 1989 concerning the international strategy for the fight against locust and grasshopper infestation, particularly in Africa.

54/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

55/ A/44/39; to be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 39 (A/44/39).

44/443. Report of the Secretary-General on short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/858

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on short-term, medium-term and long-term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh. 56/

44/444. Preparations for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/859

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided:

(*a*) To take note with appreciation of the report of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to International Economic Co-operation, in particular to the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries 57/ and of the views expressed by delegations on the preliminary outline of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General 58/ submitted to the Preparatory Committee at its first session;

(*b*) To take note also of the statement made by the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee before the Second Committee of the General Assembly on 24 November 1989; 59/

(*c*) To request the Preparatory Committee to continue its work on the basis of General Assembly decision 43/460 of 7 March 1989;

(*d*) To recommend that the Preparatory Committee bear in mind, in its preparations for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, the views expressed by delegations at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly;

(*e*) To recommend to the Preparatory Committee that it consider at its second substantive session the following outline:

(i) Main developments in the 1980s and the challenges of the 1990s and an assessment of obstacles and impediments to growth and development;

(ii) The reactivation of economic growth and development in developing countries;

(iii) Strengthening and enhancing international economic co-operation and multilateralism in international economic relations;

(*f*) To transmit the annex of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, attached to the present decision, to the Preparatory Committee for consideration at its second substantive session.

56/ A/44/434.

57/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45* (A/44/45).

58/ A/AC.233/3.

59/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Second Committee*, 44th meeting.

ANNEX

1. The purpose of the present annex - while recalling General Assembly decision 43/460 of 7 March 1989 - is to provide further impetus and guidance to the work of the Preparatory Committee of the Whole for the Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to International Economic Co-operation, in particular to the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries and to facilitate an agreement on common approaches, efforts and actions to ensure, through international economic co-operation, sustained growth in the world economy, in particular the revitalization of economic growth and development in the developing countries. The reactivation of economic growth and development in developing countries must be at the top of the international economic agenda.

2. International economic co-operation, in particular the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries, could be greatly facilitated by the ongoing relaxation of political tensions. This relaxation should facilitate political commitment towards durable growth and development and agreement on ways and means of stimulating the world economy and of revitalizing international economic co-operation, in particular the growth and development of the developing countries, through, *inter alia*, the strengthening of the effectiveness of the United Nations.

3. The main developments in the 1980s are characterized by growing interdependence among nations and by different situations or conditions that exist among countries. Deep and rapid transformations in the global economy and in international economic relations are leading to changes in perceptions and policies. Special attention should be given to an assessment of developments and changes in the world economy in the 1980s and to the obstacles impeding growth and development in the developing countries.

4. The special session should bring to the attention of the international community the challenges of the 1990s. It should endeavour to reach agreement on addressing adequately the pressing interrelated problems and issues facing the world, in particular those affecting developing countries. Unless those problems and issues are solved, in particular those pressing interrelated problems that include problems arising from the excessive external indebtedness of developing countries, the prospects are ominous and we might witness an era of economic decline, social and political upheaval, and turmoil.

5. With the increased interdependence in the world, the interaction of national and international policies has become more important in bringing about a more stable and favourable international economic environment, in particular one that is supportive of growth and development of developing countries. Rapidly changing external circumstances require the strengthening of the capacity of national economies in order to render them more responsive to growth impulses and emerging opportunities for modernization, taking into account that the more significant a country is in terms of economic weight, the greater the impact of its policies on the international economic environment.

6. The special session should focus on the reactivation of economic growth and development of the developing countries. In this context, it is necessary to overcome the external debt crisis, provide adequate financial flows to developing countries, strengthen the international trading system, enlarge market access for exports of developing countries, address the problems faced by developing countries in the area of commodities, promote regional economic co-operation and integration, and facilitate the creation, transfer and absorption of new and emerging technologies. The attainment of such goals should enable developing countries to achieve the central objective of sustained, durable and equitable growth and development, with a new perspective that should contribute through, *inter alia*, human resources development to the expansion and modernization of their economies, in order to improve the living standards of their populations and effectively eradicate poverty. Attention should be paid to national efforts in all countries and to international co-operation in the 1990s.

7. Recalling General Assembly decision 43/460, the special session should also focus on enhanced international and regional economic co-operation and improved policy co-ordination. Common approaches should be sought to ensure that the international monetary and financial system is stable and more supportive of global growth and development, particularly growth and development of developing countries, and to integrate better all countries in the world economy and the international trading system, taking into account existing asymmetries, the special and differential treatment accorded to developing countries and the ongoing process of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations.

8. Sustained and sustainable development and the protection and enhancement of the global environment are also recognized as a common concern and should be addressed. In-depth consideration should be given to this concern in the framework of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, noting that the largest part of the current emission of pollutants into the environment, including toxic and hazardous wastes originates in developed countries and, therefore, recognizing that those countries have the main responsibility for combating such pollution.

9. In addressing its objectives, the special session should pay due attention to the human resources dimension. It should stress the importance of international co-operation in supporting and strengthening the development of human resources in developing countries, the inextricable link between education, acquisition of skills and technical training, and economic growth and sustained development. There is also a need for human resources development strategies to include all members of society and to encompass supportive measures in such vital and related areas as health, nutrition, employment and population.

10. The special session should consider appropriate guidance for strengthening and enhancing international economic co-operation and multilateralism in international economic relations, including co-ordination of macro-economic policies and the compatibility of those policies with the objectives of development, as well as strengthening the unique role of the United Nations system as a universal forum for economic dialogue and co-operation.

11. The special session should complement and be supportive of the international development strategy for the 1990s, as well as other relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action for development, and should give an impetus to the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

44/445. Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/861

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to defer until its forty-fifth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development". 60/

44/446. Report of the Secretary-General on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/862

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind. 61/

44/447. Report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/865

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on emergency assistance to the Sudan. 62/

60/ See A/C.2/44/L.8. For the printed text of the draft decision, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 83, document A/43/916, para. 16.

61/ A/44/484.

62/ A/44/571.

44/448. International conference on money and finance for development

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/746/Add.11

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to defer until its forty-fifth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development". 63/

44/449. Report of the Secretary-General on current international monetary issues

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/746/Add.11

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on current international monetary issues. 64/

44/450. Further strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/746/Add.6

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 42/179 of 17 December 1987 on strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries, stressing the importance of decision 6/5 adopted by the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries at its sixth session, held in New York from 18 to 22 September 1989, took note of the note by the Secretary-General on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries 65/ and the report by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme on strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries 66/ to the sixth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries; appreciated the efforts made by the United Nations Development Programme, other related organs and organizations of the United Nations system, the international and regional financing institutions and developed countries for strengthening and improving the intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present decision to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

44/451. Environmental protection of extraterritorial spaces for present and future generations

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/746/Add.10

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to take no action on draft resolution A/C.2/44/L.41 at the present time.

63/ See A/44/746/Add.11, para.3.

64/ A/44/631.

65/ A/C.2/44/L.15.

66/ TCDC/6/4.

44/452. Accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/746/Add.7

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, recalling its decision 43/441 of 20 December 1988, and taking note of the letters contained in document A/C.2/44/9 and A/C.2/44/10, decided to defer action on the question of the accession by the United Nations to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and to the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency [67] to a future session pending a request for its consideration.

44/453. International co-operation in the field of the environment

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/746/Add.7

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to consider the draft resolution entitled "International co-operation in the field of the environment" contained in document A/C.2/44/L.63/Rev.1, as orally revised, and to take appropriate action thereon at its present session.

44/454. Documents relating to environment

Date: 22 December 1989	Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/746/Add.7

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on international co-operation in the field of environment: provision of additional resources to developing countries; [68]

(*b*) Note by the Secretary-General on progress made towards sustainable and environmentally sound development; [69]

(*c*) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme on the protection of the ozone layer; [70]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on developments in regard to a global convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes; [71]

(*e*) Report of the Secretary-General on the effects on the environment of the dumping of nuclear wastes; [72]

(*f*) Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment. [73]

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[67] For the text of the two Conventions, see IAEA documents INFCIRC/335 and 336.

[68] A/44/332-E/1989/103.

[69] A/44/339 and Add.1-11-E/1989/119 and Add.1-11.

[70] A/44/349-E/1989/102.

[71] A/44/479.

[72] A/44/480.

[73] A/C.2/44/L.2.

44/455. Documents relating to the report of the Economic and Social Council

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/832/Add.1

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development and the activities of the United Nations system in that field; 74/

(b) Progress report of the Secretary-General on preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1991-2000; 75/

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization on progress made in implementing the Manila Declaration and the Acapulco Document on World Tourism; 76/

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli trade practices in the occupied Palestinian territories; 77/

(e) Note by the Secretary-General on Israeli financial and trade practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan. 78/

44/456. Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1990-1991

Date: 22 December 1989 Meeting: 85
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/832/Add.1

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee and in accordance with paragraph 5 of its resolution 39/217 of 18 December 1984, approved the biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1990-1991, annexed hereto.

ANNEX

Biennial programme of work for the Second Committee for 1990-1991 79/

1990

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council 80/

(a) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

Documentation: Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolution 44/230 of 22 December 1989)

74/ A/44/229-E/1989/60.

75/ A/44/255-E/1989/62.

76/ A/44/273-E/1989/77.

77/ A/44/277-E/1989/82.

78/ A/44/338-E/1989/118.

79/ The Second Committee will, in accordance with established practice and in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/429, hold a general debate each year at the beginning of its work.

80/ The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Economic and Social Council completes its work in 1990.

(b) Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (General Assembly resolution 43/179 of 20 December 1988) 81/

(c) Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the preparations for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (General Assembly resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989) 82/

(d) World Decade for Cultural Development

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on views on the objectives and scope of the global review for the conduct of an evaluation at the mid-point of the World Decade for Cultural Development (General Assembly resolution 44/238 of 22 December 1989) 83/

(e) International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved during the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (General Assembly resolution 40/171 of 17 December 1985)

(f) National entrepreneurship in economic development

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on national entrepreneurship in economic development (Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/74 of 29 July 1988) 84/

(g) Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on Israeli land and water policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/86) of 26 July 1989 85/

(h) Assistance to the Palestinian people

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/96 of 26 July 1989 and General Assembly resolution 44/235 of 22 December 1989) 86/

(i) Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

Documentation Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization on the implementation of the resolution on the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) (General Assembly resolution 44/233 of 22 December 1989) 87/

(j) United Nations Population Award

Documentation Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on the United Nations Population Award and Trust Fund (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112 of 26 April 1982)

81/ Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

82/ *Ibid*.

83/ *Ibid*.

84/ *Ibid*.

85/ *Ibid*.

86/ *Ibid*.

87/ *Ibid*.

(k) Restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

Documentation: Draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" (General Assembly decision 43/433 of 20 December 1988)

Item 2. Development and international economic co-operation

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development (General Assembly resolution 44/213 of 22 December 1989)

Draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (General Assembly decision 44/448 of 22 December 1989)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development on the implementation of the resolution on patterns of consumption and qualitative indicators of development (General Assembly resolution 44/234 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries (General Assembly resolution 44/232 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its special session (General Assembly resolution 44/229 of 22 December 1989) 88/

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas (General Assembly resolution 44/225 of 22 December 1989)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the findings and conclusions of the regional commissions on the traffic of toxic and dangerous products and wastes (General Assembly resolution 44/226, part I, of 22 December 1989)

(a) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000)

Documentation: Report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole (General Assembly resolution 43/182 of 20 December 1988)

(b) Trade and development

Documentation: Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964) 89/

Report of the Second United Nations Conference to Review All Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices (General Assembly resolution 41/167 of 5 December 1986)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on specific measures in favour of island developing countries (General Assembly resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988)

88/ Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

89/ *Ibid.*

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (General Assembly resolution 44/216 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on trade embargo against Nicaragua (General Assembly resolution 44/217 of 22 December 1989)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects (General Assembly resolution 44/218 of 22 December 1989)

(*c*) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries

Documentation Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (General Assembly resolutions 40/205 of 17 December 1985, 42/177 of 11 December 1987 and 44/218 of 22 December 1989)

(*d*) Food problems

Documentation Report of the World Food Council [90]

Report of the Secretary-General on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and the liberalization of international agricultural trade (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/88 of 26 July 1989)

(*e*) New and renewable sources of energy

Documentation Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (General Assembly resolution 37/250 of 21 December 1982) [91]

(*f*) Development of the energy resources of developing countries

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the development of the energy resources of developing countries (General Assembly resolution 43/193 of 20 December 1988) [92]

Item 3. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Report of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 1992, on the progress of the work of the Committee (General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989)

Item 4. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind [93]

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the progress achieved in the implementation of the resolution on the protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind (General Assembly resolution 44/207 of 22 December 1989)

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[90] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

[91] *Ibid*.

[92] *Ibid*.

[93] The reports of the third and fourth plenary sessions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as its interim report, will be circulated for information as official documents of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly (General Assembly resolution 44/207 of 22 December 1989).

Item 5. International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

Documentation Progress report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (General Assembly resolutions 44/211 and 44/212 of 22 December 1989)

Item 6. External debt crisis and development

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution entitled "Towards a durable solution to the external debt problems" (General Assembly resolution 44/205 of 22 December 1989)

Draft decision entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development" (General Assembly decision 44/445 of 22 December 1989)

Item 7. Operational activities for development [94]

(*a*) Operational activities of the United Nations system

Documentation Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 35/81 of 5 December 1980, 41/171 of 5 December 1986 and 44/211 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Secretary-General on future arrangements for the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities (General Assembly resolution 44/208 of 22 December 1989) [95]

(*b*) United Nations Development Programme

Documentation Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme [96]

(*c*) United Nations Population Fund

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund on future needs in the field of population, including the development of resource requirements for international population assistance (General Assembly resolution 44/210 of 22 December 1989) [97]

(*d*) United Nations Children's Fund

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

(*e*) World Food Programme

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

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[94] In accordance with resolution 44/209, the General Assembly will observe, during its forty-fifth session, the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system, and United Nations Day in 1990, Wednesday, 24 October, will be the day for the commemoration of this anniversary.

[95] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

[96] *Ibid.*

[97] *Ibid.*

Item 8. Training and research

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (General Assembly resolution 44/175 of 19 December 1989)

(b) United Nations University

Documentation Report of the Council of the United Nations University 98/

Item 9. Special economic and disaster relief assistance

(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (General Assembly resolution 2816 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and Council resolution 1988/51 of 26 July 1988) 99/

(b) Special programmes of economic assistance

Documentation Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries and regions

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

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1991 100/

Item 1. Report of the Economic and Social Council 101/

(a) World Decade for Cultural Development

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development for the period 1990-1991 (General Assembly resolutions 41/187 of 8 December 1986 and 44/238 of 22 December 1989) 102/

(b) Role of the public sector

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries (General Assembly resolution 3335 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/92 of 9 July 1987) 103/

(c) Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1993-1994

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council

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98/ Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

99/ Ibid.

100/ The programme of work and documentation list for 1991 will be updated in 1990, taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

101/ The list of questions and documentation under this item is only indicative of requests for reports from the General Assembly. The list will be finalized after the Council completes its work in 1991. Under this item the Second Committee will also have before it the report of the World Food Council. The Second Committee may wish to decide not to consider draft proposals on that report, except specific proposals requiring action by the General Assembly contained in the reports of the World Food Council or the Economic and Social Council.

102/ Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

103/ Ibid.

Item 2. Development and international economic co-operation

(*a*) Trade and development

Documentation Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its eighth session (General Assembly resolution 44/219 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Trade and Development Board (General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964) [104]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (General Assembly resolution 44/215 of 22 December 1989)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries (General Assembly resolution 44/214 of 22 December 1989)

(*b*) Effective mobilization and integration of women in development

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the effective mobilization and integration of women in development (General Assembly resolution 42/178 of 11 December 1987) [105]

(*c*) Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries

Documentation Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978) [106]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (General Assembly resolution 44/222 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (General Assembly resolution 44/221 of 22 December 1989)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the decision on further strengthening and improving intergovernmental programming exercises for technical co-operation among developing countries (General Assembly decision 44/450 of 22 December 1989)

(*d*) Environment

Documentation Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (General Assembly resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 and 44/224 of 22 December 1989)

Note by the Secretary-General on international conventions and protocols in the field of the environment (General Assembly resolution 3436 (XXX) of 9 December 1975)

Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the findings and conclusions of the regional commissions on the traffic in toxic and dangerous products and wastes (General Assembly resolution 44/226, part I, of 22 December 1989)

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[104] Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

[105] *Ibid*.

[106] *Ibid*.

Report of the Secretary-General on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal (General Assembly resolution 44/226, part III, of 22 December 1989) 107/

Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 of 11 December 1987 (General Assembly resolution 44/227 of 22 December 1989) 108/

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolution on possible adverse effects of sea-level rise on islands and coastal areas, particularly low-lying coastal areas (General Assembly resolution 44/206 of 22 December 1989) 109/

(e) Desertification and drought

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in countries stricken by desertification and drought in Africa (General Assembly decision 44/437 of 19 December 1989 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/103 of 27 July 1989) 110/

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the resolutions on the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification (General Assembly resolution 44/172 A-B of 19 December 1989) 111/

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region (General Assembly resolutions 3054 (XXVIII) of 17 October 1973 and 40/209 of 17 December 1985) 112/

(f) Human settlements

Documentation Report of the Commission on Human Settlements, including the report of the Commission on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (General Assembly resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 43/180, 43/181 of 20 December 1988 and Council resolution 1978/1 of 12 January 1978) 113/

Report of the Secretary-General on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories (General Assembly resolution 44/174 of 19 December 1989) 114/

(g) Science and technology for development

Documentation Report of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development (General Assembly resolutions 34/218 of 19 December 1979 and 39/217 of 18 December 1984) 115/

Item 3. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

Documentation Report of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development 1992 on the progress of the work of the Committee (General Assembly resolution 44/228 of 22 December 1989)

107/ Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

108/ *Ibid*.

109/ *Ibid*.

110/ *Ibid*.

111/ *Ibid*.

112/ *Ibid*.

113/ *Ibid*.

114/ *Ibid*.

115/ *Ibid*.

Item 4. International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (General Assembly resolutions 44/211 and 44/212 of 22 December 1989)

Item 5. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities of the United Nations system

Documentation Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the operational activities of the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 41/171, 44/171 of 19 December 1989 and 44/212 of 22 December 1989) 116/

(b) United Nations Development Programme

Documentation Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme 117/

(c) United Nations Capital Development Fund

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(d) United Nations technical co-operation activities

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities

Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

(e) United Nations Volunteers programme

Documentation Relevant chapter of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme

Item 6. International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

Documentation Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (General Assembly resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989) 118/

Item 7. Special programmes of economic assistance

Documentation Reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries

Report of the Secretary-General presenting summary reports on countries with no separate individual reports in that year

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116/ Report submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

117/ Ibid.

118/ Ibid.

5. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Third Committee

44/421. Implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

Date: 8 December 1989	Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/750

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. [119]

44/422. National experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress

Date: 8 December 1989	Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/751

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on national experience in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes for the purpose of social progress. [120]

44/423. Report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Date: 8 December 1989	Meeting: 78
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/753

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia [121] and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon. [122]

44/434. Change of title of agenda item 111

Date: 15 December 1989	Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/850

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, considering the new magnitude acquired by the problem of the abuse and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the determination of States Members of the United Nations to respond adequately to the problem, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, and in the context of the struggle to eliminate the scourge of drugs, decided to change the title of item 111 of its agenda to read "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking".

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[119] A/44/116-E/1989/15 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

[120] A/44/86-E/1989/14.

[121] A/44/206-E/1989/69 and Corr.1.

[122] A/44/206/Add.1-E/1989/69/Add.1.

44/435. Programme of work of the Third Committee

Date: 15 December 1989 Meeting: 82
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/848

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee, decided to defer consideration of the draft decision 123/ entitled "Programme of work of the Third Committee" to its forty-fifth session, and that, when considering its organization of work for the forty-fifth session, the Third Committee would have before it the text of the draft decision and the summary records 124/ of the meetings at which the draft decision had been discussed.

6. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fourth Committee

44/425. Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Vote: 125-12-13 (recorded) Report: A/44/664

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text:

"1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled 'Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples' 125/ and recalling its decision 43/410 of 22 November 1988 on the question, deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

"2. In recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

123/ A/C.3/44/L.2.

124/ A/C.3/44/SR.60 and 61.

125/ A/44/23 (Part III), chap. VI; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

"3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate immediately and unconditionally such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

"4. The General Assembly reiterates that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

"5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The Assembly declares that the policy of _apartheid_ and destabilization pursued by Pretoria not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

"6. The General Assembly condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 [126] and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining all States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council, [127] the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against _Apartheid_ and the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and a number of intergovernmental and regional organizations.

"7. The General Assembly reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence and appeals to all States to render sustained assistance in all fields in support of the faithful implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978.

"8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

"9. The General Assembly strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields and expresses its conviction that such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and undermines international solidarity against the _apartheid_ régime. The Assembly thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

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[126] _Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980_, document S/14179.

[127] Security Council resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985, 580 (1985) of 30 December 1985, 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, 602 (1987) of 25 November 1987 and 606 (1987) of 23 December 1987.

"10. The General Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the *apartheid* régime's oppressive policies in South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States.

"11. The General Assembly deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

"12. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

"13. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session."

RECORDED VOTE ON DECISION 44/425:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey.

Absent: Belize, Bulgaria*, Chile, Malawi, Paraguay, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

44/426. Question of Gibraltar

Date: 11 December 1989 Meeting: 80
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/738

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the Members of the Assembly:

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

"The General Assembly, recalling its decision 43/411 of 22 November 1988 and recalling at the same time that the Brussels Declaration, 128/ agreed to on 27 November 1984 by the Governments of Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, states, *inter alia*, the following:

> "'The establishment of a negotiating process aimed at overcoming all the differences between them over Gibraltar and at promoting co-operation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters. Both sides accept that the issues of sovereignty will be discussed in that process. The British Government will fully maintain its commitment to honour the wishes of the people of Gibraltar as set out in the preamble of the 1969 Constitution',

takes note of the fact that, as part of this process, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs have held annual meetings alternatively in each capital; and urges both Governments to continue their negotiations with the object of reaching a definitive solution to the problem of Gibraltar in the light of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations."

44/427. Question of Pitcairn

Date: 11 December 1989
Adopted without a vote

Meeting: 80
Report: A/44/738

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted the following text as representing the consensus of the Members of the Assembly:

"The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 129/ reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session."

44/428. Question of St. Helena

Date: 11 December 1989
Vote: 122-2-27 (recorded)

Meeting: 80
Report: A/44/738

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 130/ reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urged the administering Power, in consultation with the

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128/ A/39/732, annex.

129/ A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

130/ A/44/23 (Part II), chap. IV; and A/44/23 (Part VI) and Corr.1, chap. X; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/44/23).

Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirmed the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly expressed the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, noted with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirmed that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constituted an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomed the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invited other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory. The Assembly noted with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalled all the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly urged the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa. The Assembly considered that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

RECORDED VOTE ON DECISION 44/428:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominica, Fiji, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago*, Turkey.

Absent: Belize, Cameroon, Chile, Lebanon, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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* Later advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

7. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

44/413. Harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and of the United Nations

Date: 22 November 1989 Meeting: 63
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/724

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee and having considered the proposals of the Secretary-General contained in the report on harmonization of the statutes, rules and practices of the administrative tribunals of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations, 131/ as well as comments thereon presented by Member States 132/ and made in the Fifth Committee:

(a) Decided to retain, pending further consideration, the existing statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations;

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to revert to this matter, when appropriate, taking into account these comments of Member States.

44/414. Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Date: 22 November 1989 Meeting: 63
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/724

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee,

(a) Took note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency; 133/

(b) Requested the Secretary-General to refer the report of the Advisory Committee to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination;

(c) Decided to transmit the report of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit for information;

(d) Decided to support the intention of the Advisory Committee to revert to its former practice of in-depth studies of individual agencies of the United Nations system every other year with a view to making appropriate recommendations whenever required;

(e) Invited the Advisory Committee to consider the possibility of conducting, within available resources, in-depth studies of administrative and budgetary aspects of topics of system-wide concern;

(f) Took note with appreciation of the addendum to the report of the Advisory Committee 134/ concerning the relationship between the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations;

131/ A/43/704.

132/ A/44/711 and Add.1.

133/ A/44/711.

134/ A/44/711/Add.1.

(g) Requested the Secretary-General to transmit the addendum to the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and expressed its wish that it be placed before the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its current session.

44/439. Amendments to the Staff Rules

Date: 19 December 1989	Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/880

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee and noting the need periodically to review the Staff Rules and to report annually to the General Assembly the full text of provisional Staff Rules and amendments, decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules. 135/

44/440. Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

Date: 19 December 1989	Meeting: 83
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/880

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, requested the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to make his report on the respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations available to Member States well in advance of its consideration of this subject in order to enable Member States to undertake a review of its contents in advance of their discussion.

44/441. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Date: 21 December 1989	Meeting: 84
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/893

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, took note of chapters I, III (section C) and VI (sections B and D) of the report of the Economic and Social Council. 136/

44/442. Standards of accommodation for air travel

Date: 21 December 1989	Meeting: 84
Adopted without a vote	Report: A/44/894

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel 137/ and requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports to the General Assembly through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

135/ A/C.5/44/2.

136/ A/44/3; to be issued subsequently as part of *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/44/3/Rev.1).

137/ A/C.5/44/12.

8. Decisions adopted on the reports of the Sixth Committee

44/415. Resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations

Date: 4 December 1989 Meeting: 72
Adopted without a vote Report: A/44/768

The General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, commended the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for the completion of the work on the draft document on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations, and decided that the present decision, adopted by the General Assembly, to which that document is annexed, be brought to the attention of States so that it may become generally known.

ANNEX

Resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations

States parties to disputes may wish to avail themselves of the possibility to resort to third-party assistance in the form of a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation in order to settle their disputes by peaceful means. In doing so, they may be guided by the following:

1. Resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations may be considered by States as a procedure at their disposal for the peaceful settlement of international disputes in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. Such a commission may be established for each particular case, in accordance with modalities described below, through the agreement of the States parties to a dispute, or, with their agreement, on the basis of a recommendation of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly or following the contacts of the States parties to a dispute with the Secretary-General. Other modalities and conditions may also be agreed upon by the States parties to a dispute for the establishment of such a commission.

3. When the States parties to a dispute accept to resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation as described in paragraph 2 above, the designation of members of the commission is proceeded with.

4. For each particular case the commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation may be constituted of persons nominated by up to three States, which are not parties to the dispute concerned.

Such States will be designated by the States parties to the dispute or, with their agreement, as the case may be, by the President of the Security Council or by the President of the General Assembly or by the Secretary-General.

5. Each designated State will appoint, upon approval by the States parties to the dispute, a highly qualified person, with adequate experience, who will act in the commission in his individual capacity.

The chairman of the commission will be selected from among its members by the States parties to the dispute. They may also agree in a particular case that the chairman be appointed by the Secretary-General.

6. The proceedings of the commission may take place at United Nations Headquarters in New York, or in any other place agreed upon by the States parties to the dispute.

7. After taking note of the elements of the respective dispute, on the basis of submissions made by the States parties and, as appropriate, of information provided by the Secretary-General, the commission in performing its good offices functions will seek to bring the parties to enter immediately into direct negotiations for the settlement of the dispute, or to resume such negotiations or to resort to another means of peaceful settlement.

If the States parties to the dispute so request, the commission will seek to establish the aspects on which the States parties agree, as well as their differences of opinion and perception, and to elucidate the elements related to the dispute with a view to making suggestions for the beginning or the resuming of negotiations including their framework and stages as well as problems to solve.

8. If the States parties to the dispute request the commission, at any time, to mediate, the commission will offer to the parties proposals which it deems adequate for facilitating the negotiations and seeking through mediation to bring closer their positions until an agreement is reached.

9. The States parties to the dispute may agree at any moment of the procedure to entrust the commission with functions of conciliation. The States parties to the dispute determine the legal basis on which the commission should perform its functions. If such a basis is not determined, the commission should be guided mainly by the rights and duties of States resulting from the Charter of the United Nations and by the applicable principles of international law. In performing its functions the commission formulates the terms which it deems adequate for the amicable settlement of the dispute and submits them to the parties.

The States parties to the dispute will be requested to pronounce themselves on these terms within a period of time established by the commission, which may be prolonged if the States parties to the dispute deem it necessary.

10. A period of time during which the commission should discharge its mission may be established by the States parties to the dispute or, where appropriate, following their contacts with the Secretary-General.

11. The States parties to the dispute may wish that the commission work in confidentiality. As long as the commission continues its efforts, no statement will be made public on its activity without the agreement of the States parties to the dispute.

12. The States parties to the dispute may wish that, upon conclusion of the commission's activity, the commission prepare a report and communicate it to them. The States parties to the dispute will decide if the report is to be made public.

Where appropriate, the commission may submit a report to the United Nations organ concerned in the form accepted by the States parties to the dispute.

13. Unless otherwise provided, any expenses of the commission shall be borne by the States parties to the dispute. They may request the Secretary-General to provide the commission with reasonable assistance and facilities as it may require.

14. The States parties to the dispute, as well as other States, shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations and shall refrain from any action whatsoever which may aggravate the situation, endanger the maintenance of international peace and security or make more difficult or impede the peaceful settlement of the dispute.

15. Nothing in the present document shall be construed as prejudicing in any manner the provisions of the Charter, in particular those relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes.

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